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ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

A Monthly Report by the **NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY**
Prepared in Coordination with the **UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS**

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September Unemployment Rate 2.4%, Seasonal Patterns Cited for Rise; August Rate Second Lowest in Nation

The New Hampshire economy entered a normal transition period as the unemployment rate rose from 2.2 percent in August to 2.4 percent in September. The New Hampshire civilian labor force, consisting of those individuals sixteen years of age and over that are either employed or looking for work, did exhibit a marked drop over the month (see table on page 3). However, almost half of the decrease was concentrated in the Laconia Labor Market Area, a significant summer vacation region, which would indicate that workers in seasonal jobs have left the labor force to return to noneconomic activities or to other states. Many of these seasonal jobs had been filled by students and school personnel, including summer residents from out-of-state. Another large segment of the change reflects a decline in seasonal self-employment. Reinforcing this is the fact that the Laconia area only observed an increase of twenty persons unemployed, while its labor force declined by over five thousand workers. Nonseasonal losses in employment would have been more likely to result in a stable labor force and an accompanying increase in the number of unemployed. Statewide, the total number of unemployed also rose slightly in September which, when expressed as a percentage of the smaller labor force, produced the higher unemployment rate for the month.

Comparing September figures with those of a year earlier reveals that the New Hampshire labor force has increased by 5,120, while the number of unemployed has risen by 290. Since September 1986, the labor force has expanded by 35,370. The September unemployment rate was the same (2.4 percent) in 1986, 1987, and 1988.

For August New Hampshire had the second-lowest unemployment rate in the nation (2.2 percent), surpassed only by Vermont (1.7 percent). New England states recorded the four lowest unemployment rates and all six New England states ranked among the states with the nine lowest rates. Massachusetts and Connecticut had the highest rates in the region, 3.1 percent. Louisiana continued to post the highest unemployment rate in the country, 10.0 percent in August.

The national not-seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate for September was 5.2 percent, a drop from 5.4 percent in August and 5.7 percent in September 1987. The United States civilian labor force was estimated to be 121,842,000 in September, down 1,554,000 from August, but up 1,958,000 from a year earlier. Unemployment dropped to 6,368,000 from 6,659,000 in August and 6,857,000 in September 1987.

Employment Trends in New Hampshire

Sample-based estimates of nonagricultural wage and salary employment rose slightly from August to September (+700). Minor, mixed fluctuations in manufacturing employment combined to yield an estimated 400 jobs, evenly split between the durable and nondurable goods industries. Nonmanufacturing employment increased by an estimated 300 jobs.

Within nonmanufacturing, the Services (-2,750); Wholesale and Retail Trade (-2,350); Construction (-800); and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (-800) groups all exhibited decreases in employment, although all showed substantially higher employment levels than a year earlier (see table on page 4). The services industries experiencing seasonal decline included the lodging industry (SIC 70), the motion pictures and other amusement and recreation services industries (SIC's 78 and 79), and the landscape and horticultural services industry (part of SIC 07). Employment in the retail trade sector was especially affected by drops in the food stores (SIC 54) and eating and drinking establishments (SIC 58) industries, both of which can be linked to seasonal factors. Employment drops were observed in all construction industries (SIC's 15, 16, and 17), while the real estate industry (SIC 65) in the Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate group was responsible for that decline. Helping to offset these drops was a seasonal increase in government employment (+6,350), accounted for primarily by the education segment within local government.

Unemployment Trends in New Hampshire

September unemployment was estimated to be 14,550 throughout the state. This represented an increase of 660 over August levels and a 290 increase over levels one year earlier. Even though the number of unemployed was higher than in September 1987, this is not disconcerting overall. The civilian labor force is significantly higher, and approximately the same percentage of the labor force was unemployed in each September (2.4 percent).

The Claremont Labor Market Area (LMA) recorded the lowest area unemployment rate in September (1.5 percent). This was followed by the Keene and Laconia LMA's (both at 1.6 percent), and the Littleton LMA (1.7 percent). September rates continue a pattern observed in recent months in which the lowest unemployment rates in the state have generally been found in the western and northern sections of New Hampshire. The highest unemployment rates among the areas again were found in the New Hampshire portion of the Lowell MA Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA) (consisting of Pelham) at 6.0 percent, and the New Hampshire portion of the Lawrence-Haverhill MA PMSA at 4.9 percent. Nine areas experienced an increase in the unemployment rate when compared to August, two were unchanged, and one (New Hampshire portion of the Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester MSA) showed a decrease.

Compared to September 1987, four areas showed a decline in the unemployment rate, one was unchanged, and six had increases. The largest increase from a year earlier was found in Pelham (+1.3 percentage points), followed by the Nashua PMSA and the Manchester MSA (both +0.4 percentage points). The largest declines over the same period were in the Berlin LMA(-0.6 percentage points) and the New Hampshire portion of the Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester MSA (-0.5 percentage points). (For more complete details, see the table on page three.)

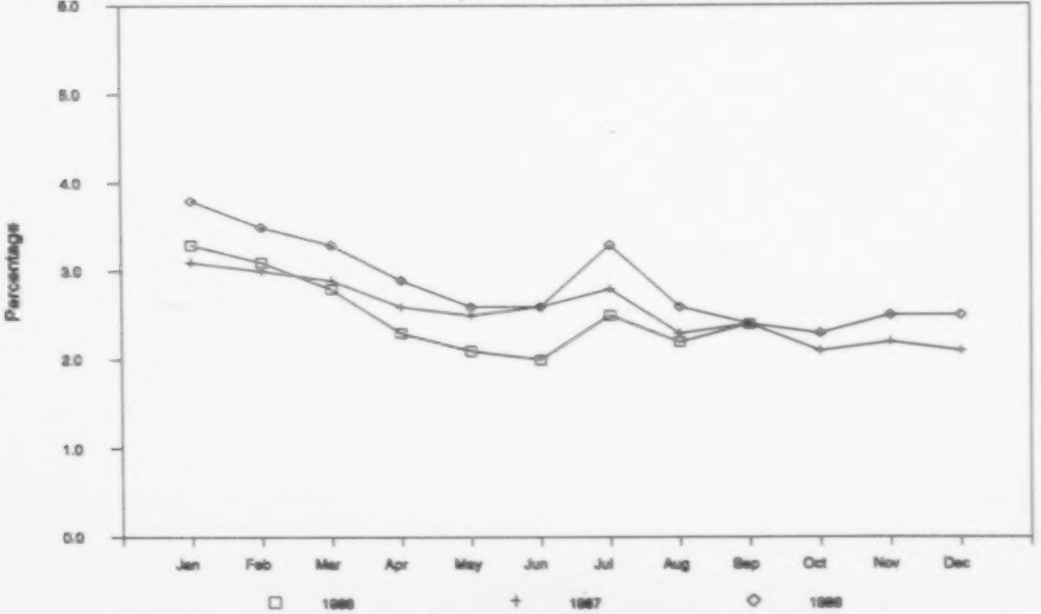
Manufacturing Hours and Earnings Both Rise From August to September

Estimates based on a sample of manufacturing firms indicate that average hourly earnings for production workers increased from $9.72 in August to $9.78 in September. This increase, combined with an increase in average weekly hours from 39.8 hours to 40.1 hours, caused average weekly earnings to rise from $386.86 to $392.18. The durable goods sector was the propelling sector, with increases in both average hourly earnings (+ $0.06) and average weekly hours (+ 0.3 hours), with average weekly earnings moving from $390.85 to $400.60. Estimates for the nondurable goods sector indicated a slight rise in average hourly earnings (+$0.02) and a drop in average weekly hours (-0.8 hours), which yielded a decline in average weekly earnings from $380.37 to $373.73. However, since employment in the durable goods sector is substantially larger than that in the nondurable goods sector, overall manufacturing hours and earnings tend to reflect the changes experienced in the durable goods sector.

The highest average hourly earnings were found in the Food and kindred products industry ($11.20) in the durable goods sector, and in the Electrical products industry ($10.82) in the nondurable goods sector. Almost all durable goods industries were estimated to increase average weekly hours over the month, while the change in average weekly hours was very mixed in the nondurable goods sector.

Note: Although monthly changes are included in this publication, it should be noted that these figures are not seasonally adjusted. Over-the-month comparisons may be affected by seasonal changes and thus could present misleading representation of underlying trends. To eliminate bias, it is more useful to compare any non-seasonally-adjusted statistic with that of twelve months earlier.

New Hampshire Unemployment Rate



TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE BY AREA AND COUNTY

	UNEMPLOYMENT*								CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE				
	September1988 Number	September1988 Rate	August 1988 Number	August 1988 Rate	September1987 Number	September1987 Rate	Numerical Change From Previous: Month	Numerical Change From Previous: Year	September 1988	August 1988	September 1987	Numerical Change From Previous: Month	Numerical Change From Previous: Year
United States**	6,368	5.2	6,659	5.4	6,857	5.7	(291)	(489)	121,842	123,396	119,884	(1,554)	1,958
New Hampshire	14,550	2.4	13,890	2.2	14,260	2.4	660	290	607,030	618,240	601,910	(11,210)	5,120
Berlin LMA	480	1.8	350	1.3	620	2.4	130	(140)	26,450	26,800	26,180	(350)	270
Claremont LMA	620	1.5	640	1.5	680	1.7	(20)	(60)	40,510	41,500	39,650	(990)	860
Concord LMA	1,120	2.1	1,160	2.0	1,040	1.9	(40)	80	54,540	56,750	54,100	(2,210)	440
Keene LMA	670	1.6	550	1.2	610	1.5	120	60	43,220	44,010	41,920	(790)	1,300
Laconia LMA	870	1.6	850	1.4	830	1.6	20	40	54,730	59,840	53,430	(5,110)	1,300
Littleton LMA	320	1.7	310	1.5	310	1.6	10	10	19,070	20,050	18,930	(980)	140
Manchester MSA	1,890	2.2	1,920	2.2	1,590	1.8	(30)	300	84,960	85,490	86,000	(530)	(1,040)
Nashua PMSA	3,210	3.2	2,870	2.9	2,800	2.8	340	410	100,240	99,560	99,420	680	820
NH portion Lawrence-Haverhill, Ma PMSA***	2,470	4.9	2,150	4.3	2,380	4.6	320	90	50,820	50,430	51,220	(260)	300
Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester NH+ Me MSA	2,070	1.5	2,400	1.7	2,690	2.0	(330)	(620)	137,570	138,940	135,810	(1,370)	1,760
Unattached Estimating Area****	700	3.4	640	3.1	730	3.6	60	(30)	20,470	20,730	20,170	(260)	300
NH portion Lowell Ma PMSA	320	6.0	270	5.1	250	4.7	50	70	5,310	5,260	5,310	50	0
Counties													
Belknap	400	1.4	420	1.4	450	1.6	(20)	(50)	28,230	30,820	27,650	(2,590)	580
Carroll	340	1.8	300	1.5	260	1.4	40	80	18,950	19,830	18,520	(880)	430
Cheshire	620	1.6	500	1.3	550	1.5	120	70	38,580	39,270	37,400	(690)	1,180
Coos	380	1.8	340	1.6	590	2.8	40	(210)	20,820	21,310	20,750	(490)	70
Grafton	710	1.7	600	1.4	610	1.5	110	100	41,980	44,030	41,160	(2,050)	820
Hillsborough	5,280	2.8	4,930	2.6	4,510	2.4	350	770	186,200	186,410	185,990	(210)	210
Merrimack	1,240	1.9	1,320	1.9	1,170	1.8	(80)	70	64,940	67,810	64,400	(2,870)	540
Rockingham	4,150	3.3	3,770	3.0	4,210	3.4	380	(60)	125,630	125,800	125,280	(170)	350
Strafford	1,090	1.8	1,330	2.2	1,500	2.5	(240)	(410)	60,930	61,650	60,390	(720)	540
Sullivan	340	1.6	380	1.8	410	2.0	(40)	(70)	20,770	21,310	20,380	(540)	390

Based on the Bureau of Labor Statistics "43 Step Method" handbook adjusted to the Current Population Survey (CPS) estimates.

** *In thousands, not seasonally adjusted.*

*** *New Hampshire Portion of the Lawrence-Haverhill, Massachusetts Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area which includes Salem and twelve small towns.*

**** *Includes twenty towns previously in either Dover, Portsmouth, Manchester or Nashua LMAS.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, TOTAL EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT AS OF THE MIDDLE OF THE MONTH

	Number of Workers			Numerical Change * From Previous:	
	September 1988	August 1988	September 1987	Month	Year
Labor Force Data **					
1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	607,030	618,240	601,910	(11,210)	5,120
2. UNEMPLOYMENT	14,550	13,890	14,260	660	290
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE	2.4	2.2	2.4	—	—
3. EMPLOYMENT TOTAL	592,480	604,250	587,650	(11,770)	4,830
4. PERSONS INVOLVED IN LABOR DISPUTES	0	100	0	(100)	0
Employment by Industry ***					
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT	543,950	543,250	523,650	700	20,300
MANUFACTURING	121,100	120,700	118,950	400	2,150
Durable Goods	84,650	84,450	82,850	200	1,800
Lumber and wood products	6,500	6,400	6,200	100	300
Furniture and fixtures	1,600	1,750	1,500	(150)	100
Stone and clay products	3,800	3,850	3,650	(50)	150
Primary metal products	4,400	4,400	4,450	0	(50)
Fabricated metal products	7,100	7,050	6,600	50	500
Machinery (except electrical)	26,150	26,000	25,800	150	350
Electrical products	23,750	23,600	23,250	150	500
Miscellaneous products	1,950	2,000	2,000	(50)	(50)
Other durable goods	9,400	9,400	9,400	0	0
Nondurable Goods	36,450	36,250	36,100	200	350
Food and kindred products	2,950	3,000	2,850	(50)	100
Textile mill products	3,700	3,700	3,850	0	(150)
Apparel	1,800	1,750	2,050	50	(250)
Paper and allied products	5,650	5,550	5,750	100	(100)
Printing, publishing, and allied	8,900	8,800	8,050	100	850
Leather and leather products	3,450	3,500	3,900	(50)	(450)
Other nondurable goods	10,000	9,950	9,650	50	350
NONMANUFACTURING	422,850	422,550	404,700	300	18,150
Construction (including mining)	43,350	44,150	41,350	(800)	2,000
Transportation, communication, and utilities	17,800	17,150	17,350	650	450
Trade	136,200	138,550	130,900	(2,350)	5,300
Finance, insurance, and real estate	33,800	34,600	32,550	(800)	1,250
Service industry and other	123,000	125,750	117,450	(2,750)	5,550
Government	68,700	62,350	65,100	6,350	3,600
Federal	8,700	8,700	8,500	0	200
State	18,100	18,250	17,200	(150)	900
Local	41,900	35,400	39,400	6,500	2,500
Persons involved in labor disputes (not included in Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Total above)	0	100	0	(100)	0

** Numbers in parentheses indicate negative numbers*

*** By place of residence*

**** By place of establishment*

MSA LABOR FORCE, TOTAL EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT, AND NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT AS OF THE MIDDLE OF THE MONTH

	Manchester MSA					Nashua PMSA					Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester MSA				
	Number of Workers			Numerical Change*** From Previous:		Number of Workers			Numerical Change*** From Previous:		Number of Workers			Numerical Change*** From Previous:	
	September 1988	August 1988	September 1987	Month	Year	September 1988	August 1988	September 1987	Month	Year	September 1988	August 1988	September 1987	Month	Year
Labor Force Data*															
1. Civilian Labor Force	84,960	85,490	86,000	(530)	(1,040)	100,240	99,560	99,420	680	820	137,570	138,940	135,810	(1,370)	1,760
2. Unemployment	1,890	1,920	1,590	(30)	300	3,210	2,870	2,800	340	410	2,070	2,400	2,690	(330)	(620)
Percentage of Labor Force	2.2	2.2	1.8	—	—	3.2	2.9	2.8	—	—	1.5	1.7	2.0	—	—
3. Employment Total	83,070	83,470	84,410	(400)	(1,340)	97,030	96,690	96,620	340	410	135,500	136,540	133,120	(1,040)	2,380
4. Persons Involved in Labor Disputes	0	100	0	(100)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employment by Industry**															
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT	87,250	86,300	86,150	950	1,100	97,050	95,650	94,450	1,400	2,600	117,250	116,950	113,200	300	4,050
MANUFACTURING	11,250	11,350	12,150	(100)	(900)	37,500	37,300	37,200	200	300	20,800	20,700	20,950	100	(150)
Durable Goods	6,600	6,700	7,450	(100)	(850)	31,150	31,200	31,000	(50)	150	13,200	13,250	13,300	(50)	(100)
Machinery and electrical products	3,500	3,600	4,250	(100)	(750)	23,600	23,600	23,300	0	300					
Other durable goods	3,100	3,100	3,200	0	(100)	7,550	7,600	7,700	(50)	(150)					
Nondurable Goods	4,650	4,650	4,700	0	(50)	6,350	6,100	6,200	250	150	7,600	7,450	7,650	150	(50)
Textile mill products	1,150	1,100	1,350	50	(200)										
Other nondurable goods	3,500	3,550	3,350	(50)	150										
NONMANUFACTURING	76,000	74,950	74,000	1,050	2,000	59,550	58,350	57,250	1,200	2,300	96,450	96,250	92,250	200	4,200
Construction (including mining)	6,750	6,850	6,450	(100)	300	5,950	5,950	5,650	0	300	6,750	7,150	6,650	(400)	100
Transportation, communication, and utilities	5,100	5,150	4,850	(50)	250	2,100	2,200	2,100	(100)	0	3,350	3,400	3,000	(50)	350
Trade	24,350	24,000	23,850	350	500	21,050	21,300	21,100	(250)	(50)	31,550	33,250	29,900	(1,700)	1,650
Finance, insurance, and real estate	8,600	8,700	8,650	(100)	(50)	4,000	4,300	4,000	(300)	0	6,900	6,950	6,700	(50)	200
Service industry & other	21,850	21,700	21,400	150	450	18,600	18,450	17,700	150	900	23,000	23,800	21,200	(800)	1,800
Government	9,350	8,550	8,800	800	550	7,850	6,150	6,700	1,700	1,150	24,900	21,700	24,800	3,200	100
Federal	2,700	2,700	2,650	0	50	900	900	900	0	0	10,500	10,500	10,450	0	50
State	1,050	1,100	1,100	(50)	(50)	250	250	250	0	0	4,150	3,700	4,950	450	(800)
Local	5,600	4,750	5,050	850	550	6,700	5,000	5,550	1,700	1,150	10,250	7,500	9,400	2,750	850
Persons involved in labor disputes (not included in Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment above)	0	100	0	(100)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

** By place of residence*

*** By place of establishment*

**** Numbers in parentheses indicate negative numbers*

Manchester MSA – includes the city of Manchester and the towns of Allenstown, Auburn, Bedford, Candia, Goffstown, and Hooksett.

Nashua PMSA – includes the city of Nashua and the towns of Amherst, Brookline, Hollis, Hudson, Litchfield, Londonderry, Merrimack, Milford, Mont Vernon, and Wilton.

Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester MSA – includes the New Hampshire cities of Dover, Portsmouth, Rochester, and Somersworth, the New Hampshire towns of Barrington, Durham, Exeter, Farmington, Greenland, Hampton, Lee, Madbury, Milton, New Castle, Newfields, Newington, Newmarket, North Hampton, Rollinsford, Rye, and Stratham, and the Maine towns of Berwick, Eliot, Kittery, North Berwick, Ogunquit, South Berwick, Wells, and York.

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sep 1988	Aug 1988	Sep 1987	Sep 1988	Aug 1988	Sep 1987	Sep 1988	Aug 1988	Sep 1987
All Manufacturing	$392.18	$386.86	$382.55	40.1	39.8	40.1	$9.78	$9.72	$9.54
Durable goods	400.60	390.85	388.33	40.1	39.4	40.2	9.99	9.92	9.66
Lumber and wood products	342.91	315.13	315.53	38.4	36.6	38.2	8.93	8.61	8.26
Furniture and fixtures	310.40	310.27	322.46	40.0	40.4	41.5	7.76	7.68	7.77
Stone and clay products	400.46	389.16	372.16	43.2	42.3	42.1	9.27	9.20	8.84
Primary metal products	437.25	420.18	420.65	44.8	42.4	41.2	9.76	9.91	10.21
Fabricated metal products	419.50	405.04	386.63	41.7	41.5	39.9	10.06	9.76	9.69
Machinery (except electrical)	442.04	430.84	419.44	43.0	42.7	42.8	10.28	10.09	9.80
Electrical products	388.44	386.21	398.48	35.9	35.4	38.5	10.82	10.91	10.35
Miscellaneous products	343.92	321.60	325.44	40.7	40.0	39.4	8.45	8.04	8.26
Other durable goods	384.96	384.94	382.55	40.1	39.2	40.1	9.60	9.82	9.54
Nondurable goods	373.73	380.37	367.09	40.1	40.9	39.6	9.32	9.30	9.27
Food and kindred products	428.96	481.95	484.16	38.3	40.5	41.1	11.20	11.90	11.78
Textile mill products	335.67	321.17	320.00	40.2	39.7	39.9	8.35	8.09	8.02
Apparel	258.61	250.18	247.38	38.2	36.9	37.2	6.77	6.78	6.65
Paper and allied products	473.70	507.06	552.29	45.2	48.2	47.9	10.48	10.52	11.53
Printing, publishing, and allied	377.11	385.44	373.84	37.9	37.9	38.5	9.95	10.17	9.71
Leather and leather products	216.80	213.49	178.64	34.8	35.7	31.9	6.23	5.98	5.60
Footwear	218.05	213.37	195.09	35.0	35.8	34.9	6.23	5.96	5.59
Other nondurable goods	399.78	403.18	367.09	41.6	42.8	39.6	9.61	9.42	9.27

Sample Percent of Production Workers: 36.8%

Total Production Workers: 83,350

Firms Reporting: 278

Manchester MSA

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sep 1988	Aug 1988	Sep 1987	Sep 1988	Aug 1988	Sep 1987	Sep 1988	Aug 1988	Sep 1987
All Manufacturing	$380.42	$378.28	$379.69	39.3	39.2	39.8	$9.68	$9.65	$9.54
Durable goods	378.48	370.51	395.14	38.0	37.2	39.2	9.96	9.96	10.08
Machinery and electrical products	392.45	376.53	396.93	40.5	38.5	39.3	9.69	9.78	10.01
Other durable goods	364.59	365.10	393.96	35.5	35.9	39.2	10.27	10.17	10.05
Nondurable goods	384.61	388.58	354.55	41.4	42.1	40.8	9.29	9.23	8.69
Textiles and apparel	350.69	342.29	309.17	41.6	40.7	40.1	8.43	8.41	7.71
Other nondurable goods	396.07	404.27	374.51	41.3	42.6	41.2	9.59	9.49	9.09

Sample Percent of Production Workers: 51.7%

Total Production Workers: 8,400

Firms Reporting: 38

Nashua PMSA

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sep 1988	Aug 1988	Sep 1987	Sep 1988	Aug 1988	Sep 1987	Sep 1988	Aug 1988	Sep 1987
All Manufacturing	$492.08	$472.43	$467.71	40.5	39.7	40.6	$12.15	$11.90	$11.52
Durable goods	503.81	476.00	469.20	41.5	40.0	40.8	12.14	11.90	11.50
Machinery and electrical products	536.63	511.82	498.97	40.5	39.1	40.6	13.25	13.09	12.29
Other durable goods	431.76	396.37	403.65	43.7	41.9	41.4	9.88	9.46	9.75
Nondurable goods	444.81	459.34	429.28	36.4	38.6	38.5	12.22	11.90	11.15

Sample Percent of Production Workers: 31.0%

Total Production Workers: 20,250

Firms Reporting: 46

Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester MSA

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sep 1988	Aug 1988	Sep 1987	Sep 1988	Aug 1988	Sep 1987	Sep 1988	Aug 1988	Sep 1987
All Manufacturing	$378.31	$367.09	$365.71	41.3	39.6	40.1	$9.16	$9.27	$9.12
Durable goods	418.33	404.80	400.16	42.6	40.0	41.0	9.82	10.12	9.76
Nondurable goods	312.41	303.03	309.99	39.1	38.9	38.7	7.99	7.79	8.01

Sample Percent of Production Workers: 36.0%

Total Production Workers: 14,400

Firms Reporting: 35

New Hampshire Labor Supply and Demand

The number of active applicants for September was 9,246, down 140 from the previous month. Job openings decreased 453 from the August level of 2,411 to the September level of 1,958. Data from the previous year, however, reveals that there were 6,603 active applicants during September, indicating a forty percent increase in the number of persons in local offices looking for work. Professional, technical, and managerial (+44 percent), clerical (+45 percent), and structural workers (+41 percent) categories have all had an increase of over forty percent in the number of active applicants from September 1987. This may indicate that the economic boom of the last two years is slowing down. Job orders have declined slightly (-185) from the year-ago level of 2,411, increasing the spread between job seekers and jobs. Many construction firms that were building very expensive houses have been forced to slow down and reevaluate the type of house they will build. The current need seems to be for housing in more moderate price ranges. According to many economists in the state, retail industry growth also may be overextending itself, but may have fewer options than the building trades about what to do if the economy is cooling off.

The decline in the number of active applicants between August and September (-140) was less than two percent. It should be noted, however, that the number of male active applicants decreased significantly during this period, while the number of female applicants increased. There were nearly 700 fewer male active applicants in the Berlin and Claremont local offices than there had been during the previous month. All other local offices reported modest gains or very little change. Berlin showed the greatest decrease in the number of structural workers (-76) and processing workers (-56), while the number of male applicants in Claremont declined in machine trades (-62) and structural work (-47) as jobs in those industries increased. The number of female active applicants remained fairly constant in most offices, with the exception of Manchester (+69) and Concord (+41).

Some tourist-related jobs continued to be available in September as the tourist industry enjoyed a good season with expectations of a busy foliage season. Professional, technical, and managerial active applicants were the only group to show an increase in the number of applicants, especially in Laconia (+24) and Nashua (+21).

The decrease in job openings from August levels was greatest in the clerical (-95) and professional, managerial, and technical (-72) groupings. Services (-62), packaging and material handling (-60), and structural (-54) categories each had significant declines as some tourist-related businesses closed for the season and schools reopened. Clerical openings decreased most sharply in Keene (70 in August to 20 in September) and Portsmouth (142 in August to 86 in September). Both cities have post-secondary schools in or near them in addition to other schools in their areas. Professional, technical, and managerial openings showed the greatest decreases in Dover (-25), Portsmouth (-13), and Lebanon (-11). Losses in services job openings (-68) in the northern part of the state (Berlin, Laconia, Lebanon, and Littleton local offices) were offset by gains in job openings (+48) in the southern portion of the state (Concord, Keene, and Manchester local offices). Packaging and material handling occupations, which involves preparing and loading either bulk or non-bulk material for distribution or storage, had a decline of 60 job openings from 170 in August, primarily in the Berlin (-25), Claremont (-9), and Dover (-9) local offices. Structural occupation job openings in Lebanon decreased (-38, down from 51 in August), while the combined local office total from Claremont, Littleton, Manchester, and Dover also showed a decline (-49). Structural job openings increased in Keene (+13), Dover (+12), and Concord (+8), indicating steady construction activity in those areas.

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ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION, SEPTEMBER 1988

Area	Professional, Technical, & Managerial	Clerical	Sales	Services	Farm	Processing	Machine Trades	Benchwork	Structural Work	Freight & Transportation	Packaging & Material Handling	Miscellaneous	Total
New Hampshire	1,913	1,930	511	1,384	93	105	580	621	1,306	312	429	62	9,246
Berlin	25	79	39	77	6	6	21	10	50	22	10	1	346
Claremont	66	78	11	71	4	0	39	27	52	11	35	1	395
Concord	295	252	56	148	22	6	78	64	166	35	33	9	1,164
Conway	28	23	8	17	1	0	14	2	22	3	2	0	120
Dover	199	277	52	166	9	25	75	76	170	31	29	3	1,112
Keene	126	138	57	109	7	4	45	41	92	25	42	2	688
Laconia	115	148	32	104	11	7	55	39	112	23	11	1	658
Lebanon	71	47	9	25	2	0	9	9	30	6	6	3	217
Littleton	54	89	17	80	4	4	29	27	62	11	6	0	383
Manchester	248	278	92	222	7	25	99	131	239	67	103	31	1,542
Nashua	329	249	75	171	13	17	64	144	130	38	92	5	1,327
Portsmouth	268	211	39	167	4	10	33	27	155	35	51	1	1,001
Salem	89	61	24	27	3	1	19	24	26	5	9	5	293

Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System - Table A96

JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED BY OCCUPATION, SEPTEMBER 1988

Area	Professional, Technical, & Managerial	Clerical	Sales	Services	Farm	Processing	Machine Trades	Benchwork	Structural Work	Motor Freight & Transportation	Packaging & Material Handling	Miscellaneous	Total
New Hampshire	126	431	135	397	18	19	155	119	353	89	110	6	1,958
Berlin	5	15	9	35	1	1	3	15	37	2	15	0	138
Claremont	7	20	9	12	1	4	16	14	14	10	5	0	112
Concord	5	72	6	34	0	0	13	9	36	17	1	1	194
Conway	2	6	10	10	1	1	4	2	12	5	2	0	55
Dover	24	36	9	40	3	1	15	15	56	10	7	0	216
Keene	11	20	11	48	1	1	22	18	37	9	11	0	189
Laconia	7	29	10	26	1	0	7	4	26	4	7	0	121
Lebanon	6	19	8	1	1	0	11	0	11	0	4	0	61
Littleton	5	16	6	38	2	3	11	7	12	3	10	1	114
Manchester	12	66	11	58	1	7	15	9	41	7	14	1	242
Nashua	7	23	6	25	3	1	14	14	27	9	17	3	149
Portsmouth	13	86	11	50	2	0	17	5	36	7	16	0	243
Salem	5	22	29	10	1	0	4	7	7	4	1	0	90
All Others	17	1	0	10	0	0	3	0	1	2	0	0	34

Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System - Table 10

ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY SEX, AGE, MINORITY STATUS, AND VETERAN STATUS, SEPTEMBER 1988

Area	Male	Female	Eligible Claimants	Minority	Veterans	Age<45	Age >45	Total Active Applicants	Unfilled Openings: Total	Unfilled Openings: 30 Days+
New Hampshire	4,895	4,351	2,860	367	1,783	7,493	1,753	9,246	2,930	1,864
Berlin	165	181	47	5	27	288	58	346	296	196
Claremont	218	177	41	5	83	315	80	395	108	55
Concord	645	519	428	16	247	950	214	1,164	204	102
Conway	76	44	43	1	24	100	20	120	86	53
Dover	538	574	321	28	191	917	195	1,112	315	199
Keene	375	313	165	8	157	556	132	688	251	127
Laconia	360	298	184	8	91	542	116	658	239	164
Lebanon	141	76	53	6	53	163	54	217	104	64
Littleton	189	194	50	2	48	303	80	383	128	71
Manchester	809	733	632	90	288	1,255	287	1,542	220	127
Nashua	695	632	529	131	249	1,055	272	1,327	187	100
Portsmouth	542	459	238	55	271	825	176	1,001	394	277
Salem	142	151	129	12	54	224	69	293	162	122
All Others									236	207

Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System - Table A96

JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED BY INDUSTRY, SEPTEMBER 1988

Area	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Construction & Mining	Manufacturing	Transportation, Communication & Utilities	Trade	Finance Insurance, Real Estate	Services	Public Administration	Total	Government Openings in Columns 1-8*
New Hampshire	17	294	424	47	546	50	471	109	1,958	163
Berlin	0	38	29	2	37	1	30	1	138	3
Claremont	0	14	42	4	31	0	17	4	112	7
Concord	0	24	38	6	52	8	42	24	194	27
Conway	1	11	5	0	26	0	12	0	55	0
Dover	2	37	50	3	43	4	74	3	216	45
Keene	0	32	39	8	50	3	54	3	189	4
Laconia	1	23	28	0	28	17	20	4	121	5
Lebanon	0	9	10	1	25	1	14	1	61	0
Littleton	3	9	24	3	23	6	44	2	114	2
Manchester	5	39	40	4	87	2	48	17	242	13
Nashua	1	16	55	6	37	3	30	1	149	1
Portsmouth	1	31	50	8	60	5	57	31	243	34
Salem	2	10	9	2	47	0	19	1	90	2
All Others	1	1	5	0	0	0	10	17	34	20

Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System - Table 10

** This column includes Job Openings received from government-owned-and-operated employers in all types of industries. It consists of numbers that are included in the first eight columns.*

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, SEPTEMBER 1988

	1988	1987	1986	1985
1982-84=100				
All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)				
September Index	119.8	115.0	110.2	108.3
Percent Change From Previous September	4.2	4.4	1.8	3.1
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W)				
September Index	118.5	113.8	109.1	107.6
Percent Change From Previous September	4.1	4.3	1.4	2.7
1967=100				
All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)				
September Index	358.9	344.4	330.2	324.5
Percent Change From Previous September	4.2	4.3	1.8	3.2
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W)				
September Index	353.0	339.1	324.9	320.5
Percent Change From Previous September	4.1	4.4	1.4	2.7

Note: *This table was introduced in the August issue. In prior issues we had shown the calendar year averages for each of the preceding three years along with the current month's indicies. This new table shows the indicies for the current month and those for the same month in each of the three previous years. This enables you to compare changes in the CPI indicies over four twelve-month periods.*

SEPTEMBER CPI INDEXES BY CATEGORY
(1982-84=100, except where otherwise noted)

Categories	CPI-U September Index	Unadjusted Percent Change from:		CPI-W September Index
		September 1987	August 1988	
All Items	119.8	4.2	0.7	118.5
All Items (1967=100)	358.9	4.2	0.6	353.0
Food and Beverages	120.1	5.2	0.6	119.8
Housing	119.9	3.7	0.3	118.2
Apparel and Upkeep	117.8	4.0	4.6	117.2
Transportation	109.7	2.9	0.1	109.4
Medical Care	140.4	6.6	0.4	140.8
Entertainment	121.3	4.5	0.5	120.6
Other Goods and Services	140.0	6.8	1.8	139.3

Source: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Highlights from the September CPI-U

Although the increase for All Items over the past month (+0.7%) was higher than any other monthly change this year, over half of this change was accounted for by expected seasonal increases. (The increase, after seasonal adjustment, was about 0.3%).

The Food and Beverages category index rose more than was seasonally expected, driven up by the Fruits and Vegetables component which showed increases since August of 2.5% unadjusted and 4.5% seasonally adjusted. The Meat, Poultry, Fish, and Eggs component increased only 0.1% unadjusted and was -0.3% seasonally adjusted since August. For unadjusted changes over the year, Fruits and Vegetables rose 13.5%, Cereals and Bakery Products rose 8.1%, and Fats and Oils were up 7.5%. All other components increased at a rate equal to or below the All Item index.

The Housing category has been fairly stable. The change over the previous month was 0.3% both unadjusted and seasonally adjusted, showing no seasonal influence. The Homeowners' Equivalent Rent component (at 132.6) rose 0.6% unadjusted and 0.5% seasonally adjusted. Renters' costs (indexed at 134.7) declined as prices for lodging while out of town fell (-4.1% unadjusted and -3.7% seasonally adjusted). Housing maintenance and repair, with an index of 115.3, increased over the month 0.3% unadjusted. The Fuel Oil and Other Household Fuel Commodities component was indexed at 75.9 and has fallen since August (-0.5% unadjusted and -2.1% seasonally adjusted, indicating that fuel commodity prices usually rise this season). The Gas (Piped) and Electricity component has an index of 108.5 and rose 0.2% unadjusted and 0.6% seasonally adjusted. Over-the-year increases for the Housing components were all below the All Items change of 4.2%, except Owners' equivalent rent (+5.3%) which pushed Homeowners' costs up and the Shelter grouping above 4.2%.

The Apparel Commodities component (indexed at 116.2) of the Apparel and Upkeep category rose sharply since August: 5.0% unadjusted and 2.2% seasonally adjusted. While some increase in price is normal as new fall and winter merchandise generally has higher price tags, this monthly increase was pronounced, especially for Women's and Girls' Apparel with an over-the-month gain of 2.7% even after correction for seasonal increases. Since September 1987, Infants' and Toddlers' Apparel (+6.2%), Footwear (+6.1 %), and Other Apparel Commodities (+6.4%) were the only apparel components to exceed the norm, set by the All Items index change over the previous year.

Some highlights of the changes in the transportation category from August to September were: the price index for new cars rose 0.4% unadjusted; the price of used cars rose 0.2% unadjusted; motor fuel rose 0.6% unadjusted (-1.7% seasonally adjusted); Maintenance and Repairs and Other Private Transportation both rose 0.5%; and Public Transportation rose 0.2%. (These last two components are not available seasonally adjusted.) The most significant change over the last year has been for Other Private Transportation Services which rose 7.7% to an index of 135.5.

In the Medical Care category, the Medical Care Commodities (prescription and nonprescription drugs and medical supplies) rose 0.6% unadjusted and 0.9% seasonally adjustedover the past month and 7.0% over the past year. Medical Care Services rose 0.4% since August, and rose 6.5% in cost unadjusted from a year ago.

Entertainment (never seasonally adjusted) rose in the Commodities component 0.5% since August (to an index of 116.0), largely because of increases in the prices for sporting goods and equipment and for reading materials. Entertainment Services rose 0.4% for the past month to an index level of 128.6.

The catchall, Other Goods and Services, showed a variety of changes: Tobacco and Smoking Products (indexed at 148.9) which had been rising steeply the last two months (2.7% and 0.7%) rose a moderate 0.2% since August (no seasonal adjustment is done for this component); Personal Care rose 1.1% for the past month to an index of 120.3 (again adjustment is not done for this component); and Personal and Educational Expenses (indexed at 151.8) rose 2.7% unadjusted for the past month but with seasonal adjustment fell (-1.9%).

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WEEKLY CLAIMS FILED DURING SEPTEMBER
CLASSIFIED BY LOCAL OFFICE

Area	U. C. Unemployment Compensation		State Workers (Only)		U. C. Local Government		Ex-Military Servicemen (UCX Only)		U.C. Federal Employees No U.I.	
	Initial Claims	Continued Claims	Initial Claims	Continued Claims	Initial Claims	Continued Claims	Initial Claims	Continued Claims	Initial Claims	Continued Claims
All Offices	1,838	6,506	8	17	5	13	17	24	17	24
Berlin	36	110	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Claremont	42	179	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0
Concord	166	604	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Conway	37	171	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dover	235	664	0	2	1	0	3	7	7	6
Keene	93	261	1	3	0	8	2	1	0	0
Laconia	127	284	1	3	0	2	0	0	0	1
Lebanon	38	92	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Littleton	49	136	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Manchester	414	1,459	3	2	0	0	1	2	3	2
Nashua	244	936	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	0
Portsmouth	138	499	0	3	0	3	4	5	4	5
Salem	81	279	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Liable Interstate	138	832	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	8

The average payment for a week of total unemployment: $127.85

The Unemployment Compensation Fund Balance at the End of the Month: $181,306,253.12

Net contributions received during the month: $94,759.32

Net benefits paid during the month: $788,629.60

Interest Received: $0.00

35205-1
1/18/89

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

A Monthly Report by the NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
Prepared in Coordination with the UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

October 1988
Wesley S. Noyes, Jr., Editor
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Unemployment 2.3% in October; Monthly Rate Third Lowest in Nation

The unemployment rate in New Hampshire remained in the low-two-percent range in October, dropping slightly to 2.3 percent from the 2.4 percent recorded in September. The decrease in the unemployment rate was the combined result of a rise in the civilian labor force and a drop in the number of unemployed. In fact, estimates of the civilian labor force show an increase of 4,200 over the month, at the same time unemployment decreased by 470. The labor force increased in all areas except the Laconia and Littleton Labor Market Areas, which registered changes of -50 and -70, respectively. Those two areas also experienced slight increases in the number of unemployed, +80 and +90, respectively. The only other area with an increased number of unemployed (+40) was the Portsmouth - Dover - Rochester Metropolitan Statistical Area, which includes eight towns in Maine.

Over the past twelve months, the civilian labor force in New Hampshire has risen by 9,380. Unemployment over the same period has increased 1,470. However, the labor force is estimated to be 41,660 larger than in October 1986, while unemployment levels have risen by only 820. The unemployment rate in October was slightly higher than in October 1987 (2.1 percent), but the same as in October 1986.

The September unemployment rate of 2.4 percent in New Hampshire was the third-lowest in the nation. Only Vermont (1.9 percent) and Maine (2.2 percent) registered lower unemployment rates for September. Rhode Island tied with New Hampshire. The New England unemployment rate was estimated at 2.7 percent, with all six states in the region among the eight states with the lowest rates. The highest rate in New England was observed in Massachusetts (3.0 percent), while the highest rates nationwide were found in Louisiana (9.7 percent) and West Virginia (8.5 percent).

The national unemployment situation continues to improve over twelve months earlier. The national not-seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate fell to 5.0 percent in October, a drop from 5.2 percent in September and from 5.7 percent in October 1987. The United States civilian labor force rose to 122,432,000 persons, up by 590,000 since September and 1,688,000 above the level of twelve months earlier. While the labor force rose, unemployment decreased to 6,182,000, a decline of 186,000 since September and of 663,000 since October 1987.

Nonagricultural Employment Up Slightly Over Month

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates, based on a sample of New Hampshire employers, changed only slightly (+500) from levels pegged for September. All of this change was observed in the manufacturing sector, with 600 additional jobs estimated in the durable goods sector partially offset by a loss of 100 jobs in the nondurable goods sector. Over the past twelve months the manufacturing sector has added an estimated 2,500 jobs, of which 2,150 were in durable goods. The electrical products industry accounted for 1,050 of the durable goods manufacturing increase.

The nonmanufacturing sector exhibited no change in total employment over the month, according to sample-based estimates. However, this masks some large changes in individual nonmanufacturing groups. Construction employment dropped over the month (-1,100), affected by both seasonal trends and a downturn in housing starts. Employment in the services sector also decreased (-1,250), principally due to seasonal influences affecting the lodging and amusement industries. Helping to offset those drops were increases in the trade (+1,600) and government (+1,000) sectors. The increase in trade was concentrated in general merchandise, food, and apparel and accessory retail stores, while the government sector increase was mainly due to continued hiring by local school districts.

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates are 23,600 higher than in October 1987. Of these, 2,500 are in manufacturing and 21,100 in nonmanufacturing. In nonmanufacturing, the largest increases were found in services (+6,800) and trade (+6,450).

Unemployment Lower in October than September

October unemployment was estimated to be 14,080 in New Hampshire. This was 470 less than in September, but 1,470 more than a year earlier. However, in late 1987, the unemployment rate was exceptionally low, partially accounting for the increase in the number of unemployed over the period.

The Keene Labor Market Area (LMA) registered the lowest area unemployment rate in October (1.4 percent), followed by the Claremont LMA and the Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester NH-Me Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) (1.5 percent). Highest rates continue to be found in the New Hampshire portions of the Lowell, Massachusetts Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA), consisting of Pelham, (5.8 percent) and of the Lawrence-Haverhill, Massachusetts PMSA, consisting of the Salem area, (4.6 percent). Seven areas experienced a decline in the unemployment rate over the month, two areas registered an increase, and two areas remained unchanged. (For details, please see the table on page 3.) Comparing October 1988 with October 1987 reveals that seven areas show higher unemployment rates, two areas have lower rates, and three areas are unchanged. The largest percentage point increase from twelve months earlier is in the Nashua PMSA (+0.8), while the largest percentage point decrease during that time period is in the Berlin LMA (-0.6).

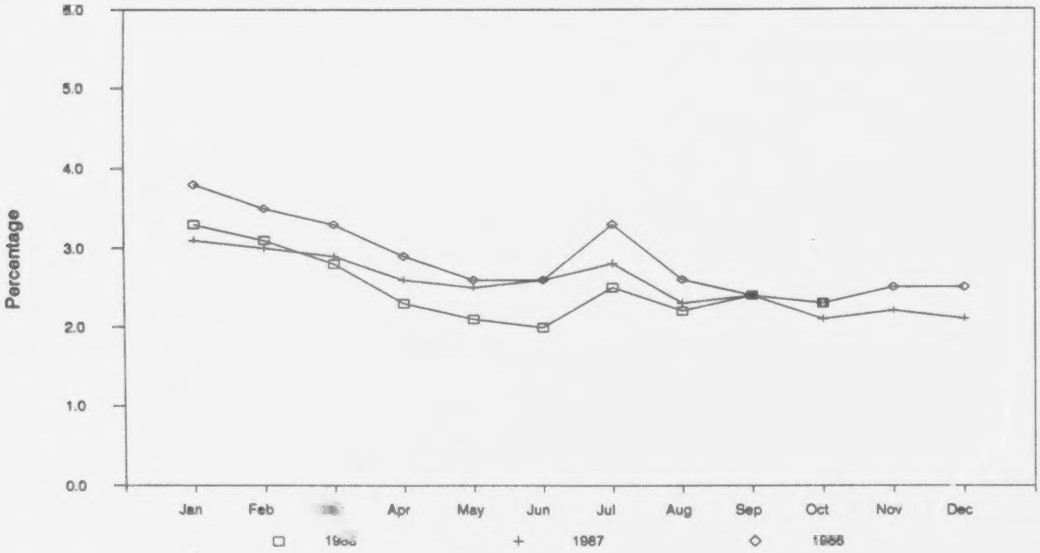
Manufacturing Hours Drop, Hourly Earnings Rise From September to October Average Weekly Earnings Stable

Average hourly earnings in manufacturing, based on a sample of manufacturing firms in New Hampshire, rose to $9.92 in October from $9.77 in September. This was accompanied by a slight drop in average weekly hours, to 39.7 hours weekly from 40.2 hours weekly. The overall result was virtually no change in average weekly earnings, which rose modestly to $393.82 from $392.75.

The highest average hourly earnings were estimated for the Food and Kindred Products industry ($12.45) in the nondurable goods sector, and in the Electrical Products industry ($10.98) in the durable goods sector. Highest average weekly earnings were recorded for the Food and Kindred Products industry ($480.57) in the nondurable goods sector and in the Primary Metal Products industry ($444.06) in the durable goods sector.

Note: Although monthly changes are included in this publication, it should be noted that these figures are not seasonally adjusted. Over-the-month comparisons may be affected by seasonal changes and thus could present misleading representation of underlying trends. To eliminate bias, it is more useful to compare any non-seasonally-adjusted statistic with that of twelve months earlier.

New Hampshire Unemployment Rate



TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE BY AREA AND COUNTY

	UNEMPLOYMENT*								CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE				
	October 1988		September 1988		October 1987		Numerical Change From Previous:		October 1988	September 1988	October 1987	Numerical Change From Previous:	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Month	Year				Month	Year
United States**	6,182	5.0	6,368	5.2	6,845	5.7	(186)	(663)	122,432	121,842	120,744	590	1,688
New Hampshire	14,080	2.3	14,550	2.4	12,610	2.1	(470)	1,470	611,230	607,030	601,850	4,200	9,380
Berlin LMA	430	1.6	480	1.8	580	2.2	(50)	(150)	26,810	26,450	26,420	360	390
Claremont LMA	610	1.5	620	1.5	500	1.2	(10)	110	41,250	40,510	40,090	740	1,160
Concord LMA	1,060	1.9	1,120	2.1	880	1.6	(60)	180	55,050	54,540	54,080	510	970
Keene LMA	620	1.4	670	1.6	580	1.4	(50)	40	43,680	43,220	42,320	460	1,360
Laconia LMA	950	1.7	870	1.6	800	1.5	80	150	54,680	54,730	53,120	(50)	1,560
Littleton LMA	410	2.2	320	1.7	400	2.1	90	10	19,000	19,070	18,760	(70)	240
Manchester MSA	1,740	2.0	1,890	2.2	1,390	1.6	(150)	350	86,040	84,960	86,590	1,080	(550)
Nashua PMSA	3,120	3.1	3,210	3.2	2,340	2.3	(90)	780	100,980	100,240	99,580	740	1,400
NH portion Lawrence-Haverhill, Ma PMSA***	2,340	4.6	2,470	4.9	2,370	4.6	(130)	(30)	50,800	50,820	51,550	220	480
Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester NH+ Me MSA	2,110	1.5	2,070	1.5	2,070	1.5	40	40	137,680	137,570	133,650	110	4,030
Unattached Estimating Area****	610	2.9	700	3.4	640	3.2	(90)	(30)	20,690	20,470	20,210	220	480
NH portion Lowell Ma PMSA	310	5.8	320	6.0	300	5.5	(10)	10	5,370	5,310	5,430	60	(60)
Counties													
Belknap	490	1.7	400	1.4	450	1.6	90	40	28,270	28,230	27,520	40	750
Carroll	260	1.4	340	1.8	260	1.4	(80)	0	19,030	18,950	18,590	80	440
Cheshire	570	1.5	620	1.6	530	1.4	(50)	40	38,980	38,580	37,770	400	1,210
Coos	460	2.2	380	1.8	630	3.0	80	(170)	21,110	20,820	20,890	290	220
Grafton	740	1.8	710	1.7	570	1.4	30	170	42,170	41,980	41,120	190	1,050
Hillsborough	4,990	2.7	5,280	2.8	3,970	2.1	(290)	1,020	188,010	186,200	186,860	1,810	1,150
Merrimack	1,130	1.7	1,240	1.9	1,000	1.6	(110)	130	65,440	64,940	64,420	500	1,020
Rockingham	4,080	3.2	4,150	3.3	3,830	3.1	(70)	250	126,070	125,630	124,840	440	1,230
Strafford	1,030	1.7	1,090	1.8	1,100	1.9	(60)	(70)	61,000	60,930	59,290	70	1,710
Sullivan	330	1.6	340	1.6	270	1.3	(10)	60	21,150	20,770	20,550	380	600

* *Based on the Bureau of Labor Statistics "43 Step Method" handbook adjusted to the Current Population Survey (CPS) estimates.*

** *In thousands, not seasonally adjusted.*

*** *New Hampshire Portion of the Lawrence-Haverhill, Massachusetts Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area which includes Salem and twelve small towns.*

**** *Includes twenty towns previously in either Dover, Portsmouth, Manchester or Nashua LMA's.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, TOTAL EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT AS OF THE MIDDLE OF THE MONTH

	Number of Workers			Numerical Change * From Previous:	
	October 1988	September 1988	October 1987	Month	Year
Labor Force Data **					
1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	611,230	607,030	601,850	4,200	9,380
2. UNEMPLOYMENT	14,080	14,550	12,610	(470)	1,470
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE	2.3	2.4	2.1	----	----
3. EMPLOYMENT TOTAL	597,150	592,480	589,240	4,670	7,910
4. PERSONS INVOLVED IN LABOR DISPUTES	0	0	0	0	0
Employment by Industry ***					
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT	547,000	546,500	523,400	500	23,600
MANUFACTURING	122,550	122,050	120,050	500	2,500
Durable Goods	86,250	85,650	84,100	600	2,150
Lumber and wood products	6,450	6,500	6,450	(50)	0
Furniture and fixtures	1,600	1,600	1,550	0	50
Stone and clay products	3,850	3,800	3,700	50	150
Primary metal products	4,550	4,350	4,450	200	100
Fabricated metal products	7,400	7,350	6,700	50	700
Machinery (except electrical)	26,450	26,200	26,150	250	300
Electrical products	24,600	24,500	23,550	100	1,050
Miscellaneous products	1,950	1,950	2,050	0	(100)
Other durable goods	9,400	9,400	9,500	0	(100)
Nondurable Goods	36,300	36,400	35,950	(100)	350
Food and kindred products	3,000	3,000	2,800	0	200
Textile mill products	3,700	3,700	3,800	0	(100)
Apparel	1,750	1,800	2,000	(50)	(250)
Paper and allied products	5,600	5,550	5,650	50	(50)
Printing, publishing, and allied	8,800	8,850	8,350	(50)	450
Leather and leather products	3,350	3,450	3,650	(100)	(300)
Other nondurable goods	10,100	10,050	9,700	50	400
NONMANUFACTURING	424,450	424,450	403,350	0	21,100
Construction (including mining)	42,000	43,100	40,500	(1,100)	1,500
Transportation, communication, and utilities	17,650	17,800	17,150	(150)	500
Trade	137,900	136,300	131,450	1,600	6,450
Finance, insurance, and real estate	33,700	33,800	32,550	(100)	1,150
Service industry and other	122,700	123,950	115,900	(1,250)	6,800
Government	70,500	69,500	65,800	1,000	4,700
Federal	8,800	8,700	8,600	100	200
State	19,100	18,950	17,600	150	1,500
Local	42,600	41,850	39,600	750	3,000
Persons involved in labor disputes (not included in Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Total above)	0	0	0	0	0

** Numbers in parentheses indicate negative numbers*

*** By place of residence*

**** By place of establishment*

MSA LABOR FORCE, TOTAL EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT, AND NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT AS OF THE MIDDLE OF THE MONTH

	Manchester MSA					Nashua PMSA					Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester MSA				
	Number of Workers			Numerical Change*** From Previous:		Number of Workers			Numerical Change*** From Previous:		Number of Workers			Numerical Change*** From Previous:	
	October 1988	September 1988	October 1987	Month	Year	October 1988	September 1988	October 1987	Month	Year	October 1988	September 1988	October 1987	Month	Year
Labor Force Data*															
1. Civilian Labor Force	86,040	84,960	86,590	1,080	(550)	100,980	100,240	99,580	740	1,400	137,680	137,570	133,650	110	4,030
2. Unemployment	1,740	1,890	1,390	(150)	350	3,120	3,210	2,340	(90)	780	2,110	2,070	2,070	40	40
Percentage of Labor Force	2.0	2.2	1.6	----	----	3.1	3.2	2.3	----	----	1.5	1.5	1.5	----	----
3. Employment Total	84,300	83,070	85,200	1,230	(900)	97,860	97,030	97,240	830	620	135,570	135,500	131,580	70	3,990
4. Persons Involved in Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employment by Industry**															
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT	88,000	87,400	86,650	600	1,350	96,200	96,200	94,700	0	1,500	117,900	118,050	111,500	(150)	6,400
MANUFACTURING	11,700	11,750	12,100	(50)	(400)	37,100	37,100	37,300	0	(200)	21,050	21,100	20,600	(50)	450
Durable Goods	7,100	7,150	7,450	(50)	(350)	31,000	31,000	31,050	0	(50)	13,450	13,500	13,000	(50)	450
Machinery and electrical products	4,000	4,000	4,200	0	(200)	23,500	23,500	23,450	0	50					
Other durable goods	3,100	3,150	3,250	(50)	(150)	7,500	7,500	7,600	0	(100)					
Nondurable Goods	4,600	4,600	4,650	0	(50)	6,100	6,100	6,250	0	(150)	7,600	7,600	7,600	0	0
Textile mill products	1,100	1,100	1,300	0	(200)										
Other nondurable goods	3,500	3,500	3,350	0	150										
NONMANUFACTURING	76,300	75,650	74,550	650	1,750	59,100	59,100	57,400	0	1,700	96,850	96,950	90,900	(100)	5,950
Construction (including mining)	6,650	6,650	6,450	0	200	5,650	5,900	5,450	(250)	200	6,650	6,850	6,500	(200)	150
Transportation, communication, and utilities	5,300	5,100	5,100	200	200	2,150	2,150	2,050	0	100	3,250	3,350	2,950	(100)	300
Trade	24,400	24,300	24,100	100	300	21,200	21,350	21,200	(150)	0	31,650	31,900	28,850	(250)	2,800
Finance, insurance, and real estate	8,550	8,400	8,750	150	(200)	4,100	4,050	4,000	50	100	6,800	6,800	6,650	0	150
Service industry & other	22,150	22,000	21,550	150	600	18,850	18,600	17,950	250	900	22,350	23,050	20,500	(700)	1,850
Government	9,250	9,200	8,600	50	650	7,150	7,050	6,750	100	400	26,150	25,000	25,450	1,150	700
Federal	2,700	2,700	2,700	0	0	950	950	900	0	50	10,500	10,500	10,450	0	50
State	1,050	1,100	850	(50)	200	250	250	200	0	50	5,200	4,150	5,500	1,050	(300)
Local	5,500	5,400	5,050	100	450	5,950	5,850	5,650	100	300	10,450	10,350	9,500	100	950
Persons involved in labor disputes (not included in Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment above)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

** By place of residence*
*** By place of establishment*
**** Numbers in parentheses indicate negative numbers*

Manchester MSA – includes the city of Manchester and the towns of Allenstown, Auburn, Bedford, Candia, Goffstown, and Hooksett.

Nashua PMSA – includes the city of Nashua and the towns of Amherst, Brookline, Hollis, Hudson, Litchfield, Londonderry, Merrimack, Milford, Mont Vernon, and Wilton.

Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester MSA – includes the New Hampshire cities of Dover, Portsmouth, Rochester, and Somersworth; the New Hampshire towns of Barrington, Durham, Exeter, Farmington, Greenland, Hampton, Lee, Madbury, Milton, New Castle, Newfields, Newington, Newmarket, North Hampton, Rollinsford, Rye, and Stratham; and the Maine towns of Berwick, Eliot, Kittery, North Berwick, Ogunquit, South Berwick, Wells, and York.

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct 1988	Sep 1988	Oct 1987	Oct 1988	Sep 1988	Oct 1987	Oct 1988	Sep 1988	Oct 1987
All Manufacturing	$393.82	$392.75	$387.45	39.7	40.2	41.0	$9.92	$9.77	$9.45
Durable goods	401.98	399.80	394.01	39.8	40.1	41.0	10.10	9.97	9.61
Lumber and wood products	341.48	338.77	323.93	37.9	39.3	39.6	9.01	8.62	8.18
Furniture and fixtures	321.39	310.02	328.60	42.4	39.9	42.4	7.58	7.77	7.75
Stone and clay products	395.68	399.04	363.74	42.5	43.0	42.1	9.31	9.28	8.64
Primary metal products	444.06	445.30	416.24	44.9	45.3	43.0	9.89	9.83	9.68
Fabricated metal products	429.71	422.84	393.81	42.8	42.2	42.3	10.04	10.02	9.31
Machinery (except electrical)	439.38	437.84	430.45	42.7	42.8	43.7	10.29	10.23	9.85
Electrical products	388.69	385.93	402.98	35.4	35.9	38.6	10.98	10.75	10.44
Miscellaneous products	364.10	343.92	330.84	38.9	40.7	41.2	9.36	8.45	8.03
Other durable goods	389.06	390.25	385.83	39.7	39.7	39.9	9.80	9.83	9.67
Nondurable goods	374.30	378.80	371.69	39.4	40.6	40.8	9.50	9.33	9.11
Food and kindred products	480.57	448.94	483.36	38.6	40.3	42.4	12.45	11.14	11.40
Textile mill products	330.91	342.38	322.70	39.3	41.4	40.9	8.42	8.27	7.89
Apparel	257.02	258.61	242.48	36.2	38.2	36.3	7.10	6.77	6.68
Paper and allied products	431.60	490.70	546.18	40.0	46.6	50.2	10.79	10.53	10.88
Printing, publishing, and allied	402.43	381.65	372.68	39.3	37.9	38.7	10.24	10.07	9.63
Leather and leather products	218.42	216.80	192.47	35.4	34.8	33.3	6.17	6.23	5.78
Footwear	218.77	217.70	200.57	35.4	35.0	34.7	6.18	6.22	5.78
Other nondurable goods	394.67	401.28	377.30	41.5	41.8	41.1	9.51	9.60	9.18

Sample Percent of Production Workers: 41.6%

Total Production Workers: 83,050

Firms Reporting: 293

Manchester MSA

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct 1988	Sep 1988	Oct 1987	Oct 1988	Sep 1988	Oct 1987	Oct 1988	Sep 1988	Oct 1987
All Manufacturing	$395.07	$394.21	$385.52	39.0	39.5	40.2	$10.13	$9.98	$9.59
Durable goods	396.98	399.36	399.84	37.7	38.4	39.2	10.53	10.40	10.20
Machinery and electrical products	418.94	425.82	403.51	39.3	40.4	39.1	10.66	10.54	10.32
Other durable goods	369.14	365.16	395.36	35.7	35.8	39.3	10.34	10.20	10.06
Nondurable goods	392.35	384.92	363.30	41.3	41.3	42.0	9.50	9.32	8.65
Textiles and apparel	351.37	351.53	309.26	41.0	41.7	39.7	8.57	8.43	7.79
Other nondurable goods	405.57	396.34	384.38	41.3	41.2	42.9	9.82	9.62	8.96

Sample Percent of Production Workers: 50.6%

Total Production Workers: 8,950

Firms Reporting: 34

Nashua PMSA

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct 1988	Sep 1988	Oct 1987	Oct 1988	Sep 1988	Oct 1987	Oct 1988	Sep 1988	Oct 1987
All Manufacturing	$497.70	$484.01	$473.21	39.5	40.2	40.9	$12.60	$12.04	$11.57
Durable goods	509.04	495.72	482.98	40.4	40.8	41.6	12.60	12.15	11.61
Machinery and electrical products	546.07	525.63	514.18	40.3	39.7	41.2	13.55	13.24	12.48
Other durable goods	432.64	430.57	408.20	40.7	43.1	42.3	10.63	9.99	9.65
Nondurable goods	451.80	439.26	437.75	35.8	37.9	38.5	12.62	11.59	11.37

Sample Percent of Production Workers: 44.6%

Total Production Workers: 19,600

Firms Reporting: 51

Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester MSA

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct 1988	Sep 1988	Oct 1987	Oct 1988	Sep 1988	Oct 1987	Oct 1988	Sep 1988	Oct 1987
All Manufacturing	$383.78	$374.03	$364.81	41.4	40.7	40.4	$9.27	$9.19	$9.03
Durable goods	420.46	410.75	387.77	42.3	41.7	40.1	9.94	9.85	9.67
Nondurable goods	322.39	312.39	327.20	39.9	39.0	40.9	8.08	8.01	8.00

Sample Percent of Production Workers: 36.2%

Total Production Workers: 15,300

Firms Reporting: 33

New Hampshire Labor Supply and Demand

In October of 1988 there were 9,165 active applicants in all local offices, which was a 42.5 percent increase from the same month a year ago (6,428). The number of job openings received for October (1,831) decreased from the number of job openings received a year earlier (2,254). Job openings received for benchwork occupations declined by 55 percent between October 1987 and October 1988, while machine trades showed a decrease of 33 percent. A decrease in machine trades and benchwork job openings is an earlier indicator of economic slowdown than an increase in the number of active applicants in those categories, since hiring would normally slow down before workers were let go. Machine tool orders this spring were strongly ahead of orders for a year earlier (+72 percent according to reports) This increase, probably reflecting both the general strength of the national economy as well as an export-spurring, weakening dollar, does not place the machine tools situation in proper perspective. According to a recent study, many American machine tool companies have not adapted to newer computer controlled machines. It further contends that American machine tool producers will lose their competitive edge if they do not computerize. Contrary to some thinking, new changes will add jobs and failure to adapt could mean the loss of all jobs for a business. The same study states that the United States has not moved quickly enough nor had the teamwork to put new technological changes into the marketplace at the pace it must in order to successfully compete with other countries.

The greatest decreases in the number of active applicants between September and October occurred in clerical (-102; 1,930 in September to 1,828 in October), services (-54; 1,384 in September to 1,330 in October), and benchwork (-22; 621 in September to 599 in October). Clerical active applicants listed by offices that had the biggest declines include Concord (-35), Portsmouth (-29), and Laconia (-26). A year ago, however, each of these offices had about 100 fewer active applicants than they did in October. Services applicants decreased (-54) from the previous month with Concord again having the largest decrease (-30), followed by Portsmouth (-25) and Nashua (-20). The only sizeable increase in the number of active applicants was reported in Littleton (+21) and Conway (+13) as the foliage season drew to an end and area resort businesses take a breather before the start of the winter recreation season. Benchwork occupations had a moderate decline of 22 active applicants from the previous month, although the October level was still over 100 higher than in October last year. Nearly all other occupational groups had the same or nearly the number of active applicants as the previous month except structural active applicants who showed an increase of 86 (from 1,306 in September to 1,392 in October) while machine trades increased by 34 (from 580 in September to 614 in October).

Job openings for October decreased 172 from September (1,958 in September to 1,786 in October) with the biggest drop in job openings coming in Structural occupations (-79), services (-66), benchwork (-26), and machine trades (-20). Structural job openings in September 1988 stood at 353 compared to 386 in October 1987, a month later into the building season. Services job openings have been more consistent during this time period, decreasing only 66 from the previous year's 397. Benchwork job openings fell (-115) from the previous year (208 compared to 93 currently), while machine trades went from 201 job openings in October 1987 to 135 in October 1988.

The ratio of active applicants to job openings received has changed considerably, with the ratio moving from less than three active applicants per job opening in October 1987 to five applicants per job opening in October 1988. At the top of the list, ranked by the number of active applicants compared to the number of job openings received by local offices, is an applicant in a professional, technical or managerial occupation who would be faced with one job opening for ten professional applicants. Making the match more difficult in this case is the range of experience, specialization, and job salary that must be dealt with. Benchwork active applicants had a ratio of six applicants per job opening in October 1988 compared to 2.3 to one in October 1987. Structural occupations recorded a ratio of 5 applicants per opening in October 1988 and 2.3 openings per applicant in October 1987.

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ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION, OCTOBER 1988

Area	Professional, Technical, & Managerial	Clerical	Sales	Services	Farm	Processing	Machine Trades	Benchwork	Structural Work	Freight & Transportation	Packaging & Material Handling	Miscellanous	Total
New Hampshire	1,911	1,828	505	1,330	89	93	614	599	1,392	316	424	64	9,165
Berlin	29	83	35	73	6	4	32	9	63	26	13	2	375
Claremont	60	72	19	63	2	4	37	25	53	15	36	3	389
Concord	281	217	43	118	18	7	87	63	160	35	35	9	1,073
Conway	30	36	6	30	0	0	16	2	28	6	3	0	157
Dover	206	280	56	152	11	21	90	94	197	29	31	5	1,172
Keene	133	127	63	112	8	6	56	56	98	27	41	3	730
Laconia	100	122	30	101	9	3	47	31	119	27	22	1	612
Lebanon	84	44	15	26	4	0	14	11	34	5	7	2	246
Littleton	60	100	21	101	6	3	35	32	69	12	7	1	447
Manchester	212	262	82	229	6	11	77	94	232	54	81	23	1,363
Nashua	342	243	67	151	12	21	66	126	144	37	96	9	1,314
Portsmouth	277	182	39	142	6	10	38	31	161	35	44	2	967
Salem	97	60	29	32	1	3	19	25	34	8	8	4	320

Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System - Table A96

JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED BY OCCUPATION, OCTOBER 1988

Area	Professional, Technical, & Managerial	Clerical	Sales	Services	Farm	Processing	Machine Trades	Benchwork	Structural Work	Motor Freight & Transportation	Packaging & Material Handling	Miscellanous	Total
New Hampshire	127	412	128	331	15	32	135	93	274	77	152	10	1,786
Berlin	4	16	11	17	1	1	7	5	24	1	53	0	140
Claremont	14	16	3	26	0	0	21	14	17	4	7	1	123
Concord	24	49	1	37	5	0	9	4	24	6	2	4	165
Conway	4	3	1	2	1	0	1	1	5	4	4	0	26
Dover	10	40	8	26	2	9	12	8	45	4	10	1	175
Keene	8	27	2	52	1	0	18	3	14	9	8	2	144
Laconia	8	29	6	38	0	5	18	6	17	6	7	0	140
Lebanon	4	13	3	6	0	0	3	5	13	7	4	1	59
Littleton	2	8	0	14	2	0	5	1	23	4	11	1	71
Manchester	8	157	31	52	0	11	9	17	29	11	17	0	342
Nashua	10	13	5	27	2	3	16	14	20	12	15	0	137
Portsmouth	7	20	9	23	0	1	13	6	38	6	9	0	132
Salem	6	21	48	10	0	2	3	8	5	3	5	0	111
All Others	18	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	21

Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System - Table 10

ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY SEX, AGE, MINORITY STATUS, AND VETERAN STATUS, OCTOBER 1988

Area	Male	Female	Eligible Claimants	Minority	Veterans	Age<45	Age >45	Total Active Applicants	Unfilled Openings: Total	Unfilled Openings: 30 Days+
New Hampshire	5,031	4,134	2,920	333	1,843	7,401	1,764	9,165	2,483	1,592
Berlin	181	194	82	5	45	309	66	375	190	138
Claremont	226	163	52	7	74	314	75	389	121	52
Concord	608	465	420	20	215	870	203	1,073	153	78
Conway	96	61	45	0	34	129	28	157	77	60
Dover	615	557	347	27	234	960	212	1,172	236	164
Keene	417	313	178	8	173	576	154	730	227	139
Laconia	354	258	172	7	88	508	104	612	221	139
Lebanon	156	90	61	8	60	194	52	246	80	49
Littleton	215	232	104	3	53	350	97	447	71	43
Manchester	725	638	513	74	261	1,108	255	1,363	234	101
Nashua	719	595	563	120	254	1,055	259	1,314	146	82
Portsmouth	554	413	232	41	284	794	173	967	292	229
Salem	165	155	151	13	68	234	86	320	213	117
All Others									222	201

Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System - Table A96

JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED BY INDUSTRY, OCTOBER 1988

Area	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Construction & Mining	Manufacturing	Transportation, Communication & Utilities	Trade	Finance Insurance, Real Estate	Services	Public Administration	Total	Government Openings in Columns 1-8*
New Hampshire	15	220	418	40	537	51	442	63	1,786	145
Berlin	1	21	59	2	32	3	21	1	140	1
Claremont	1	17	49	1	13	1	40	1	123	9
Concord	1	17	33	2	52	8	21	31	165	39
Conway	0	6	1	0	10	0	9	0	26	0
Dover	4	20	60	0	29	4	54	4	175	49
Keene	1	14	19	5	66	5	33	1	144	5
Laconia	4	14	32	4	56	5	24	1	140	3
Lebanon	1	10	9	3	17	4	12	3	59	8
Littleton	1	24	8	1	16	0	21	0	71	0
Manchester	0	28	49	7	129	6	117	6	342	7
Nashua	1	13	48	12	37	4	21	1	137	0
Portsmouth	0	29	30	3	34	9	25	2	132	10
Salem	0	6	16	0	43	2	41	3	111	2
All Others	0	1	5	0	3	0	3	9	21	12

Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System - Table 10

* *This column includes Job Openings received from government-owned-and-operated employers in all types of industries. It consists of numbers that are included in the first eight columns.*

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, OCTOBER 1988

	1988	1987	1986	1985
1982-84=100				
All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)				
October Index	120.2	115.3	110.3	108.7
Percent Change From Previous October	4.2	4.5	1.5	3.2
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W)				
October Index	118.9	114.1	109.1	107.9
Percent Change From Previous October	4.2	4.6	1.1	3.0
1967=100				
All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)				
October Index	360.1	345.3	330.5	325.5
Percent Change From Previous October	4.3	4.5	1.5	3.2
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W)				
October Index	354.2	340.0	325.0	321.3
Percent Change From Previous October	4.2	4.6	1.2	2.9

***Note:** This table was introduced in the August issue. In prior issues we had shown the calendar year averages for each of the preceding three years along with the current month's indicies. This new table shows the indicies for the current month and those for the same month in each of the three previous years. This enables you to compare changes in the CPI indicies over four twelve-month periods.*

OCTOBER CPI INDEXES BY CATEGORY

(1982-84=100, except where otherwise noted)

Categories	CPI-U October Index	Unadjusted Percent Change from:		CPI-W October Index
		October1987	September 1988	
All Items	120.2	4.2	0.3	118.9
All Items (1967=100)	360.1	4.3	0.3	354.2
Food and Beverages	120.3	5.2	0.2	120.0
Housing	119.9	3.8	0.0	118.2
Apparel and Upkeep	120.7	4.6	2.5	120.1
Transportation	110.0	2.7	0.3	109.8
Medical Care	141.2	6.7	0.6	141.7
Entertainment	121.8	4.2	0.4	121.2
Other Goods and Services	140.6	6.8	0.4	139.9

Source: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Consumer Price Index for October 1988

The unadjusted CPI-U for October, at 120.2, rose 0.3% above September's index; this increase was less than or equal to the monthly increases sustained in 1988 and more moderate than the 0.7% increase from August to September. The change since October 1987 was 4.2%; this is the highest rate of change recorded this year, equalling the September year-to-year increment. The annual average for 1988 is likely to be higher than last year's average of 3.7%, indicating slow steady price inflation, especially since the midsummer drought pushed up food prices.

In October increases in the Food and Beverage index were moderated by downturns in the Fruits and Vegetables component (-1.1% from September) and the Meats, Poultry, Fish and Eggs component (-0.5% from September). Dairy Products and Fats and Oils increased 0.9% and 1.0% respectively from the previous month.

The Housing index showed no increase this past month. Fuel costs were down 2.4% from September and increased only 1.8% over the past year.

The Apparel and Upkeep index showed a large month-to-month increase for the second consecutive month (+2.5% in October, +4.6% in September). This increase was led by Footwear (+3.3%) and Women's and Girls' Apparel (+3.2%). Higher prices on fall and winter merchandise were a primary factor in this increase.

The Transportation index showed mixed effects of several factors. Gasoline prices fell 1.8% from a month ago (and 1.8% from the previous year also). Automobile insurance and automobile finance charges increased sharply to push up the New Car price index and the Other Private Transportation Services index (+0.8% and +1.6% respectively).

The Medical Care index climbed another 0.6% since September to 141.2. Medical Care Commodities, which includes prescription and nonprescription drugs and medical supplies, showed a 0.8% increase over the month.

The Entertainment index rose 0.4% largely because fees for participant sports and admissions to musical and sporting events increased.

Other Goods and Services (up 0.4% since September) showed the greatest price increase in Toilet Goods and Personal Care Appliances (+0.9% over the month), perhaps priced in anticipation of holiday gift-buying.

Prepared by:
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Economic Analysis and Reports
New Hampshire Department of Employment Security

WEEKLY CLAIMS FILED DURING OCTOBER
CLASSIFIED BY LOCAL OFFICE

Area	U. C. Unemployment Compensation		State Workers (Only)		U. C. Local Government		Ex-Military Servicemen (UCX Only)		U.C. Federal Employees No U.I.	
	Initial Claims	Continued Claims	Initial Claims	Continued Claims	Initial Claims	Continued Claims	Initial Claims	Continued Claims	Initial Claims	Continued Claims
All Offices	2,159	5,908	18	22	5	13	21	18	14	15
Berlin	150	207	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Claremont	66	135	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Concord	188	556	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Conway	58	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dover	227	587	1	1	1	0	5	3	7	4
Keene	99	238	2	7	0	7	1	2	0	0
Laconia	141	347	2	4	1	1	2	0	0	0
Lebanon	44	120	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	2
Littleton	183	197	8	2	1	2	0	0	1	1
Manchester	325	1,165	1	0	1	0	5	2	0	1
Nashua	283	939	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	3
Portsmouth	142	386	1	0	0	1	3	2	1	2
Salem	91	228	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Liable Interstate	162	704	0	5	0	0	0	5	3	2

The average payment for a week of total unemployment: $127.85

The Unemployment Compensation Fund Balance at the End of the Month: $181,306,253.12

Net contributions received during the month: $94,759.32

Net benefits paid during the month: $788,629.60

Interest Received: $0.00

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ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

A Monthly Report by the **NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY**
Prepared in Coordination with the **UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS**

November 1988
Wesley S. Noyes, Jr., Editor
Supervisor, Economic Analysis and Reports
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November Unemployment Rate 2.5%, Up 0.2% from October; October Rate Lowest in Nation, Tied with Maine and Vermont

New Hampshire, following normally observed patterns, experienced a slight rise in the unemployment rate from October to November. Since 1983, only in 1985 did the unemployment rate drop from October to November. November's unemployment rate was 2.5 percent compared to 2.3 percent in October. General cause for the slight increase in the unemployment rate was the modest expansion in employment over the month (+1,070), while the civilian labor force expanded proportionately more (+2,310). Unemployment rose by 1,240 from October to November. Comparing month-to-month changes by labor market area, it should be noted that in seven of the areas, the labor force increased at the same time unemployment either increased less rapidly or decreased, indicating continued ability of the economy to absorb workers. In five areas unemployment either grew more than the labor force (as was the case in the Berlin and Littleton LMAs), increased while the labor force decreased (Laconia and the Portsmouth - Dover - Rochester NH-Me PMSA), or decreased less than the labor force decreased (as in the Nashua PMSA).

Since November 1987, the New Hampshire labor force has increased 18,730, while unemployment has risen 1,240. The unemployment rate in that month was 2.2 percent, 0.3 percentage points lower than currently. Compared with November 1986, the labor force has risen 47,140, with unemployment increasing only 1,030. The unemployment rate in November 1986 (2.5 percent) was the same as this month.

The New Hampshire unemployment rate in October (2.3 percent) was the lowest in the nation. New Hampshire tied with both of its northern New England neighbors, Maine and Vermont. Fourteen states registered October unemployment rates below 4.0 percent, with New England claiming the five lowest rates, and six of the eight lowest rates. The highest rate in new England was 3.0 percent in Connecticut; the highest rates in the nation were found in Louisiana, 9.5 percent in October, and in West Virginia, 8.8 percent.

The national not-seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate for November was 5.2 percent, a rise from 5.0 percent in October, but a decline from 5.6 percent observed in November 1987. The United States civilian labor force was estimated to be 122,639,000 in November, an increase of 207,000 from October levels, and up 2,028,000 from twelve months earlier. Unemployment stood at 6,325,000 in November, up 143,000 since October, but down 477,000 from November 1987.

Employment Trends in New Hampshire

According to sample-based estimates, nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the state was virtually constant from October to November, declining by 300 workers. Manufacturing sector employment changes (+650) could not fully compensate for changes in nonmanufacturing employment (-950). Estimates for November in both years indicate an increase in nonagricultural employment of 24,750 workers, primarily in the nonmanufacturing sector (+22,000 versus +2,750 in manufacturing industries.)

The estimated decline over the month in nonmanufacturing industries (-950) is the result of continued drops in construction and services industries and less vigorous increases in trade and government employment. Construction industry employment declines (-1,250) were distributed among all types of construction, while services employment declines (-2,400) were spurred largely by declines in the lodging industry and other, scattered, services industries. Construction employment remains about 1,250 above a year earlier. However, U. S. Housing Markets, published by Lomas Mortgage USA, indicates that the Boston Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (which contains parts of Hillsborough and Rockingham counties) experienced a significant drop in Third Quarter 1988 private housing permits compared to Third Quarter 1987 permits (-45.8 percent in total private housing permits; -30.7 percent in one-family housing permits; -61.5 percent in multifamily housing permits). Comparison of permits issued for the first three quarters of each year reveals a similar pattern (-30.4 percent in total housing permits; -23.3 percent in single family permits; -39.2 percent in multifamily permits). Declining permits will lead to fewer housing starts, which will ultimately lead to less construction employment. It is expected that residential housing construction employment will be affected, especially in southern and southeastern New Hampshire.

Nonmanufacturing increases in wholesale and retail trade industries over the month (+1,700) were widespread, al-

Economic Conditions in New Hampshire
N.H. Department of Employment Security
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though slight drops were estimated for building materials stores, eating and drinking places, and automotive establishments. Government increases (+950) were due to local government establishments other than schools.

As mentioned above, estimates indicate an increase in nonagricultural wage and salary employment of 24,750 from November 1987 to November 1988. The 22,000 worker increase in the nonmanufacturing sector was widespread, with greatest additions in trade (+6,950), services (+6,700), and government (+5,550). The 2,750 worker increase in manufacturing was primarily accounted for by the durable goods sector (+2,350), within which the electrical products (+1,250), fabricated metal products (+650), and machinery (except electrical) (+400) industries are estimated to have provided the largest increases.

Unemployment Up Slightly in November

New Hampshire unemployment was estimated to be 15,320 in November. This was 1,240 more unemployed than in October and 2,240 more than a year earlier.

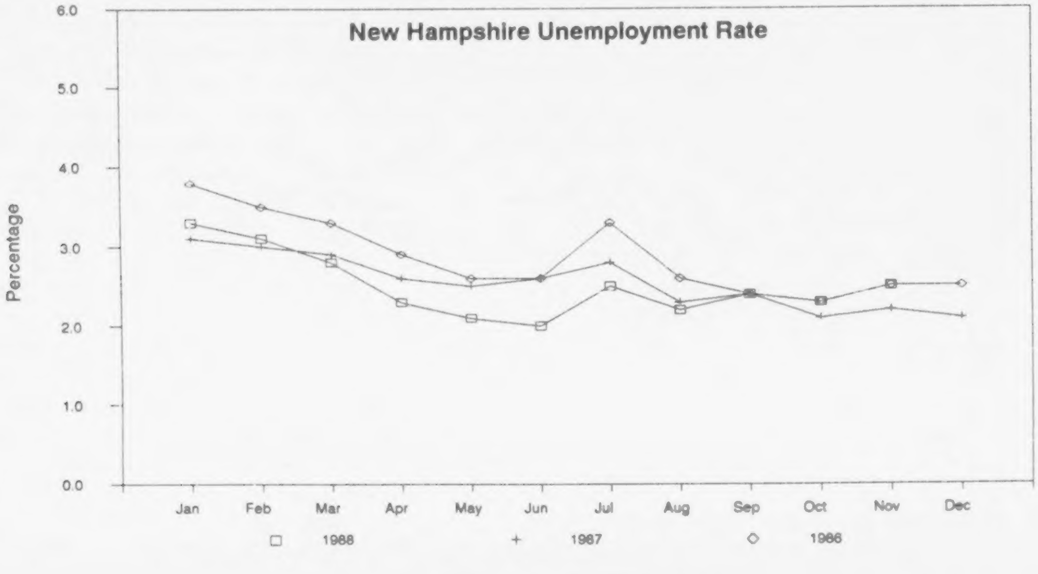
The lowest area unemployment rate in November was found in the Keene Labor Market Area (LMA) (1.4 percent), followed by the Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester NH-Me Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) (1.7 percent) and Claremont LMA (1.8 percent). Highest rates were registered in the New Hampshire portions of the Lowell, Massachusetts Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA), consisting of Pelham, (6.1 percent) and of the Lawrence-Haverhill, Massachusetts PMSA, consisting of the Salem area, (4.4 percent). The Littleton LMA had the same unemployment rate as the New Hampshire portion of the Lawrence-Haverhill PMSA. Eight areas had higher unemployment rates in November than in October, one area registered a decrease, while three areas experienced no change in their unemployment rates. (For details, please see the table on page 3.) Nine areas have higher unemployment rates than a year earlier, one has a lower rate, while two are the same. The Berlin LMA is the only area with a lower rate, while the Keene LMA and the Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester NH-Me MSA are unchanged.

Manufacturing Hours and Earnings Stable Over Month; Average Weekly Hours Drop from a Year Earlier

Average weekly earnings in manufacturing industries were about the same in November as in October. Overall, estimates of average hourly earnings between the two months differed by only $0.01, while average weekly hours remained the same (39.8 hours per week). In fact, average weekly earnings in November were almost identical to earnings in November 1987. However, average hourly earnings were estimated to be $0.40 per hour higher this November. Therefore, average weekly earnings remained stable due to the drop in average weekly hours from 41.5 to 39.8.

Average hourly earnings were estimated to be highest in the Food and Kindred Products industry ($11.80) in the nondurable goods sector followed by the Electrical Products industry ($10.99) in the durable goods sector. Average weekly earnings were highest in the Food and Kindred Products industry ($493.24) and in the Primary Metal Products industry ($468.99).

Note: Although monthly changes are included in this publication, it should be noted that these figures are not seasonally adjusted. Over-the-month comparisons may be affected by seasonal changes and thus could present misleading representation of underlying trends. To eliminate bias, it is more useful to compare any non-seasonally-adjusted statistic with that of twelve months earlier.



TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE BY AREA AND COUNTY

	UNEMPLOYMENT*								CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE				
	November 1988		October 1988		November 1987		Numerical Change From Previous:		November 1988	October 1988	November 1987	Numerical Change From Previous:	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Month	Year				Month	Year
United States**	6,325	5.2	6,182	5.0	6,802	5.6	143	(477)	122,639	122,432	120,611	207	2,028
New Hampshire	15,320	2.5	14,080	2.3	13,080	2.2	1,240	2,240	613,540	611,230	594,810	2,310	18,730
Berlin LMA	680	2.5	430	1.6	840	3.3	250	(160)	26,950	26,810	25,340	140	1,610
Claremont LMA	740	1.8	610	1.5	470	1.2	130	270	41,840	41,250	39,490	590	2,350
Concord LMA	1,330	2.4	1,060	1.9	950	1.8	270	380	56,310	55,050	53,610	1,260	2,700
Keene LMA	600	1.4	620	1.4	580	1.4	(20)	20	44,370	43,680	41,960	690	2,410
Laconia LMA	1,080	2.0	950	1.7	850	1.7	130	230	54,530	54,680	51,310	(150)	3,220
Littleton LMA	840	4.4	410	2.2	610	3.5	430	230	19,160	19,000	17,320	160	1,840
Manchester MSA	1,710	2.0	1,740	2.0	1,600	1.8	(30)	110	86,730	86,040	86,620	690	110
Nashua PMSA	3,060	3.1	3,120	3.1	2,360	2.4	(60)	700	100,200	100,980	99,800	(780)	400
NH portion Lawrence-Haverhill, Ma PMSA***	2,260	4.4	2,340	4.6	1,980	3.9	(80)	280	50,930	50,800	51,050	300	980
Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester NH+ Me MSA	2,260	1.7	2,110	1.5	2,250	1.7	150	10	136,810	137,680	132,520	(870)	4,290
Unattached Estimating Area****	700	3.3	610	2.9	600	3.0	90	100	20,990	20,690	20,010	300	980
NH portion Lowell Ma PMSA	330	6.1	310	5.8	310	5.7	20	20	5,430	5,370	5,450	60	(20)
Counties													
Belknap	560	2.0	490	1.7	450	1.7	70	110	28,230	28,270	26,590	(40)	1,640
Carroll	420	2.2	260	1.4	310	1.7	160	110	19,110	19,030	17,860	80	1,250
Cheshire	560	1.4	570	1.5	530	1.4	(10)	30	39,610	38,980	37,440	630	2,170
Coos	770	3.6	460	2.2	870	4.4	310	(100)	21,290	21,110	19,920	180	1,370
Grafton	1,070	2.5	740	1.8	770	2.0	330	300	42,430	42,170	39,460	260	2,970
Hillsborough	4,970	2.6	4,990	2.7	4,120	2.2	(20)	850	188,250	188,010	186,900	240	1,350
Merrimack	1,410	2.1	1,130	1.7	1,090	1.7	280	320	66,580	65,440	63,680	1,140	2,900
Rockingham	4,040	3.2	4,080	3.2	3,690	3.0	(40)	350	125,960	126,070	124,070	(110)	1,890
Strafford	1,100	1.8	1,030	1.7	1,010	1.7	70	90	60,600	61,000	58,660	(400)	1,940
Sullivan	420	2.0	330	1.6	240	1.2	90	180	21,480	21,150	20,230	330	1,250

* *Based on the Bureau of Labor Statistics "43 Step Method" handbook adjusted to the Current Population Survey (CPS) estimates.*

** *In thousands, not seasonally adjusted.*

*** *New Hampshire Portion of the Lawrence-Haverhill, Massachusetts Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area which includes Salem and twelve small towns.*

**** *Includes twenty towns previously in either Dover, Portsmouth, Manchester, or Nashua LMA's.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, TOTAL EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT AS OF THE MIDDLE OF THE MONTH

	Number of Workers			Numerical Change * From Previous:	
	November 1988	October 1988	November 1987	Month	Year
Labor Force Data **					
1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	613,540	611,230	594,810	2,310	18,730
2. UNEMPLOYMENT	15,320	14,080	13,080	1,240	2,240
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE	2.5	2.3	2.2	----	----
3. EMPLOYMENT TOTAL	598,220	597,150	581,730	1,070	16,490
4. PERSONS INVOLVED IN LABOR DISPUTES	0	0	0	0	0
Employment by Industry ***					
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT	547,350	547,650	522,600	(300)	24,750
MANUFACTURING	123,200	122,550	120,450	650	2,750
Durable Goods	86,850	86,250	84,500	600	2,350
Lumber and wood products	6,450	6,450	6,400	0	50
Furniture and fixtures	1,650	1,600	1,600	50	50
Stone and clay products	3,800	3,850	3,650	(50)	150
Primary metal products	4,450	4,500	4,450	(50)	0
Fabricated metal products	7,400	7,450	6,750	(50)	650
Machinery (except electrical)	26,750	26,450	26,350	300	400
Electrical products	25,000	24,600	23,750	400	1,250
Miscellaneous products	1,950	1,950	2,050	0	(100)
Other durable goods	9,400	9,400	9,500	0	(100)
Nondurable Goods	36,350	36,300	35,950	50	400
Food and kindred products	3,000	3,000	2,800	0	200
Textile mill products	3,700	3,700	3,800	0	(100)
Apparel	1,750	1,700	1,900	50	(150)
Paper and allied products	5,600	5,600	5,750	0	(150)
Printing, publishing, and allied	8,800	8,800	8,400	0	400
Leather and leather products	3,350	3,400	3,500	(50)	(150)
Other nondurable goods	10,150	10,100	9,800	50	350
NONMANUFACTURING	424,150	425,100	402,150	(950)	22,000
Construction (including mining)	40,800	42,050	39,550	(1,250)	1,250
Transportation, communication, and utilities	17,450	17,500	17,100	(50)	350
Trade	139,650	137,950	132,700	1,700	6,950
Finance, insurance, and real estate	33,700	33,600	32,500	100	1,200
Service industry and other	121,100	123,500	114,400	(2,400)	6,700
Government	71,450	70,500	65,900	950	5,550
Federal	8,900	8,750	8,500	150	400
State	18,450	19,000	17,500	(550)	950
Local	44,100	42,750	39,900	1,350	4,200
Persons involved in labor disputes (not included in Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Total above)	0	0	0	0	0

** Numbers in parentheses indicate negative numbers*

*** By place of residence*

**** By place of establishment*

MSA LABOR FORCE, TOTAL EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT, AND NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT AS OF THE MIDDLE OF THE MONTH

	Manchester MSA					Nashua PMSA					Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester MSA				
	Number of Workers			Numerical Change*** From Previous:		Number of Workers			Numerical Change*** From Previous:		Number of Workers			Numerical Change*** From Previous:	
	November 1988	October 1988	November 1987	Month	Year	November 1988	October 1988	November 1987	Month	Year	November 1988	October 1988	November 1987	Month	Year
Labor Force Data*															
1. Civilian Labor Force	86,730	86,040	86,620	690	110	100,200	100,980	99,800	(780)	400	136,810	137,680	132,520	(870)	4,290
2. Unemployment	1,710	1,740	1,600	(30)	110	3,060	3,120	2,360	(60)	700	2,260	2,110	2,250	150	10
Percentage of Labor Force	2.0	2.0	1.8	----	----	3.1	3.1	2.4	----	----	1.7	1.5	1.7	----	----
3. Employment Total	85,020	84,300	85,020	720	0	97,140	97,860	97,440	(720)	(300)	134,550	135,570	130,270	(1,020)	4,280
4. Persons Involved in Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employment by Industry**															
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT	88,550	87,750	87,300	800	1,250	96,650	96,000	95,200	650	1,450	117,100	117,400	110,950	(300)	6,150
MANUFACTURING	11,750	11,700	12,050	50	(300)	37,250	37,050	37,400	200	(150)	21,350	21,250	20,600	100	750
Durable Goods	7,200	7,100	7,450	100	(250)	31,250	31,000	31,200	250	50	13,550	13,550	13,000	0	550
Machinery and electrical products	4,050	4,000	4,200	50	(150)	23,750	23,500	23,550	250	200					
Other durable goods	3,150	3,100	3,250	50	(100)	7,500	7,500	7,650	0	(150)					
Nondurable Goods	4,550	4,600	4,600	(50)	(50)	6,000	6,050	6,200	(50)	(200)	7,800	7,700	7,600	100	200
Textile mill products	1,100	1,150	1,250	(50)	(150)										
Other nondurable goods	3,450	3,450	3,350	0	100										
NONMANUFACTURING	76,800	76,050	75,250	750	1,550	59,400	58,950	57,800	450	1,600	95,750	96,150	90,350	(400)	5,400
Construction (including mining)	6,500	6,650	6,400	(150)	100	5,750	5,600	5,600	150	150	6,050	6,650	6,400	(600)	(350)
Transportation, communication, and utilities	5,300	5,300	5,050	0	250	2,150	2,150	2,100	0	50	3,250	3,250	2,950	0	300
Trade	25,150	24,450	24,800	700	350	21,550	21,150	21,650	400	(100)	32,450	32,000	28,850	450	3,600
Finance, insurance, and real estate	8,400	8,350	8,750	50	(350)	4,050	4,100	4,000	(50)	50	6,800	6,750	6,650	50	150
Service industry & other	22,050	22,050	21,700	0	350	18,550	18,800	17,650	(250)	900	20,900	22,250	19,800	(1,350)	1,100
Government	9,400	9,250	8,550	150	850	7,350	7,150	6,800	200	550	26,300	25,250	25,700	1,050	600
Federal	2,750	2,700	2,700	50	50	950	950	850	0	100	11,050	10,500	10,450	550	600
State	1,050	1,050	850	0	200	250	250	250	0	0	4,700	4,650	5,600	50	(900)
Local	5,600	5,500	5,000	100	600	6,150	5,950	5,700	200	450	10,550	10,100	9,650	450	900
Persons involved in labor disputes (not included in Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment above)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* *By place of residence*
** *By place of establishment*
*** *Numbers in parentheses indicate negative numbers*

Manchester MSA – includes the city of Manchester and the towns of Allenstown, Auburn, Bedford, Candia, Goffstown, and Hooksett.
Nashua PMSA – includes the city of Nashua and the towns of Amherst, Brookline, Hollis, Hudson, Litchfield, Londonderry, Merrimack, Milford, Mont Vernon, and Wilton.
Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester MSA – includes the New Hampshire cities of Dover, Portsmouth, Rochester, and Somersworth; the New Hampshire towns of Barrington, Durham, Exeter, Farmington, Greenland, Hampton, Lee, Madbury, Milton, New Castle, Newfields, Newington, Newmarket, North Hampton, Rollinsford, Rye, and Stratham; and the Maine towns of Berwick, Eliot, Kittery, North Berwick, Ogunquit, South Berwick, Wells, and York.

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings Nov 1988	Average Weekly Earnings Oct 1988	Average Weekly Earnings Nov 1987	Average Weekly Hours Nov 1988	Average Weekly Hours Oct 1988	Average Weekly Hours Nov 1987	Average Hourly Earnings Nov 1988	Average Hourly Earnings Oct 1988	Average Hourly Earnings Nov 1987
All Manufacturing	$394.42	$394.82	$394.67	39.8	39.8	41.5	$9.91	$9.92	$9.51
Durable goods	401.54	401.98	399.37	39.6	39.8	41.3	10.14	10.10	9.67
Lumber and wood products	331.74	342.24	314.31	37.4	37.9	38.9	8.87	9.03	8.08
Furniture and fixtures	313.94	321.39	332.00	41.2	42.4	41.5	7.62	7.58	8.00
Stone and clay products	386.97	390.27	366.36	42.2	42.1	42.6	9.17	9.27	8.60
Primary metal products	468.99	444.15	418.56	45.8	45.0	43.6	10.24	9.87	9.60
Fabricated metal products	412.27	425.27	407.55	40.9	42.4	42.9	10.08	10.03	9.50
Machinery (except electrical)	438.04	439.38	439.46	42.2	42.7	44.3	10.38	10.29	9.92
Electrical products	390.15	388.69	412.38	35.5	35.4	39.2	10.99	10.98	10.52
Miscellaneous products	353.42	363.26	300.96	41.0	39.7	36.0	8.62	9.15	8.36
Other durable goods	398.19	389.27	384.71	40.1	39.4	40.2	9.93	9.88	9.57
Nondurable goods	380.16	378.50	384.22	40.4	39.8	41.9	9.41	9.51	9.17
Food and kindred products	493.24	475.55	512.31	41.8	38.6	42.2	11.80	12.32	12.14
Textile mill products	327.49	330.91	318.53	39.6	39.3	41.1	8.27	8.42	7.75
Apparel	265.34	257.02	248.16	38.4	36.2	37.6	6.91	7.10	6.60
Paper and allied products	450.26	444.79	535.19	43.8	42.2	49.1	10.28	10.54	10.90
Printing, publishing, and allied	408.96	400.78	383.90	38.4	39.1	39.7	10.65	10.25	9.67
Leather and leather products	215.41	219.21	201.56	34.8	35.3	35.3	6.19	6.21	5.71
Footwear	217.62	219.21	204.20	35.1	35.3	35.7	6.20	6.21	5.72
Other nondurable goods	398.23	403.92	402.38	42.5	41.9	43.5	9.37	9.64	9.25

Sample Percent of Production Workers: 39.2%

Total Production Workers: 83,100

Firms Reporting: 272

Manchester MSA

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings Nov 1988	Average Weekly Earnings Oct 1988	Average Weekly Earnings Nov 1987	Average Weekly Hours Nov 1988	Average Weekly Hours Oct 1988	Average Weekly Hours Nov 1987	Average Hourly Earnings Nov 1988	Average Hourly Earnings Oct 1988	Average Hourly Earnings Nov 1987
All Manufacturing	$401.09	$395.61	$392.45	39.4	38.9	40.5	$10.18	$10.17	$9.69
Durable goods	397.50	397.28	403.12	37.5	37.8	39.1	10.60	10.51	10.31
Machinery and electrical products	422.08	418.94	414.22	39.3	39.3	39.6	10.74	10.66	10.46
Other durable goods	366.08	369.41	388.61	35.2	35.9	38.4	10.40	10.29	10.12
Nondurable goods	407.79	391.38	374.07	42.7	40.6	42.8	6.55	9.64	8.74
Textiles and apparel	351.11	351.37	304.04	41.7	41.0	39.9	8.42	8.57	7.62
Other nondurable goods	426.56	405.81	402.60	43.0	40.5	44.0	9.92	10.02	9.15

Sample Percent of Production Workers: 51.9%

Total Production Workers: 8,950

Firms Reporting: 36

Nashua PMSA

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings Nov 1988	Average Weekly Earnings Oct 1988	Average Weekly Earnings Nov 1987	Average Weekly Hours Nov 1988	Average Weekly Hours Oct 1988	Average Weekly Hours Nov 1987	Average Hourly Earnings Nov 1988	Average Hourly Earnings Oct 1988	Average Hourly Earnings Nov 1987
All Manufacturing	$492.00	$499.20	$482.47	40.0	40.0	41.7	$12.30	$12.48	$11.57
Durable goods	501.36	511.15	486.36	40.4	40.6	42.0	12.41	12.59	11.58
Machinery and electrical products	537.23	546.07	520.83	39.3	40.3	41.8	13.67	13.55	12.46
Other durable goods	428.14	435.66	406.50	42.9	41.1	42.3	9.98	10.60	9.61
Nondurable goods	452.67	451.58	471.65	38.2	37.6	40.8	11.85	12.01	11.56

Sample Percent of Production Workers: 32.1%

Total Production Workers: 19,550

Firms Reporting: 46

Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester MSA

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings Nov 1988	Average Weekly Earnings Oct 1988	Average Weekly Earnings Nov 1987	Average Weekly Hours Nov 1988	Average Weekly Hours Oct 1988	Average Weekly Hours Nov 1987	Average Hourly Earnings Nov 1988	Average Hourly Earnings Oct 1988	Average Hourly Earnings Nov 1987
All Manufacturing	$393.21	$380.07	$370.96	42.1	41.0	40.9	$9.34	$9.27	$9.07
Durable goods	434.45	413.92	388.90	43.1	41.6	40.3	10.08	9.95	9.65
Nondurable goods	324.01	322.79	342.30	40.4	39.9	42.0	8.02	8.09	8.15

Sample Percent of Production Workers: 41.4%

Total Production Workers: 14,900

Firms Reporting: 30

New Hampshire Labor Supply and Demand

There were 10,177 active applicants in all local offices for November, which was an eleven percent increase over October when there were 9,165 active applicants. The number of job openings received were 1,473 for November, down 313 from 1,786 in October. Both the increase in the number of active applicants and the decrease in the number of job openings received over the same month a year ago are in line with predictions of a softening in the economy. If the predictions of some real estate and construction developers is fulfilled, growth will increase in New Hampshire in the early 1990's as the development of the Dartmouth-Hanover medical complex gets underway and new construction starts and increased real estate activity are concentrated in educational and institutional building and highway, sewer, and water improvements. This positive scenario, however, leans heavily on business continuing to move in from outside the state and on the Seabrook issue being resolved in such a manner that businesses are not saddled with considerably higher energy rates.

The total number of active applicants in all local offices increased by 35 percent between November 1987 and November 1988 (6,652 to 10,177). When comparing November 1988 with the previous month, construction trades active applicants constituted the largest increase in number of any occupational group, in large part due to seasonal fluctuation in the construction industry. However, the seventy-five percent increase in construction trades active applicants between November 1987 (1,008) and November 1988 (1,758) is indicative of more than seasonal trends. The increase in this applicant category reinforces forecasts of a housing slowdown and a general slackening of the state economy. The professional, technical and managerial applicants group and clerical applicants group each registered an increase of 156 between October and November of this year, compared to increases of 18 and 51 respectively over the same period last year. The number of services active applicants increased from the previous month in Laconia (+27) and Littleton (+24), as expected, due to the ending of the tourist season. Compared to levels of a year earlier in this category, both Laconia and Littleton showed an increase; Laconia registered 50 additional services applicants (up from 77 to 128), while Littleton increased by 12 (up from 113 to 125) over the previous year. Packaging and material handling recorded an increase of 68 applicants over the previous month and motor freight and transportation increased by 60 applicants; over the same time span a year earlier, applicants in each category increased by 16 and 10, respectively.

The number of job openings received decreased 313 from October levels (1,786), while a year ago there was a decrease of 561 job openings received between October (2,254) and November (1,693). Manchester local office job openings (342 in October to 222 in November) and Berlin job openings (140 in October to 82 in November) both showed declines similar to last year. However, Portsmouth registered an increase from October to November this year (from 132 in October to 174 in November), while experiencing a decrease between those two months in 1987 (from 203 to 174). The Littleton and Conway local offices exhibited patterns like Portsmouth, with increases in job openings in 1988 and decreases in 1987. Littleton went from 71 openings received in October to 93 in November this year, compared to 128 in October and 54 in November last year. Conway rose from 26 to 34 openings received this year, compared to a decline from 121 in October to 24 in November last year. Concord and Nashua each had fewer job openings received in November compared to November 1987, with the decreases occurring in clerical, services, and structural occupations in Concord, and in clerical, services, and machine trades occupations in Nashua.

Prepared by:
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ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION, NOVEMBER 1988

Area	Professional, Technical, & Managerial	Clerical	Sales	Services	Farm	Processing	Machine Trades	Benchwork	Structural Work	Freight & Transportation	Packaging & Material Handling	Miscellanous	Total
New Hampshire	2,067	1,984	550	1,399	109	110	644	614	1,758	376	492	74	10,177
Berlin	33	68	21	70	3	1	29	9	109	24	17	4	388
Claremont	76	99	21	71	6	4	51	32	69	20	44	4	497
Concord	301	210	41	115	21	7	83	65	187	40	34	12	1,116
Conway	24	28	10	33	4	0	13	2	31	9	3	0	157
Dover	232	278	68	148	17	31	96	114	254	36	29	6	1,309
Keene	134	126	75	109	6	4	55	49	104	28	46	3	739
Laconia	127	165	41	128	8	6	59	43	176	46	34	1	834
Lebanon	88	49	13	33	5	1	14	13	47	7	10	1	281
Littleton	51	110	27	125	8	4	30	19	94	17	8	3	496
Manchester	225	298	91	248	10	14	94	95	271	58	103	24	1,531
Nashua	349	264	65	139	8	23	64	113	144	35	96	10	1,310
Portsmouth	314	215	50	152	9	13	42	31	222	44	60	2	1,154
Salem	113	74	27	28	4	2	14	29	50	12	8	4	365

Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System - Table A96

JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED BY OCCUPATION, NOVEMBER 1988

Area	Professional, Technical, & Managerial	Clerical	Sales	Services	Farm	Processing	Machine Trades	Benchwork	Structural Work	Motor Freight & Transportation	Packaging & Material Handling	Miscellanous	Total
New Hampshire	103	302	124	232	23	30	134	128	202	70	110	16	1,473
Berlin	2	13	18	9	1	0	1	3	9	2	2	0	82
Claremont	4	14	1	17	0	3	18	30	19	9	6	2	123
Concord	13	18	2	15	6	1	9	3	19	6	5	4	101
Conway	1	8	6	8	0	0	1	1	6	0	3	0	34
Dover	6	15	8	14	0	6	15	28	32	9	9	2	144
Keene	7	22	7	25	2	3	23	5	20	3	7	0	124
Laconia	4	2	7	31	0	0	8	15	12	5	6	0	117
Lebanon	8	18	5	4	0	0	8	1	7	3	6	1	61
Littleton	1	18	3	26	4	2	10	7	14	2	3	3	93
Manchester	12	54	22	42	0	10	25	16	22	4	14	1	222
Nashua	8	15	7	12	3	2	5	8	10	10	8	1	89
Portsmouth	11	56	10	18	5	1	7	5	29	16	16	0	174
Salem	7	19	28	9	0	1	4	6	3	1	3	1	82
All Others	19	3	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	27

Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System - Table 10

ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY SEX, AGE, MINORITY STATUS, AND VETERAN STATUS, NOVEMBER 1988

Area	Male	Female	Eligible Claimants	Minority	Veterans	Age<45	Age >45	Total Active Applicants	Unfilled Openings: Total	Unfilled Openings: 30 Days+
New Hampshire	5,809	4,368	3,453	332	2,091	8,220	1,957	10,177	1,828	1,233
Berlin	224	164	112	6	70	315	73	388	104	59
Claremont	277	220	73	7	80	419	78	497	101	62
Concord	646	470	454	28	251	892	224	1,116	139	89
Conway	103	54	59	0	35	124	33	157	44	34
Dover	733	576	453	28	292	1,064	245	1,309	162	121
Keene	435	304	183	11	197	571	168	739	155	96
Laconia	509	325	277	7	124	684	150	834	156	114
Lebanon	186	95	62	7	74	220	61	281	52	26
Littleton	242	254	127	3	54	409	87	496	70	38
Manchester	831	700	566	76	272	1,271	260	1,531	170	64
Nashua	738	572	595	99	261	1,029	281	1,310	115	72
Portsmouth	687	467	313	50	303	952	202	1,154	203	156
Salem	198	167	179	10	78	270	95	365	137	106
All Others									220	196

Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System - Table A96

JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED BY INDUSTRY, NOVEMBER 1988

Area	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Construction & Mining	Manufacturing	Transportation, Communication & Utilities	Trade	Finance Insurance, Real Estate	Services	Public Administration	Total	Government Openings in Columns 1-8*
New Hampshire	18	183	417	69	333	60	349	44	1,473	86
Berlin	0	9	9	22	21	4	16	1	82	2
Claremont	0	17	61	3	21	7	14	0	123	2
Concord	4	19	22	6	9	3	17	21	101	16
Conway	0	5	3	0	18	2	5	1	34	0
Dover	1	14	63	3	25	2	36	0	144	21
Keene	1	13	39	2	27	7	34	1	124	0
Laconia	0	14	35	6	28	12	22	0	117	7
Lebanon	2	7	13	1	18	2	17	1	61	1
Littleton	1	12	23	1	12	5	36	3	93	3
Manchester	0	25	54	11	48	6	74	4	222	5
Nashua	1	11	20	7	29	4	16	1	89	1
Portsmouth	7	30	53	6	36	3	33	6	174	15
Salem	0	6	18	1	38	3	15	1	82	1
All Others	1	1	4	0	3	0	14	4	27	12

Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System - Table 10

* *This column includes Job Openings received from government-owned-and-operated employers in all types of industries. It consists of numbers that are included in the first eight columns.*

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, NOVEMBER 1988

	1988	1987	1986	1985
1982-84=100				
All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)				
November Index	120.3	115.4	110.4	109.0
Percent Change From Previous November	4.2	4.5	1.3	3.5
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W)				
November Index	119.0	114.3	109.2	108.3
Percent Change From Previous November	4.1	4.7	0.8	3.4
1967=100				
All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)				
November Index	360.5	345.8	330.8	326.6
Percent Change From Previous November	4.3	4.5	1.3	3.6
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W)				
November Index	354.6	340.4	325.4	322.6
Percent Change From Previous November	4.2	4.6	0.9	3.4

***Note:** This table was introduced in the August issue. In prior issues we had shown the calendar year averages for each of the preceding three years along with the current month's indicies. This new table shows the indicies for the current month and those for the same month in each of the three previous years. This enables you to compare changes in the CPI indicies over four twelve-month periods.*

NOVEMBER CPI INDEXES BY CATEGORY

(1982-84=100, except where otherwise noted)

Categories	CPI-U November Index	Unadjusted Percent Change from:		CPI-W November Index
		November 1987	October 1988	
All Items	120.3	4.2	0.1	119.0
All Items (1967=100)	360.5	4.3	0.1	354.6
Food and Beverages	120.2	5.2	-0.1	119.9
Housing	119.9	3.8	0.0	118.3
Apparel and Upkeep	119.9	3.9	-0.7	119.5
Transportation	110.7	2.7	0.6	110.3
Medical Care	141.8	6.8	0.4	142.2
Entertainment	122.2	4.2	0.3	121.7
Other Goods and Services	141.0	7.0	0.3	140.3

Source: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

WEEKLY CLAIMS FILED DURING NOVEMBER
CLASSIFIED BY LOCAL OFFICE

Area	U. C. Unemployment Compensation		State Workers (Only)		U. C. Local Government		Ex-Military Servicemen (UCX Only)		U.C. Federal Employees No U.I.	
	Initial Claims	Continued Claims	Initial Claims	Continued Claims	Initial Claims	Continued Claims	Initial Claims	Continued Claims	Initial Claims	Continued Claims
All Offices	2,743	7,712	13	41	1	10	16	22	11	17
Berlin	156	451	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
Claremont	116	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Concord	228	678	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conway	79	313	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dover	329	793	0	2	0	0	4	1	2	5
Keene	93	270	0	9	0	3	0	0	0	0
Laconia	254	534	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Lebanon	43	121	1	5	0	0	1	0	0	0
Littleton	151	611	10	15	0	2	1	0	0	3
Manchester	542	1,162	1	3	0	1	1	3	1	2
Nashua	280	925	0	3	0	0	0	2	1	0
Portsmouth	201	527	0	3	0	0	4	7	6	7
Salem	108	279	0	0	0	4	2	3	0	0
Liable Interstate	163	848	0	1	1	0	0	4	1	0

The average payment for a week of total unemployment: $127.85

The Unemployment Compensation Fund Balance at the End of the Month: $181,306,253.12

Net contributions received during the month: $94,759.32

Net benefits paid during the month: $788,629.60

Interest Received: $0.00

55705-1
3/5/89

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

A Monthly Report by the **NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY**
Prepared in Coordination with the **UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS**

December 1988

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Unemployment Rate 3.0% in December, Up 0.5% from November and 0.9% from Year Ago; November Rate Nation's Lowest

New Hampshire registered an unemployment rate in December of 3.0 percent, compared to 2.5 percent in November. The unemployment rate in December 1987 was estimated at 2.1 percent. The rise in the rate of unemployment from November was caused by an increase in the number of unemployed workers (+2,840) at the same time the state's civilian labor force dropped (-1,330). This is the only year in the past six in which the labor force and employment have declined from November to December, and may signal slightly higher unemployment rates to come during the next year. All labor market areas except one, the New Hampshire portion of the Lowell, Massachusetts Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, experienced higher unemployment rates in December than in November. With no exceptions, the labor market areas had higher unemployment rates in December 1988 than in December 1987.

For the state, the annual average unemployment rate for 1988 was estimated to be 2.5 percent, the same as in 1987.

December 1988 estimates reveal that the New Hampshire labor force has risen 12,910 since the same month a year earlier, while the number of unemployed workers has risen 5,580 over the same period. The unemployment rate in December 1987 was 2.1 percent, 0.9 percentage points lower than currently. Compared with twenty-four months earlier, the labor force has risen 41,490, while unemployment has gone up 3,790. The unemployment rate in December 1986 was 2.5 percent, slightly less than the current 3.0 percent.

New Hampshire had the lowest unemployment rate in the country during November, 2.5 percent. The state was followed by Rhode Island (2.7 percent), and Maine and Vermont (both 2.9 percent). Thirteen states had November unemployment rates less than 4.0 percent, including all six New England states. New England claimed five of the six lowest unemployment rates, and six of the nine lowest rates. Massachusetts had the highest November rate in the region at 3.5 percent; the highest unemployment rates in the nation were found in Louisiana, at 9.6 percent, and in Alaska and West Virginia, both at 9.0 percent.

Nationally, the not-seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate in December was 5.0 percent, a decline from 5.2 percent in November, and a larger decline from 5.4 percent seen in December 1987. The United States civilian labor force was estimated to be 122,120,000 in December, a 519,000 decrease from November levels, but 1,914,000 above December 1987 levels. Unemployment was 6,142,000 in December, 183,000 lower than in November, and 384,000 lower than in December 1987.

Employment Trends in New Hampshire

According to sample-based estimates, nonagricultural wage and salary employment in New Hampshire rose by 2,450 workers from November to December. Of this change, 900 was allocated to the manufacturing sector and 1,550 to the nonmanufacturing sector. Compared to December 1987, nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates have increased by 20,500; estimated manufacturing gains (+2,200) were a fraction of estimated nonmanufacturing worker increases (+18,300).

The recent gains in durable goods industries were concentrated in the Machinery (except electrical) (+300), and the Electrical Products (+250) industries. These gains, along with other, smaller increases, outweighed estimated losses in the Lumber and Wood Products (-50) and Furniture and Fixtures (-150) industries. Most of the estimated nondurable goods increases over the month occurred in the Food and Kindred Products industry (+150).

The pattern in nonmanufacturing was much more mixed. Wholesale and retail trade groups, as expected as the holiday season approached, gained the most jobs (+2,350) over the month. This was followed by job expansion in the services industries (+2,000). The trade gains were concentrated in General Merchandise Stores (+750), Food Stores (+450), and Apparel and Accessory Stores (+550), while the majority of the services sector increase was in the Amusement and Recreation Services industry (+1,300), principally due to the advent of the winter sports season. Acting as the major offsetting factor to those increases was the drop in construction sector employment (-2,400) from November to December.

The estimated 20,500 increase in nonagricultural wage and salary employment from December 1987 to December 1988 was, again, predominately centered in the nonmanufacturing sector (+18,300). Services industries gained 7,150 jobs, wholesale and retail trade industries added 5,400, and government (primarily the local sector) increased 5,050. Construction industries were estimated to have 300 fewer employees in December 1988 than twelve months earlier. The manufacturing sector increase (+2,200) was spurred by durable goods industries (+1,850); the Electrical Products industry added 1,100 workers, the Fabricated Metal Products industry added 600, and the Machinery (except electrical), industry increased 550. Changes in other durable goods industries were smaller and in mixed directions. Nondurable industries gained overall (+350); the Printing, Publishing, and Allied Products industry increased by 400 workers, the Food and Kindred Products industry gained 300, and several other industries expanded. However, the continued decline of the Textile Mill Products (-150), Apparel (-200), and Leather and Leather Products (-200) industries helped limit estimated jobs growth in the nondurable manufacturing goods sector.

Unemployment Trends

Unemployment in New Hampshire rose to 18,160 in December. This was 2,840 more unemployed than in November, and 5,580 more than in December 1987.

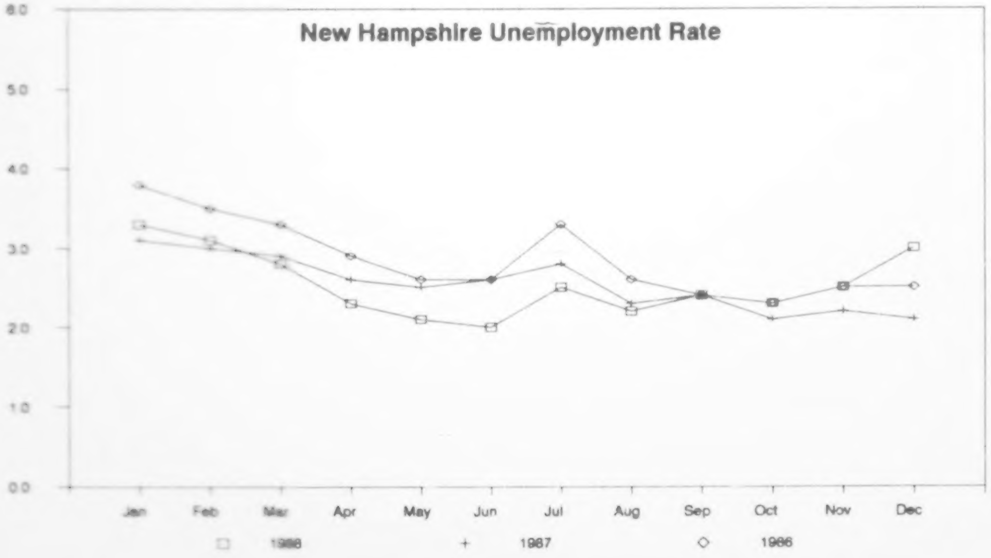
The lowest December unemployment rate was registered in the Keene Labor Market Area (LMA) (1.6 percent). This was followed by the Claremont LMA (2.0 percent) and the Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester NH-Me Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) (2.2 percent). Highest rates were found in the New Hampshire portions of the Lowell, Massachusetts Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA), consisting of Pelham, (5.7 percent) and of the Lawrence-Haverhill, Massachusetts PMSA, consisting of the Salem area, (4.8 percent), and the Littleton LMA (4.5 percent). All areas experienced higher unemployment rates in December than twelve months earlier. All areas also registered higher rates than in November.

Manufacturing Hours and Earnings Up Slightly Over Month; Average Weekly Hours Decline From Previous December

Average weekly earnings were up slightly over the month, advancing $7.57 from November. This was caused by average hourly earnings rising a very small amount (up $0.04 per hour) and average weekly hours increasing by 0.6 hours. December average hourly earnings were calculated to be $0.66 higher than in December 1987. However, increases in average weekly earnings were limited by the widespread decline in average weekly hours from a year earlier. Overall manufacturing average weekly hours declined 1.4 hours from December 1987 to December 1988.

Average hourly earnings were estimated to he highest in the Food and Kindred Products industry ($11.54) in the nondurable goods sector, followed by the Electrical Products industry ($11.07) in the durable goods sector. Average weekly earnings were highest in the Food and Kindred Products industry ($467.37), followed by the Machinery (except electrical) industry ($459.07) and the Primary Metal Products industry ($457.88).

Note: Although monthly changes are included in this publication, it should be noted that these figures are not seasonally adjusted. Over-the-month comparisons may be affected by seasonal changes and thus could present misleading representation of underlying trends. To eliminate bias, it is more useful to compare any non-seasonally-adjusted statistic with that of twelve months earlier.



TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE BY AREA AND COUNTY*

	UNEMPLOYMENT								CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE				
	December 1988		November 1988		December 1987		Numerical Change From Previous:		December 1988	November 1988	December 1987	Numerical Change From Previous:	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Month	Year				Month	Year
United States**	6,142	5.0	6,325	5.2	6,526	5.4	(183)	(384)	122,120	122,639	120,206	(519)	1,914
New Hampshire	18,160	3.0	15,320	2.5	12,580	2.1	2,840	5,580	612,210	613,540	599,300	(1,330)	12,910
Berlin LMA	880	3.3	680	2.5	640	2.5	200	240	26,800	26,950	25,810	(150)	990
Claremont LMA	860	2.0	740	1.8	430	1.1	120	430	41,970	41,840	40,060	130	1,910
Concord LMA	1,650	2.9	1,330	2.4	950	1.8	320	700	55,960	56,310	54,180	(350)	1,780
Keene LMA	690	1.6	600	1.4	650	1.5	90	40	43,750	44,370	42,240	(620)	1,510
Laconia LMA	1,480	2.7	1,080	2.0	840	1.6	400	640	53,920	54,530	51,460	(610)	2,460
Littleton LMA	840	4.5	840	4.4	410	2.3	0	430	18,790	19,160	17,880	(370)	910
Manchester MSA	2,270	2.6	1,710	2.0	1,530	1.8	560	740	87,020	86,730	87,130	290	(110)
Nashua PMSA	3,250	3.2	3,060	3.1	2,270	2.3	190	980	100,450	100,200	100,650	250	(200)
NH portion Lawrence-Haverhill, Ma PMSA***	2,440	4.8	2,260	4.4	2,230	4.3	180	210	51,060	50,930	51,470	60	1,010
Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester NH+ Me MSA	3,040	2.2	2,260	1.7	2,140	1.6	780	900	136,340	136,810	132,620	(470)	3,720
Unattached Estimating Area****	830	3.9	700	3.3	600	3.0	130	230	21,050	20,990	20,040	60	1,010
NH portion Lowell Ma PMSA	310	5.7	330	6.1	280	5.2	(20)	30	5,410	5,430	5,430	(20)	(20)
Counties													
Belknap	700	2.5	560	2.0	400	1.5	140	300	27,860	28,230	26,640	(370)	1,220
Carroll	540	2.8	420	2.2	240	1.3	120	300	18,960	19,110	18,070	(150)	890
Cheshire	640	1.6	560	1.4	590	1.6	80	50	39,050	39,610	37,700	(560)	1,350
Coos	890	4.2	770	3.6	670	3.3	120	220	21,110	21,290	20,310	(180)	800
Grafton	1,180	2.8	1,070	2.5	660	1.6	110	520	42,060	42,430	40,210	(370)	1,850
Hillsborough	5,740	3.0	4,970	2.6	3,930	2.1	770	1,810	188,670	188,250	188,160	420	510
Merrimack	1,770	2.7	1,410	2.1	1,070	1.7	360	700	66,190	66,580	64,250	(390)	1,940
Rockingham	4,680	3.7	4,040	3.2	3,860	3.1	640	820	126,150	125,960	124,700	190	1,450
Strafford	1,510	2.5	1,100	1.8	940	1.6	410	570	60,590	60,600	58,740	(10)	1,850
Sullivan	510	2.4	420	2.0	220	1.1	90	290	21,570	21,480	20,520	90	1,050

* *NH estimates based on the Bureau of Labor Statistics "43 step handbook method" adjusted to the Current Population Survey (CPS) estimates.*

** *In thousands, not seasonally adjusted.*

*** *New Hampshire Portion of the Lawrence-Haverhill, Massachusetts Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area which includes Salem and twelve small towns.*

**** *Includes twenty towns previously in either Dover, Portsmouth, Manchester, or Nashua LMA's.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, TOTAL EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT AS OF THE MIDDLE OF THE MONTH

	Number of Workers			Numerical Change * From Previous:	
—	December 1988	November 1988	December 1987	Month	Year
Labor Force Data **					
1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	612,210	613,540	599,300	(1,330)	12,910
2. UNEMPLOYMENT	18,160	15,320	12,580	2,840	5,580
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE	3.0	2.5	2.1	----	----
3. EMPLOYMENT TOTAL	594,050	598,220	586,720	(4,170)	7,330
4. PERSONS INVOLVED IN LABOR DISPUTES	0	0	0	0	0
Employment by Industry ***					
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT	549,550	547,100	529,050	2,450	20,500
MANUFACTURING	123,800	122,900	121,600	900	2,200
Durable Goods	87,150	86,500	85,300	650	1,850
Lumber and wood products	6,200	6,250	6,400	(50)	(200)
Furniture and fixtures	1,500	1,650	1,650	(150)	(150)
Stone and clay products	3,800	3,800	3,700	0	100
Primary metal products	4,500	4,450	4,550	50	(50)
Fabricated metal products	7,450	7,350	6,850	100	600
Machinery (except electrical)	27,000	26,700	26,450	300	550
Electrical products	25,250	25,000	24,150	250	1,100
Miscellaneous products	2,000	1,950	2,100	50	(100)
Other durable goods	9,450	9,350	9,450	100	0
Nondurable Goods	36,650	36,400	36,300	250	350
Food and kindred products	3,150	3,000	2,850	150	300
Textile mill products	3,700	3,700	3,850	0	(150)
Apparel	1,750	1,750	1,950	0	(200)
Paper and allied products	5,650	5,650	5,850	0	(200)
Printing, publishing, and allied	8,850	8,800	8,450	50	400
Leather and leather products	3,350	3,350	3,550	0	(200)
Other nondurable goods	10,200	10,150	9,800	50	400
NONMANUFACTURING	425,750	424,200	407,450	1,550	18,300
Construction (including mining)	38,450	40,850	38,750	(2,400)	(300)
Transportation, communication, and utilities	17,150	17,300	17,150	(150)	0
Trade	141,400	139,050	136,000	2,350	5,400
Finance, insurance, and real estate	33,800	33,700	32,800	100	1,000
Service industry and other	123,500	121,500	116,350	2,000	7,150
Government	71,450	71,800	66,400	(350)	5,050
Federal	8,900	8,900	8,750	0	150
State	18,800	18,700	17,650	100	1,150
Local	43,750	44,200	40,000	(450)	3,750
Persons involved in labor disputes (not included in Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Total above)	0	0	0	0	0

* *Numbers in parentheses indicate negative numbers*

** *By place of residence*

*** *By place of establishment*

MSA LABOR FORCE, TOTAL EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT, AND NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT AS OF THE MIDDLE OF THE MONTH

	Manchester MSA					Nashua PMSA					Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester MSA				
	Number of Workers			Numerical Change*** From Previous:		Number of Workers			Numerical Change*** From Previous:		Number of Workers			Numerical Change*** From Previous:	
	December 1988	November 1988	December 1987	Month	Year	December 1988	November 1988	December 1987	Month	Year	December 1988	November 1988	December 1987	Month	Year
Labor Force Data*															
1. Civilian Labor Force	87,020	86,730	87,130	290	(110)	100,450	100,200	100,650	250	(200)	136,340	136,810	132,620	(470)	3,720
2. Unemployment	2,270	1,710	1,530	560	740	3,250	3,060	2,270	190	980	3,040	2,260	2,140	780	900
Percentage of Labor Force	2.6	2.0	1.8	----	----	3.2	3.1	2.3	----	----	2.2	1.7	1.6	----	----
3. Employment Total	84,750	85,020	85,600	(270)	(850)	97,200	97,140	98,380	60	(1,180)	133,300	134,550	130,480	(1,250)	2,820
4. Persons Involved in Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employment by Industry**															
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT	89,350	88,650	88,050	700	1,300	97,250	96,450	95,200	800	2,050	116,050	116,150	111,350	(100)	4,700
MANUFACTURING	11,950	11,750	12,150	200	(200)	37,300	37,150	37,400	150	(100)	21,800	21,300	20,650	500	1,150
Durable Goods	7,350	7,200	7,500	150	(150)	31,400	31,200	31,200	200	200	13,900	13,550	13,000	350	900
Machinery and electrical products	4,050	4,050	4,200	0	(150)	23,950	23,750	23,550	200	400					
Other durable goods	3,300	3,150	3,300	150	0	7,450	7,450	7,650	0	(200)					
Nondurable Goods	4,600	4,550	4,650	50	(50)	5,900	5,950	6,200	(50)	(300)	7,900	7,750	7,650	150	250
Textile mill products	1,150	1,100	1,300	50	(150)										
Other nondurable goods	3,450	3,450	3,350	0	100										
NONMANUFACTURING	77,400	76,900	75,900	500	1,500	59,950	59,300	57,800	650	2,150	94,250	94,850	90,700	(600)	3,550
Construction (including mining)	6,300	6,600	6,300	(300)	0	5,650	5,750	5,600	(100)	50	6,300	6,300	6,350	0	(50)
Transportation, communication, and utilities	5,450	5,300	5,100	150	350	2,150	2,150	2,100	0	50	3,200	3,200	2,950	0	250
Trade	25,700	25,250	25,300	450	400	22,050	21,600	21,650	450	400	31,600	31,700	29,300	(100)	2,300
Finance, insurance, and real estate	8,400	8,350	8,850	50	(450)	4,000	4,050	4,000	(50)	0	6,800	6,750	6,750	50	50
Service industry & other	22,150	22,050	21,850	100	300	18,600	18,400	17,650	200	950	20,750	20,950	19,750	(200)	1,000
Government	9,400	9,350	8,500	50	900	7,500	7,350	6,800	150	700	25,600	25,950	25,600	(350)	0
Federal	2,750	2,750	2,800	0	(50)	950	950	850	0	100	10,450	10,500	10,450	(50)	0
State	1,050	1,050	800	0	250	250	250	250	0	0	5,300	5,250	5,500	50	(200)
Local	5,600	5,550	4,900	50	700	6,300	6,150	5,700	150	600	9,850	10,200	9,650	(350)	200
Persons involved in labor disputes (not included in Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment above)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* *By place of residence*

** *By place of establishment*

*** *Numbers in parentheses indicate negative numbers*

Manchester MSA – includes the city of Manchester and the towns of Allenstown, Auburn, Bedford, Candia, Goffstown, and Hooksett.

Nashua PMSA – includes the city of Nashua and the towns of Amherst, Brookline, Hollis, Hudson, Litchfield, Londonderry, Merrimack, Milford, Mont Vernon, and Wilton.

Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester MSA – includes the New Hampshire cities of Dover, Portsmouth, Rochester, and Somersworth; the New Hampshire towns of Barrington, Durham, Exeter, Farmington, Greenland, Hampton, Lee, Madbury, Milton, New Castle, Newfields, Newington, Newmarket, North Hampton, Rollinsford, Rye, and Stratham; and the Maine towns of Berwick, Eliot, Kittery, North Berwick, Ogunquit, South Berwick, Wells, and York.

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec 1988	Nov 1988	Dec 1987	Dec 1988	Nov 1988	Dec 1987	Dec 1988	Nov 1988	Dec 1987
All Manufacturing	$402.98	$395.41	$389.25	40.5	39.9	41.9	$ 9.95	$ 9.91	$ 9.29
Durable goods	413.51	401.37	406.50	40.7	39.7	42.7	10.16	10.11	9.52
Lumber and wood products	347.60	338.69	333.56	39.1	38.4	39.9	8.89	8.82	8.36
Furniture and fixtures	315.66	309.55	307.93	42.2	41.0	41.5	7.48	7.55	7.42
Stone and clay products	385.12	387.89	373.68	41.5	42.3	43.1	9.28	9.17	8.67
Primary metal products	457.88	473.69	429.02	45.2	45.9	49.2	10.13	10.32	8.72
Fabricated metal products	432.65	411.59	421.80	42.5	41.2	44.4	10.18	9.99	9.50
Machinery (except electrical)	459.07	435.31	438.86	44.7	42.1	44.6	10.27	10.34	9.84
Electrical products	394.09	390.18	408.62	35.6	35.6	40.1	11.07	10.96	10.19
Miscellaneous products	346.18	351.11	328.46	39.7	41.7	40.5	8.72	8.42	8.11
Other durable goods	420.26	397.40	415.92	41.9	39.9	43.1	10.03	9.96	9.65
Nondurable goods	380.15	379.35	350.47	40.1	40.1	40.1	9.48	9.46	8.74
Food and kindred products	467.37	508.56	509.87	40.5	42.7	43.1	11.54	11.91	11.83
Textile mill products	338.60	327.49	317.75	40.6	39.6	41.0	8.34	8.27	7.75
Apparel	251.34	265.34	245.89	36.8	38.4	37.2	6.83	6.91	6.61
Paper and allied products	444.58	421.97	315.92	42.1	39.4	44.0	10.56	10.71	7.18
Printing, publishing, and allied	412.12	413.40	399.19	39.4	39.0	40.2	10.46	10.60	9.93
Leather and leather products	215.78	217.27	192.76	35.2	35.1	33.7	6.13	6.19	5.72
Footwear	215.42	217.62	191.42	35.2	35.1	33.7	6.12	6.20	5.68
Other nondurable goods	399.78	401.04	398.97	41.6	42.8	40.3	9.61	9.37	9.90

Sample Percent of Production Workers: 43.5%

Total Production Workers: 84,650

Firms Reporting: 304

Manchester MSA

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec 1988	Nov 1988	Dec 1987	Dec 1988	Nov 1988	Dec 1987	Dec 1988	Nov 1988	Dec 1987
All Manufacturing	$405.41	$400.70	$408.87	40.1	39.4	41.3	$10.11	$10.17	$ 9.90
Durable goods	409.50	397.50	414.50	39.0	37.5	40.4	10.50	10.60	10.26
Machinery and electrical products	440.02	421.11	427.87	41.2	39.1	41.3	10.68	10.77	10.36
Other durable goods	372.08	366.04	398.50	36.3	35.4	39.3	10.25	10.34	10.14
Nondurable goods	400.37	407.79	398.54	42.1	42.7	42.9	9.51	9.55	9.29
Textiles and apparel	331.06	351.11	292.19	39.6	41.7	38.7	8.36	8.42	7.55
Other nondurable goods	423.42	426.56	439.66	42.9	43.0	44.5	9.87	9.92	9.88

Sample Percent of Production Workers: 55.0%

Total Production Workers: 8,900

Firms Reporting: 37

Nashua PMSA

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec 1988	Nov 1988	Dec 1987	Dec 1988	Nov 1988	Dec 1987	Dec 1988	Nov 1988	Dec 1987
All Manufacturing	$529.20	$498.80	$497.88	41.9	40.0	42.7	$12.63	$12.47	$11.66
Durable goods	541.02	504.40	510.82	42.3	40.0	43.4	12.79	12.61	11.77
Machinery and electrical products	577.27	536.84	539.75	41.5	39.3	42.5	13.91	13.66	12.70
Other durable goods	464.20	435.14	442.43	44.0	41.6	45.8	10.55	10.46	9.66
Nondurable goods	479.59	472.43	449.44	40.2	39.8	40.2	11.93	11.87	11.18

Sample Percent of Production Workers: 37.9%

Total Production Workers: 19,650

Firms Reporting: 54

Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester MSA

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec 1988	Nov 1988	Dec 1987	Dec 1988	Nov 1988	Dec 1987	Dec 1988	Nov 1988	Dec 1987
All Manufacturing	$395.91	$386.78	$357.63	41.5	41.5	39.0	$ 9.54	$ 9.32	$ 9.17
Durable goods	425.79	424.20	399.31	41.5	42.0	41.9	10.26	10.10	9.53
Nondurable goods	346.53	325.60	291.37	41.5	40.7	34.4	8.35	8.00	8.47

Sample Percent of Production Workers: 41.5%

Total Production Workers: 15,300

Firms Reporting: 30

New Hampshire Labor Supply and Demand

All local offices showed increases in the number of active applicants for December (11,471) which amounted to an increase of 1,294 over November (10,177). There were decreases in the number of job openings received in all major occupations between November and December, except for professional, technical and managerial occupations which increased by 13. The significance of the increase is that in the previous year this group showed one of the sharpest declines in the number of openings received between November and December. It is also worth noting that the number of active applicants in professional occupations did not change measurably (+3) between these months while the number of applicants in all other occupations had fairly substantial increases. An August 17th, 1988 article in the "Wall Street Journal" related that the value of a college education is increasing at a faster rate than tuition or inflation. In the 1970's there seemed to be an excess of college graduates, but in the 1980's that trend appears to have changed with an increase of only 5 percent in the number of new college graduates while the size of the work force swelled 28 percent. The very moderate increase in high income manufacturing jobs has not generated a lot of new jobs, and many higher paying jobs outside of manufacturing will require more technical knowledge and the ability to reason and make decisions which means that the rapidly growing labor force will likely be pressured to a greater degree to choose between a more technical higher paying job or a less technical lower paying one.

The greatest percentage increase (33.1 percent); in the number of active applicants occurred in the Laconia local office area, where the number of structural worker applicants increased 72.2 percent, from 176 in November to 303 in December. A year ago during the same period Laconia showed the largest decline of any office in the number of active applicants, going from 546 active applicants in November to 481 in December. The number of structural active applicants increased from 74 to 146 and motor freight and transportation increased from 24 to 50 between those same months; all other occupations reported a drop in the number of active applicants, as a near normal winter in 1987 generated a wide range of jobs. In 1988, while ski areas have received more snowfall than the southern part of the state, they have supplemented natural snow with snow-making activities; however, fewer skiers, especially from out-of-state, have traveled to ski areas because of the general perception that snowfall has been weak. The Manchester local office showed a sizeable increase in the number of active applicants between November (1,531) and December (1,740) of 1988, with structural (+71) and services (+32) accounting for half the increase in active applicants; machine trades accounted for an additional 22 applicants. The previous year showed a drop of 22 active applicants between the same two months with most occupations reporting decreases in the number of active applicants. The experience of the Nashua local office was different than that of Manchester, as the number of active applicants in Nashua rose moderately (November 1,310 to December 1,420), while a year ago the increase was greater (November 602 to December 758). Both offices, however, had a much larger number of active applicants in 1988 than they did a year ago. The Portsmouth local office had an increase of 42 percent, comparing December 1987 (922 applicants) to December 1988 (1,314 applicants); by comparison, Nashua increased 87 percent and Manchester increased 79 percent. All local offices had increases in the number of active applicants in 1988; only three registered an increase of fewer than 50. In 1987, only 10 local offices out of 13 had an increase in active applicants, and 6 of those 10 offices increased by fewer than 50.

The occupations showing the greatest decline in job openings received were sales jobs (-76), which declined after the beginning of December when most demands for Christmas help had been met. Job openings for sales decreased from 124 in November to 28 in December; a year ago, sales openings for the same two months were only 79 in November, which dropped only slightly to 64 in December. Professional, technical and managerial occupations were the only ones showing an increase in the number of job openings received (+13), moving from 103 openings in November to 116 in December, while in the previous year there had been a decrease (-78) in job openings from 175 in November to 97in December. Fewer structural job openings were received in November (202) and December (163) of 1988 than for the same period in 1987 (314 in November and 198 in December), because of a slowdown in housing construction. There was also less of a decline in job openings between November and December 1988 because of a milder winter. Between November and December job openings received declined for services occupations (-53), for benchwork (-41), and for machine trades (-40), while in 1987 these three groups showed declines of -39, -21, and -53, respectively.

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New Hampshire Department of Employment Security

ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION, DECEMBER 1988

Area	Professional, Technical, & Managerial	Clerical	Sales	Services	Farm	Processing	Machine Trades	Benchwork	Structural Work	Freight & Transportation	Packaging & Material Handling	Miscellaneous	Total
New Hampshire	2,070	2,016	576	1,510	142	117	739	657	2,463	567	534	80	11,471
Berlin	33	81	25	59	4	2	26	15	138	31	16	2	432
Claremont	73	96	21	75	7	6	47	34	83	29	39	2	512
Concord	318	209	43	108	20	8	85	64	240	60	47	13	1,215
Conway	31	36	10	30	1	0	10	2	41	11	4	0	176
Dover	222	255	55	153	18	25	102	129	329	61	30	5	1,384
Keene	130	124	78	131	10	4	60	50	122	34	47	4	794
Laconia	139	191	39	158	12	13	93	45	303	76	39	2	1,110
Lebanon	80	49	19	51	7	2	21	13	71	15	20	2	350
Littleton	47	104	26	124	10	3	38	18	167	26	12	6	581
Manchester	243	309	101	280	8	18	116	102	342	70	122	29	1,740
Nashua	326	260	71	139	20	21	66	119	229	73	87	9	1,420
Portsmouth	312	225	63	166	16	13	46	38	312	56	64	3	1,314
Salem	116	77	25	36	9	2	29	28	86	25	7	3	443

Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System - Table A96

JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED BY OCCUPATION, DECEMBER 1988

Area	Professional, Technical, & Managerial	Clerical	Sales	Services	Farm	Processing	Machine Trades	Benchwork	Structural Work	Motor Freight & Transportation	Packaging & Material Handling	Miscellaneous	Total
New Hampshire	116	276	48	179	21	12	94	87	163	51	75	14	1,136
Berlin	2	8	1	14	0	0	3	2	9	0	3	4	46
Claremont	8	16	6	8	0	3	13	18	8	6	18	1	105
Concord	17	44	7	22	0	2	5	1	18	10	2	3	131
Conway	2	4	2	4	1	0	1	1	3	1	3	0	22
Dover	22	24	4	21	5	3	10	20	16	2	5	1	133
Keene	1	9	5	5	1	1	6	7	15	5	6	0	61
Laconia	8	6	1	9	1	0	13	2	22	1	4	1	68
Lebanon	1	11	2	4	0	0	2	1	6	4	5	0	36
Littleton	2	12	1	23	0	0	10	1	8	0	5	3	65
Manchester	10	32	8	24	0	2	17	19	29	10	10	0	161
Nashua	3	19	4	13	2	1	9	9	10	7	2	1	80
Portsmouth	9	24	4	24	3	0	5	5	14	2	9	0	99
Salem	14	9	3	2	0	0	0	1	4	3	3	0	39
All Others	17	58	0	6	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	90

Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System - Table 10

ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY SEX, AGE, MINORITY STATUS, AND VETERAN STATUS, DECEMBER 1988

Area	Male	Female	Eligible Claimants	Minority	Veterans	Age < 45	Age > 45	Total Active Applicants	Unfilled Openings: Total	Unfilled Openings: 30 Days +
New Hampshire	7,022	4,449	4,526	405	2,197	9,321	2,150	11,471	1,392	904
Berlin	265	167	139	6	74	339	93	432	74	50
Claremont	297	215	105	6	72	439	73	512	79	49
Concord	750	465	550	28	278	975	240	1,215	80	37
Conway	114	62	60	3	32	138	38	176	29	26
Dover	826	558	558	27	278	1,144	240	1,384	126	72
Keene	474	320	229	13	200	618	176	794	125	95
Laconia	743	367	523	12	167	927	183	1,110	102	70
Lebanon	243	107	97	12	80	276	74	350	33	18
Littleton	334	247	209	4	82	480	101	581	63	32
Manchester	1,009	731	661	108	295	1,434	306	1,740	116	62
Nashua	859	561	731	123	221	1,144	276	1,420	99	67
Portsmouth	836	478	437	52	326	1,064	250	1,314	120	79
Salem	272	171	227	11	92	343	100	443	120	99
All Others									226	148

Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System - Table A96

JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED BY INDUSTRY, DECEMBER 1988

Area	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Construction & Mining	Manufacturing	Transportation, Communication & Utilities	Trade	Finance Insurance, Real Estate	Services	Public Administration	Total	Government Openings in Columns 1-8*
New Hampshire	14	151	288	15	190	53	309	116	1,136	165
Berlin	0	9	2	1	7	0	24	3	46	4
Claremont	0	10	51	2	18	4	20	0	105	6
Concord	0	21	15	4	22	23	34	12	131	22
Conway	0	3	2	0	8	2	7	0	22	0
Dover	2	16	31	0	18	5	57	4	133	36
Keene	1	14	18	2	17	1	8	0	61	1
Laconia	0	10	37	2	1	0	16	2	68	7
Lebanon	0	7	4	2	11	2	10	0	36	0
Littleton	0	8	14	0	8	2	28	5	65	0
Manchester	0	35	44	0	42	3	32	5	161	2
Nashua	0	6	25	1	15	5	28	0	80	1
Portsmouth	3	7	34	1	15	3	27	9	99	12
Salem	0	5	6	0	8	3	15	2	39	0
All Others	8	0	5	0	0	0	3	74	90	74

Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System - Table 10

* *This column includes Job Openings received from government-owned-and-operated employers in all types of industries. It consists of numbers that are included in the first eight columns.*

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, DECEMBER 1988

	1988	1987	1986	1985
1982-84=100				
All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)				
December Index	120.5	115.4	110.5	109.3
Percent Change From Previous December	4.4	4.4	1.1	3.8
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W)				
December Index	119.2	114.2	109.3	108.6
Percent Change From Previous December	4.4	4.5	0.6	3.6
1967=100				
All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)				
December Index	360.9	345.7	331.10	327.4
Percent Change From Previous December	4.4	4.4	1.1	3.8
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W)				
December Index	355.0	340.2	325.7	323.4
Percent Change From Previous December	4.4	4.5	0.7	3.6

Note: *This table was introduced in the August issue. In prior issues we had shown the calendar year averages for each of the preceding three years along with the current month's indicies. This new table shows the indicies for the current month and those for the same month in each of the three previous years. This enables you to compare changes in the CPI indicies over four twelve-month periods.*

DECEMBER CPI INDEXES BY CATEGORY
(1982-84=100, except where otherwise noted)

Categories	CPI-U December Index	Unadjusted Percent Change from: December 1987	Unadjusted Percent Change from: November 1988	CPI-W December Index
All Items	120.5	4.4	0.2	119.2
All Items (1967=100)	360.9	4.4	0.1	355.0
Food and Beverages	120.6	5.1	0.3	120.3
Housing	120.2	4.0	0.3	118.5
Apparel and Upkeep	118.0	4.7	-1.6	117.6
Transportation	110.8	3.0	0.1	110.4
Medical Care	142.3	6.9	0.4	142.8
Entertainment	122.8	4.6	0.5	122.2
Other Goods and Services	141.3	7.0	0.2	140.6

Source: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Notes of Interest

1988 New Hampshire Wages and Benefits Report Available.

The ***1988 New Hampshire Wages and Benefits*** report has been completed and is now available. The report includes hourly wage rates for over 68,000 workers in 379 occupations from 1,395 employers in New Hampshire. Organized by labor market areas and industrial clusters, wage rates for each occupation are reported in four categories: lowest hourly wage reported, highest hourly wage reported, average hourly wage, and median hourly wage. In addition, each firm was asked to provide information concerning personnel practices and employee fringe benefits. The report this year contains both the wages section and the personnel practices and employee benefits section, which were published as separate reports last year. Special reports providing occupational hourly wage information by industrial cluster within individual labor market areas are again available this year. Results of the survey will allow companies to compare wages and benefits with similar firms, with other local firms, and with all types of firms throughout the state.

A complimentary synopsis of the survey results is being sent to all survey participants, along with an order form for a copy of the complete publication. Participants were asked this year to pay a nominal amount for the full report to cover reproduction costs. Nonparticipants are able to purchase the survey results for $100. Copies of the special reports are available for $5.00 each. Order forms may be obtained by contacting the Economic Reports and Analysis of the Department of Employment Security (228-4173 or 228-4178).

The survey was cosponsored and conducted by the New Hampshire Department of Employment Security (DES), the Business and Industry Association of New Hampshire (BIA), the New Hampshire Department of Resources and Economic Development (DRED), the New Hampshire Association of Commerce and Industry (NHACI), the New Hampshire Hospital Association (NHHA), and the State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee of New Hampshire (SOICC). We would jointly like to take this opportunity to thank all those employers who participated in the 1988 New Hampshire Wages and Benefits Survey.

New Industrial Classification Codes Affect Data Series

The 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) coding system has been implemented, beginning with 1988 industry data. The SIC system classifies establishments according to type of economic activity. This allows collection and analysis of data relating to establishments, and provides a description of the state economy. The adoption of a replacement to the 1972 SIC coding system is in response to technological change and economic growth and decline of individual industries. Approximately fifteen percent of all establishments were affected by a change in industrial classification.

The SIC system is hierarchical, with broadly similar types of establishments being grouped together in a "two-digit" class. For example, a retail establishment primarily engaged in selling new clothing, shoes, hats, underwear, and related articles for personal wear and adornment would be placed in Major Group 56 - "Apparel and Accessory Stores". Establishments primarily engaged in the same activity are then further placed in a "three-digit" and then a "four-digit" industrial class. Establishments become more similar the higher the number of digits in the industrial code. For example, an establishment engaged primarily in selling women's ready-to-wear clothing would be classified in Industry 5621 - "Women's Clothing Stores", a subset of Major Group 56.

For the most part, changes in classification were made at the three- or four-digit level, meaning that reclassified establishments remained in the same Major Group (two-digit level). However, the 1987 SIC coding system did create an entirely new Major Group, SIC 87 - "Engineering, Accounting, Research, Management, and Related Services", which comprises establishments that had previously been included in Major Groups 73 (Business Services) and 89 (Miscellaneous Services).

The two largest manufacturing industries, "Machinery" (SIC 35) and "Electrical Products, excluding Machinery" (SIC 36) had significant code changes. The principal changes were "search and navigation equipment", "measuring, and controlling devices, n.e.c.", and "x-ray aparatus and tubes" which changed from SIC 36 to SIC 38 - "Measuring, Analyzing, and Controlling Instruments". "Computer terminals", previously in SIC 36, changed to SIC 35.

For the user of New Hampshire economic data, these changes mean that, beginning with 1988 data, information for many "two-digit industries" (Major Groups) will not be strictly comparable with two-digit industry data from previous years. Aggregate employment and wages information will, however, be comparable, as will most Divisions (Construction and Mining; Manufacturing; Transportation and Public Utilities; Wholesale and Retail Trade). The Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate Division saw some establishments that were mixtures of real estate, insurance, and law offices reclassified as "legal services" establishments, which are now included in the Services Division.

For more information, please contact the Economic Analysis and Reports Section at (603) 228-4124.

WEEKLY CLAIMS FILED DURING DECEMBER
CLASSIFIED BY LOCAL OFFICE

Area	U. C. Unemployment Compensation Initial Claims	U. C. Unemployment Compensation Continued Claims	State Workers (Only) Initial Claims	State Workers (Only) Continued Claims	U. C. Local Government Initial Claims	U. C. Local Government Continued Claims	Ex-Military Servicemen (UCX Only) Initial Claims	Ex-Military Servicemen (UCX Only) Continued Claims	U.C. Federal Employees No U.I. Initial Claims	U.C. Federal Employees No U.I. Continued Claims
All Offices	6,335	10,489	10	27	4	6	70	34	15	37
Berlin	297	539	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	2
Claremont	359	229	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0
Concord	769	1,073	2	1	0	0	6	2	1	6
Conway	111	310	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Dover	890	1,231	2	1	0	0	23	5	5	5
Keene	183	304	1	7	0	0	1	4	0	0
Laconia	689	903	0	1	2	0	7	2	0	2
Lebanon	76	163	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Littleton	274	732	1	10	0	2	2	2	0	1
Manchester	1,120	1,763	1	1	0	0	8	5	4	0
Nashua	653	1,201	1	1	2	2	5	2	1	5
Portsmouth	450	777	2	3	0	0	6	7	2	11
Salem	261	275	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0
Liable Interstate	203	989	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	3

The average payment for a week of total unemployment: $124.84

The Unemployment Compensation Fund Balance at the End of the Month: $187,291,071.99

Net contributions received during the month: $115,003.54

Net benefits paid during the month: $1,137,447.49

Interest Received: $3,823,801.56

S5205-1
4/12/89

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

A Monthly Report by the NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
Prepared in Coordination with the UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

January/February 1989
Wesley S. Noyes, Jr., Editor
Supervisor, Economic Analysis and Reports
(603)228-4124

Unemployment Rate 2.9% in January, Up 0.4% from Year Ago. 1988 Annual Average Lowest in Nation

New Hampshire recorded an unemployment rate of 2.9 percent in January. This compares to an unemployment rate of 2.2 percent in December and a rate of 2.5 percent a year earlier. These unemployment rates were estimated through the use of a new regression model. The January estimates were the first calculated using this procedure to be published, although 1988 monthly rates have been recalculated with the new method, which explains why the December rate quoted here is somewhat lower than that reported in the last issue of ***Economic Conditions***. The new models have been tested for a year. (For a further explanation of the new methodology used in the Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program, please see "Notes of Interest" on page 11.)

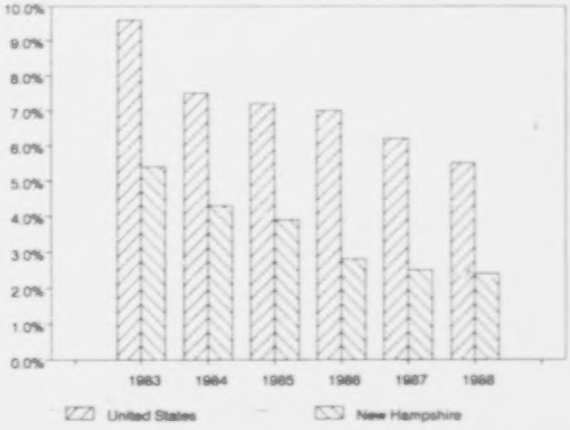
The increase in the unemployment rate from December to January resulted from an increase in the number of unemployed workers (+4,080) at the same time the civilian labor force declined (-3,380). This is a normal occurrence between December and January. Wholesale and retail trade businesses respond to a decline in sales after the holiday season, and construction firms finish up some projects while waiting for the spring season to begin others. However, seasonal construction employment cycles may be affected also by the general construction slowdown caused by a perceived oversupply of some types of housing and higher mortgage interest rates which affect housing demand.

The New Hampshire labor force has risen 25,980 from the level of January 1988. The number of unemployed workers has increased 2,660 over the same period.

All labor market areas (LMA's) except one, the Littleton LMA, registered increases in the rate of unemployment over the month. Littleton remained constant at 3.2 percent unemployment in both December and January. Compared to a year earlier, most labor market areas experienced a rise in the rate of unemployment. The only exceptions were the Keene LMA, which stood at 1.6 percent this January compared to 2.1 percent in January 1988, and the Salem area (the New Hampshire portion of the Lawrence-Haverhill, MA Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area), which had a 4.3 percent rate of unemployment in both months. (Comparisons were made using unemployment rates generated using the new methodology mentioned above.)

New Hampshire Had Lowest Unemployment Rate Among All States in 1988; Sixth Year in Row As Lowest

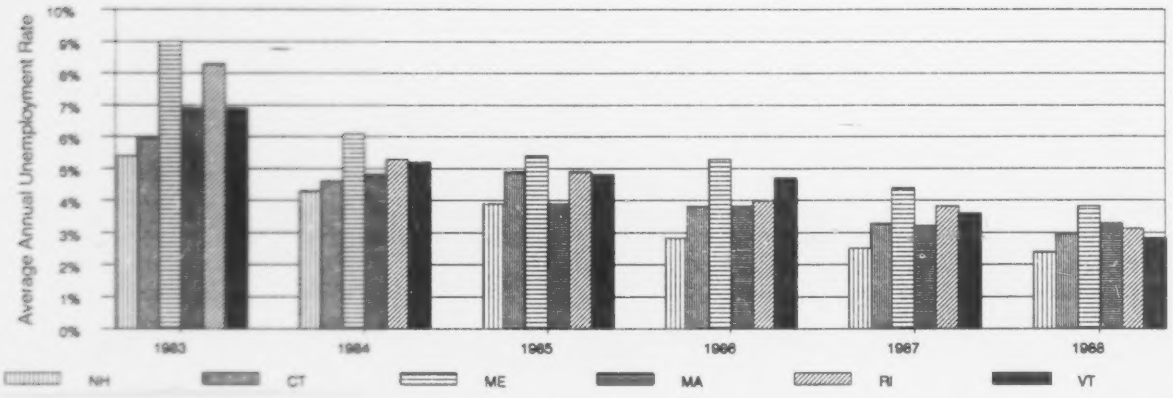
The 1988 annual average unemployment rate for New Hampshire was 2.4 percent. This was the lowest unemployment rate for any state, and represents the sixth year in a row that New Hampshire has had the lowest unemployment rate in the country. From 1983-1985 New Hampshire was tied with other states, but for the past three years New Hampshire has been alone with the lowest rate. New Hampshire has seen the unemployment rate fall steadily since reaching a high of 7.4 percent in 1982.



New Hampshire and U.S. Unemployment Rates 1983-1988

New England as a region registered an average unemployment rate of 3.1 percent in 1988. The average in 1987 was 3.3 percent. The 1988 figure was the lowest for the entire region since 1969, when the average unemployment rate was 3.0 percent. The national unemployment rate dropped to 5.5 percent in 1988 from 6.2 percent in 1987. The 1988 United States rate was the lowest since the 4.9 percent in 1973. The national rate has continued its decline from a high of 9.7 percent in 1982.

Four New England states recorded the lowest unemployment rates in the nation in 1988; New Hampshire, as mentioned above, the lowest at 2.4 percent, followed by



New England States Unemployment Rates 1983-1988

Vermont, 2.8 percent; Connecticut at 3.0 percent; and Rhode Island at 3.1 percent. Massachusetts ranked seventh at 3.3 percent, and Maine tied for tenth at 3.8 percent. All states in the region posted lower annual averages in 1988 than 1987 except for Massachusetts, which experienced a slight (+0.1 percentage point) increase in its unemployment rate.

Employment Trends in New Hampshire

According to sample-based estimates, nonagricultural wage and salary employment in New Hampshire declined by 12,850 workers from December to January. All but 50 of the decline was attributed to changes in nonmanufacturing employment. Compared to figures for twelve months earlier, nonagricultural employment has risen by an estimated 16,350 workers, with manufacturing contributing 1,950 and nonmanufacturing contributing 14,400 workers.

The losses over the month from December in nonmanufacturing (-12,800) were primarily seasonal in nature. Employment drops were spurred by cutbacks within trade establishments (-7,350) due to lower post-Christmas business, and in construction (-4,150) due to winter slowdowns. However, construction employment this January was estimated to be 1,600 less than that of twelve months earlier, which portends a general construction slowdown.

Gains from twelve months earlier were concentrated in nonmanufacturing industries. The trade division grew by 6,150 employees, while services industries added an estimated 5,400 employees. The government sector added 3,650 workers, with 2,200 of these at the local government level. Manufacturing job growth was much slower, with over half of the 1,950 increase occurring in the machinery, except electrical (+650) and electrical products (+400) industries. (For other changes from one-month and twelve-months earlier, please refer to the table on page 4.)

Keene Area Still Lowest in Unemployment Rate

New Hampshire unemployment rose from 13,490 workers in December to 17,570 in January. Unemployment was estimated to have been 14,910 in January 1988. (The number of unemployed is based on the new LAUS methodology mentioned above.)

The lowest area unemployment rate in January was registered in the Keene Labor Market Area (LMA) (1.6 percent). The next lowest rates were found in the Claremont LMA (1.9 percent) and the Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester NH-Me Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) (2.4 percent). Highest rates were found in the New Hampshire portion of the Lowell, Massachusetts Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA), consisting of Pelham, and in the Unattached Estimating Area. Both areas had 4.5 percent unemployment rates in January. These areas were followed by the New Hampshire portion of the Lawrence-Haverhill, Massachusetts PMSA, consisting of the Salem area, at 4.5 percent.

Manufacturing Hours and Weekly Earnings Up; Average Hourly Earnings Down Slightly

Average weekly earnings were slightly higher (+$3.94) for manufacturing production workers in January than in December. Even though average hourly earnings decreased by $0.05, the rise in average weekly hours by 0.6 hours yielded higher average weekly earnings. Both average hourly earnings and average weekly hours were higher in January than a year earlier, causing average weekly earnings to rise by $28.07.

Average hourly earnings were estimated to be highest in the Food and Kindred Products industry ($11.18) in the nondurable goods sector. Average weekly earnings were highest in the Paper and Allied Products industry ($506.22). Average weekly hours were also greatest in the Paper and Allied Products industry (46.4).

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE BY AREA AND COUNTY*

	UNEMPLOYMENT								CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE				
	January 1989		December 1988		January 1988		Numerical Change From Previous:					Numerical Change From Previous:	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Month	Year	January 1989	December 1988	January 1988	Month	Year
United States**	7,309	6.0	6,142	5.0	7,603	6.3	(6,142)	(7,603)	121,035	122,120	119,742	(122,120)	(119,742)
New Hampshire	17,570	2.9	13,490	2.2	14,910	2.5	4,080	2,660	614,420	617,800	588,440	(3,380)	25,980
Berlin LMA	860	3.0	650	2.4	720	2.8	210	140	28,350	26,550	25,890	1,800	2,460
Claremont LMA	830	1.9	640	1.5	600	1.5	190	230	44,600	42,890	40,240	1,710	4,360
Concord LMA	1,570	2.7	1,220	2.2	1,220	2.3	350	350	57,310	56,060	51,990	1,250	5,320
Keene LMA	700	1.6	500	1.2	860	2.1	200	(160)	44,720	43,110	40,890	1,610	3,830
Laconia LMA	1,880	3.3	1,110	2.0	1,150	2.2	770	730	57,080	56,370	51,680	710	5,400
Littleton LMA	680	3.2	630	3.2	460	2.4	50	220	21,420	19,630	19,460	1,790	1,960
Manchester MSA	2,170	2.6	1,680	1.9	1,930	2.3	490	240	83,650	87,560	84,760	(3,910)	(1,110)
Nashua PMSA	2,890	2.9	2,410	2.4	2,290	2.3	480	600	98,650	101,330	98,550	(2,680)	100
NH portion Lawrence-Haverhill, Ma PMSA***	2,180	4.3	1,820	3.5	2,210	4.3	360	(30)	51,050	52,310	51,180	0	2,320
Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester NH+ Me MSA	3,130	2.4	2,420	1.8	3,120	2.4	710	10	129,980	134,390	127,750	(4,410)	2,230
Unattached Estimating Area	990	4.5	620	2.8	720	3.6	370	270	22,120	22,120	19,800	0	2,320
NH portion Lowell Ma PMSA	240	4.5	230	4.2	270	5.1	10	(30)	5,280	5,490	5,310	(210)	(30)
Counties													
Belknap	970	3.3	530	1.8	600	2.2	440	370	29,520	29,080	26,720	440	2,800
Carroll	650	3.2	400	2.0	320	1.7	250	330	20,370	19,530	18,360	840	2,010
Cheshire	630	1.6	460	1.2	790	2.2	170	(160)	39,860	38,440	36,470	1,420	3,390
Coos	730	3.3	660	3.2	700	3.4	70	30	22,290	20,840	20,440	1,450	1,850
Grafton	1,140	2.5	890	2.0	900	2.2	250	240	45,890	43,690	41,700	2,200	4,190
Hillsborough	5,260	2.9	4,250	2.2	4,300	2.3	1,010	960	184,450	190,160	183,420	(5,710)	1,030
Merrimack	1,790	2.6	1,310	2.0	1,420	2.3	480	370	67,990	67,070	62,540	920	5,450
Rockingham	4,310	3.5	3,490	2.7	4,120	3.4	820	190	123,540	127,160	121,690	(3,620)	1,850
Strafford	1,560	2.7	1,120	1.9	1,480	2.6	440	80	57,680	59,930	56,630	(2,250)	1,050
Sullivan	530	2.3	380	1.7	280	1.4	150	250	22,830	21,900	20,470	930	2,360

* *NH estimates based on the Bureau of Labor Statistics "43 step handbook method" adjusted to the Current Population Survey (CPS) estimates.*

** *In thousands, not seasonally adjusted.*

*** *New Hampshire Portion of the Lawrence-Haverhill, Massachusetts Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area which includes Salem and twelve small towns.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, TOTAL EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT AS OF THE MIDDLE OF THE MONTH

	Number of Workers			Numerical Change * From Previous:	
	January 1989	December 1988	January 1988	Month	Year
Labor Force Data **					
Civilian Labor Force	614,420	617,800	588,440	(3,380)	25,980
Unemployment	17,570	13,490	14,910	4,080	2,660
Percent of Labor Force	2.9	2.2	2.5	----	----
Employment Total	596,850	604,310	573,530	(7,460)	23,320
Persons Involved in Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0
Employment by Industry ***					
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT	530,400	543,250	514,050	(12,850)	16,350
MANUFACTURING	120,650	120,700	118,700	(50)	1,950
Durable Goods	84,450	84,500	83,300	(50)	1,150
Lumber and wood products	5,800	5,850	5,900	(50)	(100)
Furniture and fixtures	1,400	1,400	1,600	0	(200)
Stone and clay products	3,500	3,550	3,500	(50)	0
Primary metal products	4,700	4,750	4,550	(50)	150
Fabricated metal products	7,150	7,100	6,900	50	250
Machinery (except electrical)	26,600	26,550	25,950	50	650
Electrical products	23,400	23,300	23,000	100	400
Miscellaneous products	2,300	2,300	2,300	0	0
Other durable goods	9,600	9,700	9,600	(100)	0
Nondurable Goods	36,200	36,200	35,400	0	800
Food and kindred products	2,850	2,950	2,700	(100)	150
Textile mill products	3,600	3,600	3,650	0	(50)
Apparel	1,700	1,700	1,900	0	(200)
Paper and allied products	5.800	5,700	5,600	100	200
Printing, publishing, and allied	8,750	8,750	8,450	0	300
Leather and leather products	3,200	3,200	3,400	0	(200)
Other nondurable goods	10,300	10,300	9,700	0	600
NONMANUFACTURING	409,750	422,550	395,350	(12,800)	14,400
Construction (including mining)	31,600	35,750	33,200	(4,150)	(1,600)
Transportation, communication, and utilities	17,800	17,900	17,700	(100)	100
Trade	136,600	143,950	130,450	(7,350)	6,150
Finance, insurance, and real estate	32,200	32,150	31,500	50	700
Service industry and other	120,050	119,850	114,650	200	5,400
Government	71,500	72,950	67,850	(1,450)	3,650
Federal	8,750	8,900	8,700	(150)	50
State	19,050	19,450	17,650	(400)	1,400
Local	43,700	44,600	41,500	(900)	2,200
Persons involved in labor disputes (not included in Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Total above)	0	0	0	0	0

** Numbers in parentheses indicate negative numbers*

*** By place of residence*

**** By place of establishment, March 1988 benchmark*

MSA LABOR FORCE, TOTAL EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT, AND NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT AS OF THE MIDDLE OF THE MONTH

	Manchester MSA					**Nashua PMSA**					**Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester MSA**				
	Number of Workers			Numerical Change* From Previous		Number of Workers			Numerical Change* From Previous		Number of Workers			Numerical Change* From Previous	
	January 1989	December 1988	January 1988	Month	Year	January 1989	December 1988	January 1988	Month	Year	January 1989	December 1988	January 1988	Month	Year
Labor Force Data**															
1. Civilian Labor Force	83,650	87,560	84,760	(3,910)	(1,110)	98,650	101,330	98,550	(2,680)	100	129,980	134,390	127,750	(4,410)	2,230
2. Unemployment	2,170	1,680	1,930	490	240	2,890	2,410	2,290	480	600	3,130	2,420	3,120	710	10
Percentage of Labor Force	2.6	1.9	2.3	----	----	2.9	2.4	2.3	----	----	2.4	1.8	2.4	----	----
3. Employment Total	81,480	85,880	82,830	(4,400)	(1,350)	95,760	98,920	96,260	(3,160)	(500)	126,850	131,970	124,630	(5,120)	2,220
4. Persons Involved in Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employment by Industry***															
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT	85,750	88,450	85,250	(2,700)	500	95,850	97,750	94,150	(1,900)	1,700	110,550	113,550	106,950	(3,000)	3,600
MANUFACTURING	12,050	12,150	12,300	(100)	(250)	36,700	36,550	36,350	150	350	20,950	21,250	20,700	(300)	250
Durable Goods	7,400	7,450	7,700	(50)	(300)	30,500	30,350	30,000	150	500	12,800	13,050	12,850	(250)	(50)
Machinery and electrical products	4,300	4,150	4,450	150	(150)	23,150	22,800	22,400	350	750	0	0	0		
Other durable gocds	3,100	3,300	3,250	(200)	(150)	7,350	7,550	7,600	(200)	(250)	12,800	13,050	12,850		
Nondurable Goods	4,650	4,700	4,600	(50)	50	6,200	6,200	6,350	0	(150)	8,150	8,200	7,850	(50)	300
Textile mill products	1,100	1,150	1,200	(50)	(100)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Other nondurable goods	3,550	3,550	3,400	0	150	6,200	6,200	6,350	0	(150)	8,150	8,200	7,850		
NONMANUFACTURING	73,700	76,300	72,950	(2,600)	750	59,150	61,200	57,800	(2,050)	1,350	89,600	92,300	86,250	(2,700)	3,350
Construction (including mining)	5,550	6,100	5,400	(550)	150	4,500	4,800	4,650	(300)	(150)	5,700	6,050	5,650	(350)	50
Transportation, communication, and utilities	5,550	5,500	5,200	50	350	2,650	2,750	2,450	(100)	200	3,050	3,050	2,950	0	100
Trade	23,900	25,400	23,800	(1,500)	100	22,350	23,500	22,350	(1,150)	0	28,200	29,850	26,650	(1,650)	1,550
Finance, insurance, and real estate	8,150	8,150	8,100	0	50	3,600	3,600	3,750	0	(150)	7,100	7,050	6,700	50	400
Service industry & other	21,650	22,150	21,700	(500)	(50)	18,800	19,150	17,600	(350)	1,200	19,800	20,200	19,050	(400)	750
Government	8,900	9,000	8,750	(100)	150	7,250	7,400	7,000	(150)	250	25,750	26,100	25,250	(350)	500
Federal	2,600	2,650	2,600	(50)	0	950	950	900	0	50	10,850	10,950	10,600	(100)	250
State	800	800	800	0	0	200	200	250	0	(50)	5,400	5,500	5,350	(100)	50
Local	5,500	5,550	5,350	(50)	150	6,100	6,250	5,850	(150)	250	9,500	9,650	9,300	(150)	200
Persons involved in labor disputes (not included in Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment above)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* *Numbers in parentheses indicate negative numbers*
** *By place of residence*
*** *By place of establishment, March 1988 benchmark*

Manchester MSA -- includes the city of Manchester and the towns of Allenstown, Auburn, Bedford, Candia, Goffstown, and Hooksett

Nashua PMSA -- includes the city of Nashua and the towns of Amherst, Brookline, Hollis, Hudson, Litchfield, Londonderry, Merrimack, Milford, Mont Vernon, and Wilton

Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester MSA -- includes the New Hampshire cities of Dover, Portsmouth, Rochester, and Somersworth; the New Hampshire towns of Barrington, Durham, Exeter, Farmington, Greenland, Hampton, Lee, Madbury, Milton, New Castle, Newfields, Newington, Newmarket, North Hampton, Rollinsford, Rye, and Stratham; and the Maine towns of Berwick, Eliot, Kittery, North Berwick, Ogunquit, South Berwick, Wells, and York

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

(Establishment Survey estimates on this page are currently projected from March 1988 benchmark levels.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan 1989	Dec 1988	Jan 1988	Jan 1989	Dec 1988	Jan 1988	Jan 1989	Dec 1988	Jan 1988
All Manufacturing	$417.00	$413.06	$388.93	41.7	41.1	41.2	$10.00	$10.05	$9.44
Durable goods	426.54	418.61	397.44	41.9	41.0	41.4	10.18	10.21	9.60
Lumber and wood products	313.04	338.19	312.24	37.4	38.3	38.5	8.37	8.83	8.11
Furniture and fixtures	307.26	324.01	311.67	39.8	41.7	41.5	7.72	7.77	7.51
Stone and clay products	367.64	381.89	366.72	40.4	41.6	42.2	9.10	9.18	8.69
Primary metal products	464.69	475.57	462.24	46.1	46.9	47.9	10.08	10.14	9.65
Fabricated metal products	431.71	434.35	415.92	42.2	42.5	43.1	10.23	10.22	9.65
Machinery (except electrical)	453.27	460.58	436.70	43.5	44.5	44.2	10.42	10.35	9.88
Electrical products	454.16	406.13	389.00	41.4	36.1	38.1	10.97	11.25	10.21
Miscellaneous products	324.17	356.65	321.70	38.5	40.9	38.9	8.42	8.72	8.27
Other durable goods	428.58	418.16	396.89	42.1	41.9	41.3	10.18	9.98	9.61
Nondurable goods	396.07	400.20	369.65	41.3	41.3	40.8	9.59	9.69	9.06
Food and kindred products	457.26	488.43	434.16	40.9	40.2	40.5	11.18	12.15	10.72
Textile mill products	345.24	343.17	318.79	41.1	41.0	40.2	8.40	8.37	7.93
Apparel	253.68	250.98	245.53	36.5	36.8	37.6	6.95	6.82	6.53
Paper and allied products	506.22	545.14	505.04	46.4	49.2	47.2	10.91	11.08	10.70
Printing, publishing, and allied	419.09	417.64	397.70	39.8	39.7	41.0	10.53	10.52	9.70
Leather and leather products	209.50	212.79	191.14	33.9	34.6	33.3	6.18	6.15	5.74
Footwear	208.82	212.10	192.43	33.9	34.6	33.7	6.16	6.13	5.71
Other nondurable goods	411.84	404.75	388.86	42.9	41.9	41.5	9.60	9.66	9.37

Sample Percent of Production Workers: 41.1%

Total Production Workers: 82,900

Firms Reporting: 288

Manchester MSA

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan 1989	Dec 1988	Jan 1988	Jan 1989	Dec 1988	Jan 1988	Jan 1989	Dec 1988	Jan 1988
All Manufacturing	$423.74	$414.23	$396.19	41.1	40.1	40.1	$10.31	$10.33	$9.88
Durable goods	431.61	422.08	401.17	40.3	39.3	39.1	10.71	10.74	10.26
Machinery and electrical products	458.05	451.82	409.42	42.1	41.0	40.1	10.88	11.02	10.21
Other durable goods	394.25	380.81	390.47	37.8	36.9	37.8	10.43	10.32	10.33
Nondurable goods	411.28	402.55	385.40	42.4	41.5	41.8	9.70	9.70	9.22
Textiles and apparel	341.50	331.10	301.06	40.8	39.7	39.2	8.37	8.34	7.68
Other nondurable goods	433.72	426.47	415.90	42.9	42.1	42.7	10.11	10.13	9.74

Sample Percent of Production Workers: 50.6%

Total Production Workers: 9,000

Firms Reporting: 37

Nashua PMSA

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan 1989	Dec 1988	Jan 1988	Jan 1989	Dec 1988	Jan 1988	Jan 1989	Dec 1988	Jan 1988
All Manufacturing	$502.18	$526.54	$473.20	41.4	42.6	41.4	$12.13	$12.36	$11.43
Durable goods	510.05	537.46	489.14	41.4	43.1	41.7	12.32	12.47	11.73
Machinery and electrical products	547.76	576.84	516.89	41.0	41.8	40.7	13.36	13.80	12.70
Other durable goods	426.97	453.42	420.92	42.4	45.8	43.8	10.07	9.90	9.61
Nondurable goods	473.52	488.72	417.77	41.5	41.0	40.6	11.41	11.92	10.29

Sample Percent of Production Workers: 35.4%

Total Production Workers: 19,600

Firms Reporting: 52

Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester MSA

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan 1989	Dec 1988	Jan 1988	Jan 1989	Dec 1988	Jan 1988	Jan 1989	Dec 1988	Jan 1988
All Manufacturing	$390.32	$405.88	$379.22	41.0	42.5	41.4	$9.52	$9.55	$9.16
Durable goods	410.23	426.05	405.74	40.9	42.1	41.7	10.03	10.12	9.73
Nondurable goods	359.63	376.69	339.48	41.1	43.1	41.0	8.75	8.74	8.28

Sample Percent of Production Workers: 42.2%

Total Production Workers: 15,200

Firms Reporting: 31

New Hampshire Labor Supply and Demand

In January there was a total of 14,958 active applicants registered in all local offices, which was an increase of 3,487 (+30.4 percent) over the previous month's total of 11,471. Job openings received remained close to the same level in both December and January (slightly over 1,100). When comparing job openings to active applicants, there was a ratio of 1 to 11 in December 1988, and 1 to 15 in January 1989. In January 1988 there was one job opening received to every eight active applicants, which reflected a job market more favorable to those seeking work.

The higher number of active applicants is an indication that the economy may be slowing down, but signals are mixed as to how much it might slow down. The National Association of Business Economists, according to recent releases, feels that the Gross National Product will grow at a rate of 2.2 percent for 1989, rather than the 3.5 percent predicted by the Federal administration. Predicted higher interest rates intended to help control inflation would also act to slow down the economy and increase unemployment. Locally, however, more than 37 percent of the firms responding to a Manpower, Inc. poll said they planned to increase their number of staff. "High Tech" industries are not predicted to increase their numbers of workers, since they have already suffered a slowdown due in part to competitive pressure brought on by participation in a more global economy. The slowdown could be intensified by defense budget cuts that will trim the number of defense contracts.

The number of active applicants in the construction industry went from 2,463 in December to 3,772 in January (+1,309), an increase of 53 percent. A year ago the number of construction applicants went from 1,448 in December to 2,179 in January (+731), an increase of 50.5 percent from a pool of far fewer applicants. The greatest increase in the number of structural active applicants occurred in Manchester (from 342 in December to 640 in January), Dover (from 329 in December to 532 in January), and Laconia (from 303 in December to 499 in January). A year ago the number of applicants in Manchester reflected the fact that fewer construction workers were being laid off even during the winter months as there were only 168 construction active applicants in December 1987 and 210 in January 1988. Year-ago data for Dover showed 251 construction active applicants in December and 388 in January, while Laconia went from 146 to 295 during the same period.

Occupational groups with an increase of more than 300 active applicants from the previous month include: Clerical active applicants (2,016 in December to 2,388 in January), professional, technical and managerial applicants (2,070 in December to 2,404 in January), and services applicants (1,510 in December to 1,812 in January).

The number of minority active applicants has doubled from 242 in January 1988 to 487 in January 1989. Nashua and Manchester had the greatest increases with Nashua increasing from 69 in January 1988 to 153 in January this year and Manchester reporting 58 for January 1988 and 134 for this January. All local offices reported increases in minority active applicants between January 1988 and January 1989.

Job openings received for professional, technical and managerial occupations increased since November, moving from 103 job openings in that month to 116 in December and 122 in January, while sales job openings received during the same three months declined from 302 to 276 to 209 as the shopping rush of the Christmas season ended. The services industry, which had the second largest number of job openings, changed very little from December (179) to January (185), but individual offices reported large swings. Keene received 1 services job opening in December and 19 in January, and Laconia reported 9 in December and 22 in January, while Concord (-14), Nashua (-7), Littleton (-7), and Manchester (-6) all reported fewer openings than in the previous month.

Benchwork occupations also showed significant increases in job openings received. January listings showed 138 compared to 87 in December, with a large share of the new openings in Keene (7 in December to 40 in January), Laconia (2 in December to 18 in January), and Concord (1 in December to 13 in January). Compared to the same month a year ago, professional, technical and managerial occupations reported increases in the number of job openings (85 in January 1988 to 122 in January 1989), as did benchwork occupations (113 to 138 in January of each year, respectively), while services had fewer job openings (193 in January 1988 to 185 in January this year) as did clerical occupations (from 238 to 209 for the same time period).

The total number of job openings received for January 1989 was about the same as a year earlier (around 1,100), but Manchester (+58) and Concord (+40) each had a greater number of job openings received, while Nashua (-45), Claremont (-37), and Dover (-30) each had substantially fewer.

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Economic Analysis and Reports
New Hampshire Department of Employment Security

ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION, JANUARY 1989

Area	Professional, Technical, & Managerial	Clerical	Sales	Services	Farm	Processing	Machine Trades	Benchwork	Structural Work	Freight & Transportation	Packaging & Material Handling	Miscellanous	Total
New Hampshire	2,404	2,388	719	1,812	179	162	955	897	3,772	856	710	104	14,958
Berlin	41	89	35	77	4	1	31	20	161	32	19	1	511
Claremont	63	86	23	76	8	9	71	40	119	29	44	2	570
Concord	329	225	51	141	20	10	88	52	289	69	54	15	1,343
Conway	41	67	20	40	4	2	16	14	85	22	6	0	317
Dover	267	317	61	193	17	40	132	161	532	108	50	9	1,887
Keene	137	133	77	152	12	3	68	47	205	45	48	5	932
Laconia	162	240	52	185	14	15	109	54	499	112	46	7	1,495
Lebanon	91	57	30	51	10	3	26	13	106	22	18	3	430
Littleton	61	103	23	126	13	5	41	25	210	37	21	9	674
Manchester	314	384	141	341	17	31	160	176	640	146	180	33	2,563
Nashua	413	332	96	167	24	26	101	201	350	109	115	12	1,946
Portsmouth	330	255	74	210	25	16	66	55	402	81	88	6	1,608
Salem	155	100	36	53	11	1	46	39	174	44	21	2	682

Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System - Table A96

JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED BY OCCUPATION, JANUARY 1989

Area	Professional, Technical, & Managerial	Clerical	Sales	Services	Farm	Processing	Machine Trades	Benchwork	Structural Work	Motor Freight & Transportation	Packaging & Material Handling	Miscellanous	Total
New Hampshire	122	209	57	185	31	16	105	138	150	47	45	10	1,115
Berlin	2	24	2	16	3	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	53
Claremont	9	10	1	16	0	0	6	1	9	3	6	0	61
Concord	22	22	14	8	0	0	5	13	19	7	6	3	119
Conway	1	6	2	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	15
Dover	8	15	7	22	0	1	3	10	24	1	1	0	92
Keene	15	6	2	19	3	1	12	40	6	5	3	0	112
Laconia	3	14	4	22	0	4	15	18	9	2	4	0	95
Lebanon	4	12	3	9	1	0	2	5	3	5	4	0	48
Littleton	0	16	4	16	1	3	9	9	3	3	6	0	70
Manchester	7	38	12	18	0	2	26	15	44	9	7	6	184
Nashua	3	9	1	6	4	0	6	12	6	7	4	0	58
Portsmouth	16	23	5	21	0	2	15	5	25	3	1	0	116
Salem	0	13	0	6	0	3	2	9	1	0	3	1	38
All Others	32	1	0	2	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54

Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System - Table 10

ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY SEX, AGE, MINORITY STATUS, AND VETERAN STATUS, JANUARY 1989

Area	Male	Female	Eligible Claimants	Minority	Veterans	Age<45	Age >45	Total Active Applicants	Unfilled Openings: Total	Unfilled Openings: 30 Days+
New Hampshire	9,644	5,314	7,149	487	2,967	12,190	2,768	14,958	1,165	702
Berlin	324	187	156	8	78	409	102	511	34	20
Claremont	371	199	150	7	102	480	90	570	66	26
Concord	858	485	645	28	320	1,100	243	1,343	60	12
Conway	204	113	162	4	44	253	64	317	7	6
Dover	1,202	685	947	28	415	1,574	313	1,887	86	57
Keene	588	344	325	12	217	758	174	932	125	59
Laconia	1,031	464	829	15	263	1,230	265	1,495	96	54
Lebanon	313	117	158	11	101	342	88	430	21	10
Littleton	410	264	236	5	106	542	132	674	59	28
Manchester	1,616	947	1,294	134	461	2,104	459	2,563	112	46
Nashua	1,227	719	1,178	153	366	1,547	399	1,946	89	59
Portsmouth	1,055	553	658	65	363	1,304	304	1,608	99	46
Salem	445	237	411	17	131	547	135	682	94	78
All Others									217	201

Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System - Table A96

JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED BY INDUSTRY, JANUARY 1989

Area	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Construction & Mining	Manufacturing	Transportation, Communication & Utilities	Trade	Finance Insurance, Real Estate	Services	Public Administration	Total	Government Openings in Columns 1-8*
New Hampshire	24	94	340	41	203	52	270	91	1,115	142
Berlin	0	2	6	1	26	3	13	2	53	3
Claremont	0	6	19	2	9	1	24	0	61	7
Concord	0	7	15	10	30	4	31	22	119	26
Conway	0	0	0	0	7	1	7	0	15	0
Dover	1	5	30	1	21	6	25	3	92	17
Keene	1	7	51	1	11	2	39	0	112	17
Laconia	0	6	50	0	15	4	19	1	95	1
Lebanon	1	1	11	3	11	1	17	3	48	4
Littleton	0	4	25	3	11	2	25	0	70	1
Manchester	0	41	48	5	24	22	22	22	184	15
Nashua	2	1	30	1	10	3	11	0	58	2
Portsmouth	0	14	31	13	23	2	31	2	116	13
Salem	0	0	22	1	5	1	5	4	38	4
All Others	19	0	2	0	0	0	1	32	54	32

Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System - Table 10

* *This column includes Job Openings received from government-owned-and-operated employers in all types of industries. It consists of numbers that are included in the first eight columns.*

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, JANUARY 1989

	1989	1988	1987	1986
1982-84=100				
All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)				
January Index	121.1	115.7	111.2	109.6
Percent Change From Previous January	4.7%	4.0%	1.4%	3.9%
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W)				
January Index	119.7	114.5	110.0	108.9
Percent Change From Previous January	4.5%	4.1%	1.0%	3.8%
1967=100				
All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)				
January Index	362.7	346.7	333.1	328.4
Percent Change From Previous January	4.6%	4.1%	1.4%	3.9%
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W)				
January Index	356.7	341.0	327.7	324.3
Percent Change From Previous January	4.6%	4.1%	1.0%	3.7%

JANUARY CPI INDEXES BY CATEGORY

(1982-84=100, except where otherwise noted)

Categories	**CPI-U January Index**	**Percent Change from:**		**CPI-W January Index**
		January 1988	**December 1988**	
All Items	121.1	4.7%	0.5%	119.7
All Items (1967=100)	362.7	4.6	0.5	356.7
Food and Beverages	122.0	5.4	1.2	121.7
Housing	120.7	3.9	0.4	119.0
Apparel and Upkeep	115.3	4.4	-2.3	114.8
Transportation	111.1	3.7	0.3	110.7
Medical Care	143.8	7.0	1.1	144.2
Entertainment	123.8	4.8	0.8	123.1
Other Goods and Services	143.4	7.5	1.5	143.0

YEARLY CHANGES IN THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

(1982-84 = 100)

	1988	1987	1986
Average CPI-U Level for Year:	118.3	113.6	109.6
Percent Change from Previous Year Average:	4.1%	3.6%	1.9%
December CPI-U Level for Year:	120.5	115.4	110.5
Percent Change from Previous December:	4.4%	4.4%	1.1%

Note: The CPI data on these tables is unadjusted for seasonal fluctuations.

Source: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Notes of Interest:

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) Program Adopts New Method to Calculate Unemployment Rates

Beginning with data for January 1989, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) introduced a new method of calculating monthly employment and unemployment estimates for 39 states and the District of Columbia. New Hampshire is one of the states affected. The new method will provide more accurate monthly estimates at the statewide level.

The new method uses statistical models to estimate monthly employment and unemployment. The estimating equations of the models were developed using more than 10 years of data from three major data sources: the Current Population Survey (CPS), the Current Employment Statistics (CES) Survey, and unemployment insurance (UI) data. The combined data from these sources cover employed and unemployed persons in all sectors of the economy.

The new method replaces the previous building-block or "Handbook" method for the 39 smaller states and the District of Columbia. The Handbook method will continue to be used for local area estimation. While the new method uses basic data similar to those used in the Handbook method, it uses the data differently. The new method, for example, is more specialized to each individual state economy. The statistical approach to making the estimates differs, also. The focus is now on the interrelationships of the different types of data used for the categories of employed and unemployed; in contrast, the previous method estimated subcategories of each separately. A major problem with the old method was related to difficulties in accurately estimating the detailed categories of the labor force. Handbook unemployment estimates would need to be adjusted to levels recorded in the CPS. The adjustments introduced other problems because the old method did not fully account for differences in State UI laws and differences in State economies.

Accuracy of monthly estimates of employment and unemployment will be improved using the new models. The new method better represents groups previously underrepresented, such as those unemployed persons entering the labor force (especially those seeking their first jobs). Because of different seasonal rates of entry, the overall estimates may not follow the patterns exibited in the past. However, these seasonal fluctuations will tend to balance out over the year. In addition, the adoption of the new method means that estimates will tend to be more comparable between the smaller states and the eleven largest states unaffected by the change in methodology.

Administrative Services End for Targeted Jobs Tax Credit Program

Recently Department of Employment Security Commissioner John J. Ratoff announced that administrative services for the Targeted Jobs Tax Credit (TJTC) Program would end as of March 1. The United States Congress had extended the TJTC Program through December 31, 1989 but did not appropriate any funds for states to administer the program.

The TJTC Program offered employers a credit against their federal tax liabilities for hiring individuals from nine target groups whose members have traditionally had difficulty obtaining and holding jobs. DES was responsible for administering the TJTC Program in New Hampshire. Each local office would determine if an applicant was eligible for the Program, and would issue a voucher to eligible applicants to enhance prospects for private sector employment. The voucher indicated to employers that the applicant was eligible to be certified for the employer tax credit. Tax credit certifications were issued from the Administrative Office through the Employment Service Bureau. Depending on the type of employee hired, the tax credit could range up to $2,400 or $2,550. In each of the last couple of years, employers used this program to hire approximately 850 workers and save about $2,000,000 in taxes annually.

Most of those individuals certified were Economically Disadvantaged Youth, Eligible Work Incentive Employees, Qualified Summer Youth (16-17 years of age), and Handicapped.

Report on Staffing Patterns in Selected New Hampshire Nonmanufacturing Industries Now Available

New Hampshire Occupational Employment Statistics for Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries (in Mining; Construction; Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate; and Services) was recently published and is now available to the public. Through information from this survey, the Reports and Analysis Section of the Department of Employment Security estimates the total number of employees by occupation within given industries. Industries are defined according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) coding system, while occupations are defined according to the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) coding system.

The SIC system defines industries according to composition and structure, concentrating on the primary economic activity in which an establishment is involved. Industrially classified statistics are used not only to show how industries have performed over past years, but also to indicate emerging and rapidly growing industries.

The OES coding system allocates occupations into seven major categories. These categories are: Managerial and Administrative; Professional, Paraprofessional and Technical; Sales and Related; Clerical and Administrative Support; Service; Agricultural, Forestry, Fishing and Related; and Production, Construction, Operating, Maintenance and Material Handling Occupations. Each category is further broken down into distinct occupations such as Air Hammer Operators, Machinery Maintenance Mechanics, Registered Nurses, or Underwriters. Occupationally classified statistics can be used to identify growing and declining occupations, and also to indicate in which industries certain occupations are concentrated.

The goal of the OES Program is to direct training programs to meet both current and long-range personnel needs. To that end, it is an invaluable tool enabling employers, educational planners, manpower analysts, economists, and others to intelligently deal with inequities in the supply and demand of workers in specific occupations on the local, state, or national level.

The current report is based on responses to a survey that was sent to almost 2,000 New Hampshire employers in the mentioned industries. Approximately seventy-eight percent of those firms surveyed responded. Other industries, such as Manufacturing; Wholesale and Retail Trade; Hospitals; Transportation and Public Utilities; Education; and Government, are also surveyed as part of a three-year cycle. Information from all surveys is used in making long-term projections of employment by occupation.

Copies may be obtained by writing:

William Halm
Department of Employment Security
Reports and Analysis Section
32 South Main Street
Concord, New Hampshire 03301

or you may call him at (603) 228-4120.

WEEKLY CLAIMS FILED DURING JANUARY CLASSIFIED BY LOCAL OFFICE

Area	U. C. Unemployment Compensation		State Workers (Only)		U. C. Local Government		Ex-Military Servicemen (UCX Only)		U.C. Federal Employees No U.I.	
	Initial Claims	Continued Claims	Initial Claims	Continued Claims	Initial Claims	Continued Claims	Initial Claims	Continued Claims	Initial Claims	Continued Claims
All Offices	5,092	19,836	3	27	4	10	49	42	17	49
Berlin	148	794	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Claremont	193	731	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Concord	485	1,918	0	2	0	0	6	2	0	4
Conway	205	663	0	1	0	0	5	1	0	3
Dover	577	2,636	2	4	0	0	8	6	3	15
Keene	226	614	0	5	2	3	2	1	1	1
Laconia	469	2,106	0	1	1	0	8	0	1	4
Lebanon	86	357	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Littleton	192	962	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1
Manchester	991	3,599	0	2	0	0	5	11	3	2
Nashua	644	1,997	0	2	1	5	2	6	0	4
Portsmouth	403	1,487	0	1	0	0	4	6	5	7
Salem	243	766	1	1	0	2	2	0	1	0
Liable Interstate	230	1,206	0	3	0	0	1	5	3	8

The average payment for a week of total unemployment: $126.15

The Unemployment Compensation Fund Balance at the End of the Month: $186,213,452.93

Net contributions received during the month: $1,865,607.68

Net benefits paid during the month: $2,943,226.68

Interest Received: 0.00

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

A Monthly Report by the NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
Prepared in Coordination with the UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

March/April 1989

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Unemployment Rate 2.8% in February, Up Only 0.1% from Year Ago.

The unemployment rate in New Hampshire in February was estimated to be 2.8 percent. In January the unemployment rate was 2.9 percent and in February of last year the rate was 2.7 percent. The civilian labor force declined by 5,520 workers from January to February, while unemployment dropped by 280. Since the unemployment rate declined over the same period, the decline in the number of unemployed was relatively larger than the decline in the labor force. This would indicate that as employment went down, workers left the labor force. Much of this would be due to the seasonal nature of some jobs in the retail trade and recreational services industries, and the seasonal attachment to the labor force of some workers. The construction sector also lost some employment (-950) over the month, as construction continued its general slowdown.

The New Hampshire civilian labor force in February 1989 was estimated to be 20,930 above the level twelve months earlier. The number of unemployed workers has increased 1,680 over the same period.

Reflecting the minor change over-the-month in the statewide unemployment rate, there tended to be little change in labor market area unemployment rates from January to February. Five areas showed no change in unemployment rates, while four areas registered lower unemployment rates and three areas had higher rates. The largest percentage point drop was found in the Berlin Labor Market Area (LMA), where the unemployment rate declined six-tenths of a point, from 3.1 percent to 2.5 percent. No other change in either direction was larger than two-tenths of a percentage point. Compared to a year earlier, five areas experienced a decline in the unemployment rate while seven observed increases.

January Unemployment Rate Lowest in Nation

The New Hampshire January unemployment rate of 2.9 percent was the lowest in the nation. Rhode Island registered the second lowest state unemployment rate, with a 3.2 percent rate. The highest unemployment rate in New England was experienced by Maine, which had a 4.6 percent rate in January. The highest unemployment rate among the states, 11.8 percent, was found in Louisiana.

Employment Trends in New Hampshire

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment, according to sample-based estimates, was 1,500 lower in February than in January. These declines were fairly evenly split between manufacturing (-650) and nonmanufacturing (-850). Within manufacturing, drops were minor and spread out among many different industries. In nonmanufacturing, however, the fluctuations were much larger. Trade employment was the largest loser (-1,050), followed by construction (-950). Partially offsetting these changes were the increases in services industries (+600) and government (+600).

Compared to figures for twelve months earlier, nonagricultural employment has risen by an estimated 14,400 workers. Manufacturing has added an estimated 550 employees while the remaining 13,850 employees are found in the nonmanufacturing sector.

Even though the largest drops in employment from January to February were found in trade establishments, that sector also posted the largest increase in employment from the previous February. Gains from twelve months earlier in the trade division were estimated to be 5,550 employees, while services industries added an estimated 5,400 employees. The government sector added 3,550 workers, with federal employment holding constant, and state (+1,450) and local (+2,100) governments increasing. Manufacturing job growth was quite slow, with numerous minor increases and decreases combining to yield the 550 employment advance over February 1988 estimates. (For more detailed changes from one-month and twelve-months earlier, please refer to the table on page 4.)

Unemployment in New Hampshire declined from 17,560 in January to 17,280 in February. A year earlier, for February 1988, unemployment was estimated at 15,600.

Keene and Claremont Areas Lowest in Unemployment Rate

The lowest area unemployment rate in February was calculated for the Keene and Claremont Labor Market Areas (LMA) (1.8 percent). The next lowest rate was found in the Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester NH-Me Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) (2.4 percent). Highest rates were found in the Unattached Estimating Area (4.6 percent) and the New Hampshire portion of the Lowell, Massachusetts Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA), consisting of Pelham (4.5 percent).

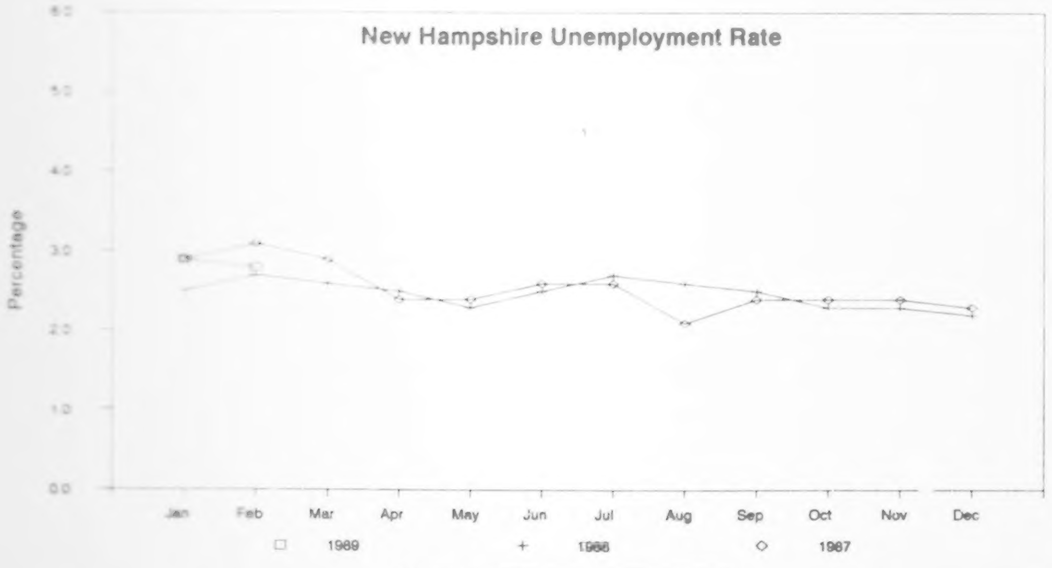
Manufacturing Hours and Average Hourly Earnings Down Slightly; Average Weekly Earnings Dip

Average weekly earnings were slightly lower (-$6.83) for manufacturing production workers in February than in January. Average hourly earnings decreased by only $0.02, but the decline in average weekly hours by 0.6 hours yielded the lower average weekly earnings. Both average hourly earnings and average weekly hours were higher in February than a year earlier, generating a $36.56 increase in average weekly earnings.

Average hourly earnings were estimated to be highest in the Food and Kindred Products industry ($12.60) in the nondurable goods sector. Average weekly earnings were also highest in the Food and Kindred Products industry ($505.26). Average weekly hours were greatest in the Primary Metal Products industry (45.5) in the durable goods sector.

Notes: These unemployment rates were calculated using the new methodology adopted in January 1989. They are not directly comparable to monthly rates published prior to that time.

Although monthly changes are included in this publication, it should be noted that these figures are not seasonally adjusted. Over-the-month comparisons may be affected by seasonal changes and thus could present misleading representation of underlying trends. To eliminate bias, it is more useful to compare any non-seasonally-adjusted statistic with that of twelve months earlier.



TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE BY AREA AND COUNTY*

	UNEMPLOYMENT								CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE				
	February 1989		January 1989		February 1988		Numerical Change From Previous:					Numerical Change From Previous:	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Month	Year	February 1989	January 1989	February 1988	Month	Year
United States**	6,883	5.6	7,309	6.0	7,482	6.2	(426)	(599)	121,906	122,095	119,942	(189)	1,964
New Hampshire	17,280	2.8	17,560	2.9	15,600	2.7	(280)	1,680	608,460	613,980	587,530	(5,520)	20,930
Berlin LMA	670	2.5	850	3.1	710	2.8	(180)	(40)	27,290	27,720	25,730	(430)	1,560
Claremont LMA	760	1.8	820	1.9	760	1.9	(60)	0	43,100	43,620	40,350	(520)	2,750
Concord LMA	1,550	2.8	1,550	2.8	1,280	2.5	0	270	55,370	55,650	51,730	(280)	3,640
Keene LMA	770	1.8	700	1.6	840	2.1	70	(70)	43,980	44,340	40,720	(360)	3,260
Laconia LMA	1,720	3.1	1,890	3.3	1,210	2.3	(170)	510	56,090	56,700	51,570	(610)	4,520
Littleton LMA	620	3.0	680	3.2	450	2.4	(60)	170	20,500	20,960	19,140	(460)	1,360
Manchester MSA	2,370	2.8	2,180	2.6	2,110	2.5	190	260	83,930	84,360	84,040	(430)	(110)
Nashua PMSA	2,840	2.9	2,900	2.9	2,420	2.5	(60)	420	98,730	99,930	98,750	(1,200)	(20)
NH portion Lawrence-Haverhill, Ma PMSA***	2,210	4.3	2,180	4.3	2,150	4.2	30	60	51,460	51,240	51,450	(400)	1,460
Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester NH+ Me MSA	3,160	2.4	3,160	2.4	3,220	2.5	0	(60)	131,100	132,440	127,620	(1,340)	3,480
Unattached Estimating Area	990	4.6	980	4.5	850	4.3	10	140	21,340	21,740	19,880	(400)	1,460
NH portion Lowell Ma PMSA	240	4.5	240	4.5	280	5.3	0	(40)	5,370	5,370	5,330	0	40
Counties													
Belknap	880	3.0	970	3.3	680	2.5	(90)	200	28,960	29,280	26,710	(320)	2,250
Carroll	570	2.9	650	3.2	360	2.0	(80)	210	19,790	20,050	18,310	(260)	1,480
Cheshire	680	1.7	630	1.6	790	2.2	50	(110)	39,190	39,530	36,330	(340)	2,860
Coos	610	2.8	730	3.3	670	3.3	(120)	(60)	21,440	21,800	20,250	(360)	1,190
Grafton	1,050	2.4	1,130	2.5	860	2.1	(80)	190	44,390	45,050	41,370	(660)	3,020
Hillsborough	5,360	2.9	5,270	2.8	4,610	2.5	90	750	184,260	185,950	182,970	(1,690)	1,290
Merrimack	1,820	2.7	1,780	2.7	1,470	2.4	40	350	66,200	66,560	62,210	(360)	3,990
Rockingham	4,360	3.5	4,310	3.5	4,200	3.4	50	160	124,030	124,590	122,060	(560)	1,970
Strafford	1,520	2.6	1,570	2.7	1,530	2.7	(50)	(10)	58,200	58,850	56,720	(650)	1,480
Sullivan	430	2.0	520	2.3	430	2.1	(90)	0	22,000	22,320	20,600	(320)	1,400

* *NH estimates based on the Bureau of Labor Statistics "43 step handbook method" adjusted to the Current Population Survey (CPS) estimates.*

** *In thousands, not seasonally adjusted.*

*** *New Hampshire Portion of the Lawrence-Haverhill, Massachusetts Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area which includes Salem and twelve small towns.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, TOTAL EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT AS OF THE MIDDLE OF THE MONTH

	Number of Workers			Numerical Change * From Previous:	
	February 1989	January 1989	February 1988	Month	Year
Labor Force Data **					
Civilian Labor Force	608,460	613,980	587,530	(5,520)	20,930
Unemployment	17,280	17,560	15,600	(280)	1,680
Percent of Labor Force	2.8	2.9	2.7	----	----
Employment Total	591,180	596,420	571,930	(5,240)	19,250
Persons Involved in Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0
Employment by Industry ***					
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT	527,450	528,950	513,050	(1,500)	14,400
MANUFACTURING	119,450	120,100	118,900	(650)	550
Durable Goods	83,350	83,900	83,200	(550)	150
Lumber and wood products	5,700	5,800	5,850	(100)	(150)
Furniture and fixtures	1,400	1,400	1,550	0	(150)
Stone and clay products	3,400	3,500	3,500	(100)	(100)
Primary metal products	4,600	4,750	4,550	(150)	50
Fabricated metal products	7,100	7,150	6,950	(50)	150
Machinery (except electrical)	26,200	26,300	25,850	(100)	350
Electrical products	23,000	23,100	23,050	(100)	(50)
Miscellaneous products	2,300	2,300	2,250	0	50
Other durable goods	9,650	9,600	9,650	50	0
Nondurable Goods	36,100	36,200	35,700	(100)	400
Food and kindred products	2,850	2,850	2,850	0	0
Textile mill products	3,600	3,600	3,650	0	(50)
Apparel	1,750	1,700	1,800	50	(50)
Paper and allied products	5,800	5,800	5,700	0	100
Printing, publishing, and allied	8,700	8,750	8,600	(50)	100
Leather and leather products	3,200	3,200	3,400	0	(200)
Other nondurable goods	10,200	10,300	9,700	(100)	500
NONMANUFACTURING	408,000	408,850	394,150	(850)	13,850
Construction (including mining)	30,500	31,450	32,050	(950)	(1,550)
Transportation, communication, and utilities	17,750	17,800	17,600	(50)	150
Trade	134,900	135,950	129,350	(1,050)	5,550
Finance, insurance, and real estate	32,100	32,100	31,350	0	750
Service industry and other	120,600	120,000	115,200	600	5,400
Government	72,150	71,550	68,600	600	3,550
Federal	8,650	8,750	8,650	(100)	0
State	19,500	19,050	18,050	450	1,450
Local	44,000	43,750	41,900	250	2,100
Persons involved in labor disputes (not included in Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Total above)	0	0	0	0	0

** Numbers in parentheses indicate negative numbers*

*** By place of residence*

**** By place of establishment, March 1988 benchmark*

MSA LABOR FORCE, TOTAL EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT, AND NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT AS OF THE MIDDLE OF THE MONTH

	Manchester MSA					Nashua PMSA					Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester MSA				
	Number of Workers			Numerical Change* From Previous:		Number of Workers			Numerical Change* From Previous		Number of Workers			Numerical Change* From Previous	
	February 1989	January 1989	February 1988	Month	Year	February 1989	January 1989	February 1988	Month	Year	February 1989	January 1989	February 1988	Month	Year
Labor Force Data**															
1. Civilian Labor Force	83,930	84,360	84,040	(430)	(110)	98,730	99,930	98,750	(1,200)	(20)	131,100	132,440	127,620	(1,340)	3,480
2. Unemployment	2,370	2,180	2,110	190	260	2,840	2,900	2,420	(60)	420	3,160	3,160	3,220	0	(60)
Percentage of Labor Force	2.8	2.6	2.5	----	----	2.9	2.9	2.5	----	----	2.4	2.4	2.5	----	----
3. Employment Total	81,560	82,180	81,930	(620)	(370)	95,890	97,030	96,330	(1,140)	(440)	127,940	129,280	124,400	(1,340)	3,540
4. Persons Involved in Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employment by Industry***															
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT	84,900	85,250	84,550	(350)	350	94,950	95,800	94,150	(850)	800	110,750	111,500	106,850	(750)	3,900
MANUFACTURING	11,650	11,650	12,350	0	(700)	36,550	36,750	36,450	(200)	100	21,050	21,150	20,850	(100)	200
Durable Goods	7,000	7,000	7,800	0	(800)	30,300	30,550	30,000	(250)	300	12,850	13,000	12,800	(150)	50
Machinery and electrical products	3,900	3,850	4,500	50	(600)	22,900	23,150	22,350	(250)	550					
Other durable goods	3,100	3,150	3,300	(50)	(200)	7,400	7,400	7,650	0	(250)					
Nondurable Goods	4,650	4,650	4,550	0	100	6,250	6,200	6,450	50	(200)	8,200	8,150	8,050	50	150
Textile mill products	1,100	1,100	1,200	0	(100)										
Other nondurable goods	3,550	3,550	3,350	0	200										
NONMANUFACTURING	73,250	73,600	72,200	(350)	1,050	58,400	59,050	57,700	(650)	700	89,700	90,350	86,000	(650)	3,700
Construction (including mining)	5,400	5,550	5,250	(150)	150	4,300	4,550	4,600	(250)	(300)	5,500	5,700	5,500	(200)	0
Transportation, communication, and utilities	5,500	5,500	5,200	0	300	2,650	2,650	2,450	0	200	3,050	3,050	2,900	0	150
Trade	23,550	23,850	23,350	(300)	200	21,700	22,300	22,200	(600)	(500)	28,350	28,800	26,500	(450)	1,850
Finance, insurance, and real estate	8,150	8,100	8,100	50	50	3,600	3,600	3,700	0	(100)	7,050	7,100	6,700	(50)	350
Service industry & other	21,700	21,700	21,600	0	100	18,950	18,700	17,700	250	1,250	20,000	19,950	19,200	50	800
Government	8,950	8,900	8,700	50	250	7,200	7,250	7,050	(50)	150	25,750	25,750	25,200	0	550
Federal	2,600	2,600	2,600	0	0	900	950	900	(50)	0	10,800	10,850	10,500	(50)	300
State	800	800	750	0	50	200	200	250	0	(50)	5,350	5,400	5,300	(50)	50
Local	5,550	5,500	5,350	50	200	6,100	6,100	5,900	0	200	9,600	9,500	9,400	100	[illegible]
Persons involved in labor disputes (not included in Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment above)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* *Numbers in parentheses indicate negative numbers*
** *By place of residence*
*** *By place of establishment, March 1988 benchmark*

Manchester MSA -- includes the city of Manchester and the towns of Allenstown, Auburn, Bedford, Candia, Goffstown, and Hooksett.
Nashua PMSA -- includes the city of Nashua and the towns of Amherst, Brookline, Hollis, Hudson, Litchfield, Londonderry, Merrimack, Milford, Mont Vernon, and Wilton.
Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester MSA -- includes the New Hampshire cities of Dover, Portsmouth, Rochester, and Somersworth; the New Hampshire towns of Barrington, Durham, Exeter, Farmington, Greenland, Hampton, Lee, Madbury, Milton, New Castle, Newfields, Newington, Newmarket, North Hampton, Rollinsford, Rye, and Stratham; and the Maine towns of Berwick, Eliot, Kittery North Berwick, Ogunquit, South Berwick, Wells, and York.

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

(Establishment Survey estimates on this page are currently projected from March 1988 benchmark levels.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb 1989	Jan 1989	Feb 1988	Feb 1989	Jan 1989	Feb 1988	Feb 1989	Jan 1989	Feb 1988
All Manufacturing	$409.59	$416.42	$373.03	41.0	41.6	39.6	$9.99	$10.01	$9.42
Durable goods	420.21	425.52	381.44	41.4	41.8	39.9	10.15	10.18	9.56
Lumber and wood products	344.04	322.39	294.67	37.6	37.4	37.3	9.15	8.62	7.90
Furniture and fixtures	310.23	307.26	288.21	40.5	39.8	39.0	7.66	7.72	7.39
Stone and clay products	376.38	367.64	338.42	41.0	40.4	38.5	9.18	9.10	8.79
Primary metal products	475.93	486.47	465.91	45.5	47.6	47.3	10.46	10.22	9.85
Fabricated metal products	433.63	431.71	379.89	42.1	42.2	40.2	10.30	10.23	9.45
Machinery (except electrical)	453.96	449.89	420.46	43.4	43.3	42.6	10.46	10.39	9.87
Electrical products	424.20	447.04	377.03	40.4	40.9	37.0	10.50	10.93	10.19
Miscellaneous products	347.06	326.94	298.32	39.8	38.6	38.1	8.72	8.47	7.83
Other durable goods	406.40	421.41	382.31	40.0	41.6	39.7	10.18	10.13	9.63
Nondurable goods	387.13	396.76	355.42	40.2	41.2	39.1	9.63	9.63	9.09
Food and kindred products	505.26	482.86	417.97	40.1	41.2	36.6	12.60	11.72	11.42
Textile mill products	333.91	344.83	293.68	39.1	41.1	37.7	8.54	8.39	7.79
Apparel	258.00	253.68	219.45	37.5	36.5	33.1	6.88	6.95	6.63
Paper and allied products	467.78	509.03	509.07	43.8	46.7	47.8	10.68	10.90	10.65
Printing, publishing, and allied	417.38	416.33	370.74	39.6	39.5	38.3	10.54	10.54	9.68
Leather and leather products	214.55	209.22	193.14	35.0	33.8	33.3	6.13	6.19	5.80
Footwear	212.98	208.82	194.21	34.8	33.9	33.6	6.12	6.16	5.78
Other nondurable goods	399.23	410.88	372.37	41.5	42.8	40.3	9.62	9.60	9.24

Sample Percent of Production Workers: 46.9%

Total Production Workers: 81,300

Firms Reporting: 307

Manchester MSA

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb 1989	Jan 1989	Feb 1988	Feb 1989	Jan 1989	Feb 1988	Feb 1989	Jan 1989	Feb 1988
All Manufacturing	$402.99	$415.95	$372.10	39.9	40.9	37.7	$10.10	$10.17	$9.87
Durable goods	409.76	419.20	380.65	39.4	40.0	37.1	10.40	10.48	10.26
Machinery and electrical products	421.27	440.57	388.88	40.9	41.8	38.2	10.30	10.54	10.18
Other durable goods	393.52	390.00	369.85	37.3	37.5	35.7	10.55	10.40	10.36
Nondurable goods	391.38	411.28	355.80	40.6	42.4	38.8	9.64	9.70	9.17
Textiles and apparel	338.18	341.50	280.81	40.5	40.8	36.9	8.35	8.37	7.61
Other nondurable goods	408.44	433.72	384.12	40.6	42.9	39.6	10.06	10.11	9.70

Sample Percent of Production Workers: 56.7%

Total Production Workers: 8,850

Firms Reporting: 39

Nashua PMSA

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb 1989	Jan 1989	Feb 1988	Feb 1989	Jan 1989	Feb 1988	Feb 1989	Jan 1989	Feb 1988
All Manufacturing	$488.58	$501.77	$456.19	41.3	41.4	39.6	$11.83	$12.12	$11.52
Durable goods	488.68	507.56	469.90	41.1	41.4	40.3	11.89	12.26	11.66
Machinery and electrical products	513.70	546.72	500.86	40.9	40.8	39.5	12.56	13.40	12.68
Other durable goods	430.97	417.91	398.56	41.4	42.6	42.4	10.41	9.81	9.40
Nondurable goods	487.20	477.02	408.10	42.0	41.3	37.1	11.60	11.55	11.00

Sample Percent of Production Workers: 46.3%

Total Production Workers: 19,500

Firms Reporting: 56

Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester MSA

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb 1989	Jan 1989	Feb 1988	Feb 1989	Jan 1989	Feb 1988	Feb 1989	Jan 1989	Feb 1988
All Manufacturing	$392.09	$399.90	$359.72	40.8	41.7	39.4	$9.61	$9.59	$9.13
Durable goods	418.80	427.98	389.47	40.7	42.0	39.5	10.29	10.19	9.86
Nondurable goods	353.01	359.35	316.37	41.0	41.4	39.3	8.61	8.68	8.05

Sample Percent of Production Workers: 51.2%

Total Production Workers: 14,850

Firms Reporting: 35

New Hampshire Labor Supply and Demand

The total number of active applicants for February 1989 stood at 16,527 compared to 10,414 in February of 1988, while the 942 job openings received in February 1989 fell below the over 1,100 job orders received in each of the previous two months and for the same month a year ago.

The ratio of active applicants to job openings received changed from 1 job opening to 9 applicants in February of 1988 to 1 job opening to nearly 18 applicants for February 1989. These changes indicate some slowing of the economy within the State. There is very little consensus among economists as to how much the economy will slow down or for how long, but it has slowed some and could slow down further with foreign trade exports playing an important role. The New England Economic Project, a group of New England economists, does not believe that will happen, and instead foresees no recession for two years or more. New Hampshire is basically in good shape, with exports well exceeding imports. This is one measure of how sound an economy is. The negative side of the picture, however, is that New Hampshire economic health may depend on how well banks perform in the next year or two. Savings and loan institution defaults will reach nearly $100 billion, and affect the whole banking industry. Nonperforming loans within the state, many due to unsold condominiums, are a concern facing New Hampshire bankers. The actual number of unpaid loans is small enough compared to the total number of loans that it is unlikely down payments will be increased or more stringent regulations applied.

The number of active applicants for February increased 10.5 percent, from 14,958 in January to 16,527, while year ago data increased by 12.7 percent between January and February, although the number of active applicants was much lower at that time, moving from only 9,243 in January of 1988 to 10,414 in February of 1988. Between January and February of 1989, the greatest increase in the number of active applicants was in structural occupations (+582), as expected at this time of year, followed by clerical occupations (+207) and machine trades (+144). Structural occupations showed 1,448 active applicants in December of 1987, and by February 1988 the level was 2,491. One year later (in December 1988) there were 2,463 active applicants and by February 1989 the number of construction active applicants had increased to 4,354, nearly double the number of applicants from the previous year. Clerical active applicants also increased in number from 1,711 in February 1988 to 2,595 in February 1989, while machine trade active applicants increased from 691 in February 1988 to 1,099 in February 1989. Machine trades occupations can be complicated, may require blue print reading and require great skill. A problem that machine shops have in the present economy is that rapid or substantial changes in production methods or in management can leave them in a difficult position, since they cannot respond as quickly to changing conditions as less specialized industries can.

There are only 350 machine tool companies in the county with about 1,000 job shops that do very specialized work. The chief executive of Kingsbury Tool in Keene says the shift to computer controlled machines and flexible manufacturing has been painful. Late last spring, the president of the National Machine Tool Builders Association said the American machine tool industry was at its weakest point ever. By November of 1988, however, machine tool orders had doubled from the previous year and the industry gained more momentum that it had since 1980. Part of the new upsurge in activity includes new computer controls which should help make the machine tool industry more competitive on the world market.

The number of active applicants increased, while the number of job openings received decreased from 1,115 in January to 942 in February. A year ago, job openings received stood at 1,193 in February. The two largest decreases in the number of job openings received was -55 for structural workers (150 in January to 95 in February) and -85 in benchwork occupations (138 in January to 53 in February). In January, more than six local offices received 10 or more benchwork job openings, while in February, only one office (Dover) received more than 10 job openings for benchwork occupations.

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ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION, FEBRUARY 1989

Area	Professional, Technical, & Managerial	Clerical	Sales	Services	Farm	Processing	Machine Trades	Benchwork	Structural Work	Freight & Transportation	Packaging & Material Handling	Miscellaneous	Total
New Hampshire	2,527	2,595	800	1,891	204	177	1,099	962	4,354	972	816	130	16,527
Berlin	33	91	33	89	5	2	29	16	174	33	13	3	521
Claremont	65	88	29	87	8	7	68	40	124	29	50	2	597
Concord	316	230	64	143	22	12	101	48	332	77	59	12	1,416
Conway	34	58	15	42	2	3	19	16	105	26	10	0	330
Dover	301	356	80	217	16	35	150	155	642	116	59	9	2,136
Keene	137	145	71	155	20	4	72	45	229	46	44	7	975
Laconia	188	269	66	171	22	20	107	62	582	127	58	11	1,683
Lebanon	97	74	33	65	12	4	36	16	119	28	19	3	506
Littleton	56	117	25	113	15	6	36	27	212	47	22	8	684
Manchester	322	394	145	358	20	35	191	187	762	174	205	50	2,843
Nashua	445	360	109	169	28	29	151	230	397	132	148	16	2,214
Portsmouth	363	279	85	221	22	15	86	66	473	80	97	7	1,794
Salem	170	134	45	61	12	5	53	54	203	57	32	2	828

Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System - Table A96

JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED BY OCCUPATION, FEBRUARY 1989

Area	Professional, Technical, & Managerial	Clerical	Sales	Services	Farm	Processing	Machine Trades	Benchwork	Structural Work	Motor Freight & Transportation	Packaging & Material Handling	Miscellaneous	Total
New Hampshire	94	184	51	162	91	19	114	53	95	36	33	10	942
Berlin	2	7	5	13	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	37
Claremont	12	12	1	12	0	4	14	6	3	4	5	2	75
Concord	3	15	4	3	10	0	8	3	7	2	0	4	59
Conway	7	4	1	2	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	1	22
Dover	10	21	3	14	1	2	11	13	20	3	3	1	102
Keene	11	17	2	26	0	1	7	2	7	1	4	0	78
Laconia	6	12	12	16	3	0	10	3	3	0	0	1	66
Lebanon	5	6	1	3	1	1	1	1	8	2	2	0	31
Littleton	1	17	5	17	1	0	22	6	3	2	3	1	78
Manchester	5	24	4	27	0	10	8	8	14	0	5	0	105
Nashua	9	14	2	9	0	0	14	4	8	3	6	0	69
Portsmouth	9	21	8	13	4	0	6	2	16	5	4	0	88
Salem	8	13	3	7	0	1	2	4	5	3	1	0	47
All Others	6	1	0	0	71	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	85

Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System - Table 10

ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY SEX, AGE, MINORITY STATUS, AND VETERAN STATUS, FEBRUARY 1989

Area	Male	Female	Eligible Claimants	Minority	Veterans	Age < 45	Age >45	Total Active Applicants	Unfilled Openings: Total	Unfilled Openings: 30 Days +
New Hampshire	10,860	5,667	8,204	523	3,336	13,518	3,009	16,527	1,192	705
Berlin	326	195	188	6	39	432	89	521	30	15
Claremont	377	220	134	8	111	505	92	597	75	37
Concord	945	471	665	25	345	1,163	253	1,416	54	30
Conway	224	106	194	5	52	265	65	330	3	0
Dover	1,385	751	1,141	30	503	1,781	355	2,136	66	28
Keene	639	336	348	14	233	802	173	975	103	68
Laconia	1,166	517	977	17	319	1,375	308	1,683	101	54
Lebanon	360	146	209	15	105	409	97	506	26	12
Littleton	414	270	238	4	121	547	137	684	66	32
Manchester	1,884	959	1,456	138	540	2,337	506	2,843	95	47
Nashua	1,419	795	1,373	166	420	1,766	448	2,214	89	53
Portsmouth	1,195	599	779	64	401	1,467	327	1,794	104	56
Salem	526	302	502	31	147	669	159	828	99	74
All Others									281	199

Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System - Table A96

JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED BY INDUSTRY, FEBRUARY 1989

Area	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Construction & Mining	Manufacturing	Transportation, Communication & Utilities	Trade	Finance Insurance, Real Estate	Services	Public Administration	Total	Government Openings in Columns 1-8*
New Hampshire	9	79	322	17	197	31	257	30	942	65
Berlin	0	1	8	1	9	5	12	0	36	0
Claremont	0	1	32	1	16	0	25	0	75	3
Concord	0	9	15	3	4	2	20	6	59	17
Conway	0	0	7	0	9	1	5	0	22	1
Dover	1	6	47	1	20	2	23	2	102	15
Keene	0	4	17	0	33	1	23	0	78	4
Laconia	0	4	11	0	16	8	24	4	67	6
Lebanon	1	8	3	0	9	1	8	1	31	1
Littleton	0	4	28	0	21	2	23	0	78	0
Manchester	0	18	24	3	8	5	46	1	105	1
Nashua	0	4	33	2	16	0	14	0	69	0
Portsmouth	4	15	16	3	19	3	20	8	88	9
Salem	0	4	9	0	17	1	13	3	47	3
All Others	3	1	72	3	0	0	1	5	85	5

Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System - Table 10

* *This column includes Job Openings received from government-owned-and-operated employers in all types of industries. It consists of numbers that are included in the first eight columns.*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR FEBRUARY 1989

Data for February 1989 indicated that price increases consumers faced that month have increased 4.8% over the past year (not seasonally adjusted). This increase is the largest year-to-year increase for any month since October 1982, and ties the increase of March 1984. The change from the previous month was 0.4%, which was less than the 0.5% change from December 1988 to January 1989.

The Food and Beverages index increased by 6.0% over the previous year and 0.6% since January this year. The greatest increase for the past month was in the price index for Fruits and Vegetables (+1.7%); this is largely a normal seasonal increase. However, the index for Fruits and vegetables stood at 137.1, considerably higher than any other Food and Beverages category. Fats and oils showed the greatest year-to-year increase at 10.0%. The previous month, January, had shown a very large price increase for the Food and Beverages expenditure group since December 1988, 1.2%, so February's price increases showed a moderating trend.

The Housing index rose 3.9% over the past year and 0.3% over the previous month. Out-of-town lodging price increases over the previous month drove up Other Renters' costs, a component of Renters' costs. Lower piped gas and electricity prices moderated higher prices for fuel oil and other household fuel commodities.

The Apparel and Upkeep showed a 4.6% increase over the previous year and no increase since January this year. End-of-season sales lowered prices in Men's and boys' apparel and in Women's and girls' apparel, which had the lowest index level, 111.4, of the Apparel and upkeep expenditure group.

Prices for Transportation rose 4.5% over prices a year ago in February and 0.5% from the previous month. Gasoline prices increased from January to February 0.9%, the first month-to-month increase in price since August 1988. Higher automobile finance charges also contributed to the higher transportation index.

Medical Care prices increased 7.2% over the previous year and 1.0% for the month. The index was 145.2, the highest level for any major expenditure group. The increased cost of Medical Services contributed most strongly to the upward movement of the index.

Increased prices for admission tickets to cultural and sporting events and movies, and fees for club memberships were primarily responsible for pushing the Entertainment index up 0.4% over the previous month. Over the previous year Entertainment prices rose 5.1%.

The index for Other Goods and Services rose 0.5% over the past month, a more moderate increase than the 1.5% increase from December to January. With an index level of 144.1, the increase over the previous year was 7.4%. Tobacco and smoking products rose 1.0% from January and 11.5% from February 1988; this latter was the largest year-to-year gain of any component on this listing. School books and supplies increased in price 1.1% over the past month reaching an index level of 155.0, a 5.9% increase over a year ago.

There are several current events which may affect prices in the near future. The clean-up costs of the Alaskan oil spill from the tanker, Valdez, are likely to be passed on to consumers through higher prices for gasoline and home fuel oil; anticipating this, other dealers are also likely to raise prices. The slump in new car sales forecasts the possibility of price breaks on domestic models: auto industry financing may be at rates substantially below bank rates.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, JANUARY 1989

	1989	1988	1987	1986
1982-84=100				
All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)				
February Index	121.6	116.0	111.6	109.3
Percent Change From Previous February	4.8	3.9	2.1	3.1
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W)				
February Index	120.2	114.7	110.5	108.5
Percent Change From Previous February	4.8	3.8	1.8	2.9
1967=100				
All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)				
February Index	364.1	347.4	334.4	327.5
Percent Change From Previous February	4.8	3.9	2.1	3.2
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W)				
February Index	358.0	341.6	329.0	323.2
Percent Change From Previous February	4.8	3.8	1.8	3.0

JANUARY CPI INDEXES BY CATEGORY

(1982-84=100, except where otherwise noted)

Categories	CPI-U February Index	Percent Change from: February 1988	Percent Change from: January 1989	CPI-W February Index
All Items	121.6	4.8	0.4	120.2
All Items (1967=100)	364.1	4.8	0.4	358.0
Food and Beverages	122.7	6.0	0.6	122.4
Housing	121.1	3.9	0.3	119.3
Apparel and Upkeep	115.3	4.6	0.0	114.7
Transportation	111.6	4.5	0.5	111.2
Medical Care	145.2	7.2	1.0	145.6
Entertainment	124.3	5.1	0.4	123.6
Other Goods and Services	144.1	7.4	0.5	143.7

YEARLY CHANGES IN THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

(1982-84 = 100)

	1988	1987	1986
Average CPI-U Level for Year:	118.3	113.6	109.6
Percent Change from Previous Year Average:	4.1%	3.6%	1.9%
December CPI-U Level for Year:	120.5	115.4	110.5
Percent Change from Previous December:	4.4%	4.4%	1.1%

Note: The CPI data on these tables is unadjusted for seasonal fluctuations.

Source: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

WEEKLY CLAIMS FILED DURING FEBRUARY CLASSIFIED BY LOCAL OFFICE

Area	U. C. Unemployment Compensation		State Workers (Only)		U. C. Local Government		Ex-Military Servicemen (UCX Only)		U.C. Federal Employees No U.I.	
	Initial Claims	Continued Claims	Initial Claims	Continued Claims	Initial Claims	Continued Claims	Initial Claims	Continued Claims	Initial Claims	Continued Claims
All Offices	4,034	19,114	9	29	6	10	42	35	10	53
Berlin	105	667	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Claremont	125	399	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0
Concord	412	2,230	1	1	2	0	6	1	1	4
Conway	120	764	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Dover	499	2,353	3	5	0	0	8	7	4	7
Keene	188	601	0	3	1	7	3	0	0	0
Laconia	344	2,104	1	5	0	0	5	1	0	5
Lebanon	100	334	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Littleton	147	792	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2
Manchester	801	3,333	1	7	0	0	2	1	1	6
Nashua	542	2,123	1	0	1	1	7	3	0	6
Portsmouth	319	1,486	1	4	0	0	6	11	1	11
Salem	142	669	0	0	1	2	1	5	0	2
Liable Interstate	190	1,259	0	2	0	0	1	2	1	6

The average payment for a week of total unemployment: $126.74

The Unemployment Compensation Fund Balance at the End of the Month: $185,396,395.27

Net contributions received during the month: $1,261762.63

Net benefits paid during the month: $2,078,820.29

Interest Received: 0.00

Notes of Interest:

Included in this issue of Economic Conditions are complete benchmarked 1987 and 1988 estimates for the state of New Hampshire, for the Manchester and the Portsmouth/Dover/Rochester Metropolitan Statistical Areas, and for the Nashua Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, of the following economic indicators: nonagricultural wage and salary employment; manufacturing production worker average weekly hours; manufacturing production worker average hourly earnings; and manufacturing production worker average weekly earnings. These estimates are developed from data that the New Hampshire Department of Employment Security collects, as part of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' Current Employment Statistics (CES) program, in monthly surveys of all types of New Hampshire business establishments.

The 1987 figures are final estimates. Benchmarked employment estimates have had data from employer quarterly reports factored in. The 1988 estimates are preliminary - based on survey data only - and will be revised a year from now when employer quarterly report data is available.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1988 TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (PRELIMINARY)

Industry	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Total Nonagriculture	514,050	513,100	515,950	518,100	523,750	532,700	530,050	533,950	538,000	539,600	538,600	543,250	528,400
Manufacturing	118,700	118,850	118,500	118,250	117,850	118,750	114,900	218,950	119,250	119,350	119,650	120,700	118,650
Durable Goods	83,300	83,200	82,700	82,550	82,300	82,900	80,650	83,200	83,300	83,600	83,850	84,500	83,000
Lumber and wood products	5,900	5,850	5,800	5,800	5,650	5,900	5,600	6,100	6,150	6,050	5,900	5,850	5,900
Furniture and fixtures	1,600	1,550	1,600	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,450	1,500	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,500
Stone and clay products	3,500	3,500	3,450	3,450	3,500	3,550	3,550	3,550	3,550	3,550	3,550	3,550	3,500
Primary metal products	4,550	4,550	4,600	4,600	4,700	4,750	4,700	4,650	4,600	4,750	4,700	4,750	4,650
Fabricated metal products	6,900	6,950	6,800	6,800	6,750	6,850	6,400	6,850	7,000	7,100	7,000	7,100	6,900
Machinery (except electrical)	25,950	25,850	25,500	25,550	25,500	25,600	25,450	25,750	25,800	26,050	26,300	26,550	25,800
Electrical products	23,000	23,050	23,000	22,800	22,700	22,750	21,800	22,900	22,900	22,800	23,100	23,300	22,850
Miscellaneous products	2,300	2,250	2,250	2,300	2,250	2,250	2,200	2,300	2,250	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,250
Other durable goods	9,600	9,650	9,700	9,700	9,700	9,700	9,500	9,600	9,650	9,600	9,600	9,700	9,650
Nondurable Goods	35,400	35,650	35,800	35,700	35,550	35,850	34,250	35,750	35,950	35,750	35,800	36,200	35,650
Food and kindred products	2,700	2,850	2,800	2,700	2,700	2,750	2,600	2,800	2,750	2,750	2,800	2,950	2,750
Textile mill products	3,650	3,650	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,300	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600
Apparel	1,850	1,800	1,800	1,750	1,700	1,700	1,450	1,700	1,750	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
Paper and allied products	5,650	5,650	5,650	5,700	5,600	5,600	5,500	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,650
Printing and publishing	8,450	8,600	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,800	8,700	8,650	8,800	8,700	8,700	8,750	8,700
Leather and leather products	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,350	3,350	3,400	2,900	3,350	3,250	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,300
Other nondurable goods	9,700	9,700	9,850	9,900	9,900	10,000	9,800	9,950	10,100	10,100	10,100	10,300	9,950
Nonmanufacturing	395,350	394,250	397,450	399,850	405,900	413,950	415,150	415,000	418,750	420,250	418,950	422,550	409,750
Mining and construction	31,200	32,050	32,900	36,100	38,000	39,550	41,300	41,050	39,850	38,900	38,000	35,750	37,200
Transport., commun., utils.	17,700	17,600	17,250	17,750	17,900	18,300	17,850	17,800	18,350	18,150	17,950	17,900	17,900
Trade - wholesale	22,250	22,300	22,500	22,600	22,800	23,400	24,050	23,900	23,700	23,900	24,200	24,200	23,350
Trade - retail	108,200	107,050	107,900	108,400	110,200	112,900	114,750	115,400	113,550	114,650	115,750	119,750	112,400
Finance, insurance, real estate	31,500	31,400	31,700	31,900	32,250	32,800	33,200	33,150	32,400	32,000	32,000	32,150	32,200
Services and other	114,650	115,250	115,650	114,150	115,500	119,600	122,200	122,250	120,850	121,250	118,000	119,850	118,250
Government	67,850	68,600	69,050	68,950	69,250	67,400	61,800	61,450	70,050	71,400	73,050	72,950	68,450
Federal	8,700	8,650	8,500	8,500	8,550	8,600	8,600	8,550	8,500	8,600	8,750	8,900	8,600
State	17,650	18,050	18,000	17,800	17,800	16,800	16,900	16,800	19,250	19,550	19,400	19,450	18,100
Local	41,500	41,900	42,550	42,650	42,900	42,000	36,300	36,100	42,300	43,250	44,900	44,600	41,750

BASED ON MARCH 1988 BENCHMARK

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1987 TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (FINAL)

Industry	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Total Nonagriculture	494,850	494,550	497,750	502,250	510,200	519,450	521,650	523,100	521,300	520,350	520,900	527,850	512,800
Manufacturing	117,100	117,200	117,350	117,050	117,250	118,300	116,850	117,850	118,650	117,200	117,050	118,400	117,500
Durable Goods	80,750	80,950	81,100	81,250	81,600	82,150	81,400	82,600	82,800	82,350	82,300	83,050	81,850
Lumber and wood products	6,150	6,150	6,250	6,150	6,250	6,350	6,250	6,300	6,300	6,200	6,100	6,050	6,200
Furniture and fixtures	1,600	1,600	1,550	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,450	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,600	1,550
Stone and clay products	3,250	3,300	3,350	3,400	3,400	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,550	3,450
Primary metal products	4,100	4,200	4,250	4,300	4,400	4,350	4,400	4,450	4,400	4,450	4,500	4,550	4,350
Fabricated metal products	6,650	6,600	6,600	6,650	6,600	6,700	6,450	6,550	6,650	6,600	6,600	6,650	6,600
Machinery (except electrical)	24,750	25,000	25,000	25,050	25,150	25,250	25,400	25,800	25,800	26,100	26,100	26,250	25,450
Electrical products	22,950	22,800	22,750	22,800	22,800	22,950	22,700	23,000	23,050	22,550	22,500	22,700	22,800
Miscellaneous products	2,000	2,000	2,050	2,000	2,050	2,100	2,000	2,100	2,150	2,250	2,200	2,300	2,100
Other durable goods	9,300	9,300	9,300	9,400	9,450	9,450	9,250	9,400	9,450	9,200	9,300	9,400	9,350
Nondurable Goods	36,350	36,250	36,250	35,800	35,650	36,150	35,450	35,250	35,850	34,850	34,750	35,350	35,650
Food and kindred products	2,900	2,900	3,000	2,800	2,850	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,800	2,800	2,850	2,850
Textile mill products	3,750	3,800	3,850	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,800	3,850	3,900	3,650	3,600	3,650	3,800
Apparel	2,150	2,100	2,050	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,900	2,050	2,050	2,000	1,950	1,950	2,000
Paper and allied products	5,650	5,650	5,600	5,600	5,500	5,600	5,500	5,650	5,750	5,400	5,400	5,500	5,550
Printing and publishing	7,700	7,750	7,800	7,700	7,700	7,900	7,850	7,950	8,050	8,200	8,300	8,300	7,950
Leather and leather products	4,150	4,100	4,100	4,000	4,000	3,950	3,750	3,650	3,600	3,400	3,300	3,350	3,800
Other nondurable goods	10,050	9,950	9,850	9,800	9,700	9,900	9,750	9,200	9,600	9,400	9,400	9,750	9,700
Nonmanufacturing	377,750	377,350	380,400	385,200	392,950	401,150	404,800	405,250	402,650	403,150	403,850	409,450	395,300
Mining and construction	33,100	32,200	33,000	35,500	37,650	39,600	41,300	41,300	39,750	39,050	38,450	37,750	37,400
Transport., commun., utils.	16,700	16,700	16,750	16,900	17,200	17,600	17,300	17,400	17,700	17,700	17,600	17,700	17,250
Trade - wholesale	21,600	21,550	21,750	22,050	22,250	22,500	22,850	22,850	22,800	23,100	23,300	23,350	22,500
Trade - retail	103,150	102,150	102,750	104,050	105,900	108,600	111,100	111,600	109,800	109,300	111,150	115,000	107,850
Finance, insurance, real estate	30,100	30,400	30,550	30,950	31,400	32,000	32,150	32,200	31,700	31,450	31,450	31,500	31,300
Services and other	108,400	109,000	109,600	109,750	112,000	115,100	119,400	119,550	116,050	115,300	113,650	114,800	113,550
Government	64,700	65,350	66,000	66,000	66,550	65,750	60,700	60,350	64,850	67,250	68,250	69,350	65,450
Federal	8,200	8,300	8,350	8,500	8,550	8,700	8,600	8,450	8,350	8,450	8,550	8,650	8,450
State	16,950	17,050	17,300	17,400	17,450	16,250	16,800	16,700	16,900	17,850	17,900	18,150	17,250
Local	39,550	40,000	40,350	40,100	40,550	40,800	35,300	35,200	39,600	40,950	41,800	42,550	39,750

BASED ON MARCH 1988 BENCHMARK

MANCHESTER MSA
1988 NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT (PRELIMINARY)

Industry	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Total Nonagricultural	85,250	84,500	85,350	85,400	85,350	86,250	84,650	85,750	86,550	86,800	87,600	88,450	85,950
Manufacturing Goods	12,300	12,350	12,400	12,150	12,150	12,200	11,300	12,100	11,950	11,950	11,950	12,150	12,100
Durable Goods	7,700	7,800	7,800	7,600	7,500	7,450	6,700	7,350	7,250	7,300	7,300	7,450	7,450
Machinery and electrical	4,450	4,500	4,500	4,400	4,300	4,300	3,600	4,200	4,050	4,100	4,100	4,150	4,250
Other durable goods	3,250	3,300	3,300	3,200	3,200	3,150	3,100	3,150	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,300	3,200
Nondurable Goods	4,600	4,550	4,600	4,550	4,650	4,750	4,600	4,750	4,700	4,650	4,650	4,700	4,650
Textiles and apparel	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,100	1,150	1,150	1,100	1,150	1,150	1,100	1,100	1,150	1,150
Other nondurable goods	3,400	3,350	3,400	3,450	3,500	3,600	3,500	3,600	3,550	3,550	3,550	3,550	3,500
Nonmanufacturing	72,950	72,150	72,950	73,250	73,200	74,050	73,350	73,650	74,600	74,850	75,650	76,300	73,850
Construction and mining	5,400	5,250	5,250	5,700	5,800	6,000	6,550	6,700	6,550	6,400	6,350	6,100	6,000
Transport., commun., utils.	5,250	5,200	5,250	5,250	5,300	5,400	5,400	5,250	5,300	5,450	5,400	5,500	5,350
Trade - wholesale	6,200	6,150	6,200	6,300	6,250	6,500	6,400	6,350	6,300	6,300	6,400	6,500	6,300
Trade - retail	17,600	17,200	17,400	17,500	17,450	17,550	16,900	17,100	17,450	17,800	18,400	18,900	17,600
Finance, insurance, real estate	8,100	8,050	8,200	8,150	8,200	8,100	8,300	8,300	8,200	8,100	8,100	8,150	8,150
Services and other	21,700	21,600	21,900	21,500	21,450	21,700	21,600	21,750	22,150	22,000	22,050	22,150	21,800
Government	8,700	8,700	8,750	8,850	8,750	8,800	8,200	8,200	8,650	8,800	8,950	9,000	8,650
Federal	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,650	2,650	2,650	2,600	2,600	2,650	2,650	2,600
State	800	750	750	750	750	750	750	800	800	800	800	800	750
Local	5,300	5,350	5,400	5,500	5,400	5,400	4,800	4,750	5,250	5,400	5,500	5,550	5,300

BASED ON MARCH 1988 BENCHMARK

MANCHESTER MSA
1987 NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT (FINAL)

Industry	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Total Nonagricultural	84,750	84,050	84,450	84,350	84,450	85,000	85,050	84,850	85,500	85,650	86,650	87,600	85,150
Manufacturing Goods	13,100	13,000	12,900	12,650	12,600	12,400	12,300	12,350	12,350	12,350	12,400	12,450	12,550
Durable Goods	7,850	7,950	7,950	7,850	7,800	7,700	7,650	7,650	7,650	7,650	7,650	7,750	7,750
Machinery and electrical	4,500	4,550	4,550	4,500	4,500	4,400	4,350	4,350	4,350	4,300	4,300	4,350	4,400
Other durable goods	3,350	3,400	3,400	3,350	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,350	3,350	3,400	3,350
Nondurable Goods	5,250	5,050	4,950	4,800	4,800	4,700	4,650	4,700	4,700	4,700	4,750	4,700	4,800
Textiles and apparel	1,550	1,500	1,500	1,400	1,400	1,300	1,250	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,250	1,350
Other nondurable goods	3,700	3,550	3,450	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,450	3,450	3,450
Nonmanufacturing	71,650	71,050	71,550	71,700	71,850	72,600	72,750	72,500	73,150	73,300	74,250	75,150	72,600
Construction and mining	5,550	5,350	5,400	5,700	5,750	5,950	6,500	6,500	6,450	6,000	6,000	6,000	5,900
Transport., commun., utils.	4,950	4,900	5,000	5,150	5,200	5,300	5,300	5,250	5,250	5,200	5,200	5,250	5,200
Trade - wholesale	5,850	5,850	5,900	6,100	6,100	6,100	6,300	6,300	6,250	6,200	6,300	6,300	6,100
Trade - retail	17,700	17,100	17,200	17,450	17,400	17,450	17,400	17,400	17,600	18,000	18,450	19,200	17,700
Finance, insurance, real estate	8,150	8,200	8,300	8,450	8,500	8,600	8,500	8,500	8,400	8,300	8,300	8,250	8,400
Services and other	21,250	21,350	21,500	20,500	20,500	20,750	20,900	20,750	20,950	21,100	21,250	21,450	21,000
Government	8,200	8,300	8,250	8,350	8,400	8,450	7,850	7,800	8,250	8,500	8,750	8,700	8,300
Federal	2,450	2,450	2,500	2,550	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,550	2,500	2,500	2,550	2,400	2,550
State	850	850	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Local	4,900	5,000	4,950	5,000	5,000	5,050	4,450	4,450	4,950	5,200	5,400	5,300	4,950

BASED ON MARCH 1988 BENCHMARK

NASHUA PRIMARY METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
1988 NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT (PRELIMINARY)

Industry	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Total Nonagricultural	94,150	94,150	94,850	95,300	95,750	96,850	94,650	95,000	96,350	96,950	96,750	97,700	95,650
Manufacturing	36,350	36,450	36,350	36,400	36,200	36,550	36,200	36,450	36,400	36,400	36,400	36,550	36,400
Durable Goods	30,000	30,000	29,900	30,000	29,900	30,200	29,850	30,100	30,000	30,150	30,200	30,350	30,050
Machinery and electrical	22,400	22,350	22,300	22,400	22,300	22,600	22,450	22,500	22,400	22,550	22,650	22,800	22,450
Other durable goods	7,600	7,650	7,600	7,600	7,600	7,600	7,400	7,600	7,600	7,600	7,550	7,550	7,600
Nondurable Goods	6,350	6,450	6,450	6,400	6,300	6,350	6,350	6,350	6,400	6,250	6,200	6,200	6,350
Nonmanufacturing	57,800	57,700	58,500	58,900	59,550	60,300	58,450	58,550	59,950	60,550	60,350	61,150	59,250
Construction and mining	4,650	4,600	4,650	4,800	5,000	5,300	5,300	5,100	5,000	4,850	4,850	4,800	4,900
Transport., commun., and utils.	2,450	2,450	2,500	2,500	2,550	2,650	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,750	2,750	2,750	2,600
Trade - wholesale	4,250	4,300	4,350	4,400	4,500	4,500	4,600	4,550	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400
Trade - retail	18,100	17,900	18,100	18,000	18,100	18,200	17,750	18,000	18,100	17,900	18,450	19,100	18,150
Finance, ins., and real estate	3,750	3,700	3,700	3,750	3,750	3,850	3,800	3,900	3,700	3,700	3,650	3,600	3,750
Services and other	17,600	17,700	18,050	18,200	18,350	19,000	18,800	18,800	19,300	19,900	19,000	19,150	18,650
Government	7,000	7,050	7,150	7,250	7,300	6,800	5,500	5,500	6,750	7,050	7,250	7,350	6,800
Federal	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900
State	250	250	250	250	250	200	200	200	200	250	200	200	200
Local	5,850	5,900	6,000	6,100	6,150	5,700	4,400	4,400	5,650	5,900	6,150	6,250	5,700

BASED ON MARCH 1988 BENCHMARK

NASHUA PRIMARY METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
1987 NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT (FINAL)

Industry	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Total Nonagricultural	89,850	89,600	90,350	91,450	92,550	94,250	93,950	94,150	95,250	95,600	95,200	97,000	93,350
Manufacturing	35,650	35,650	35,800	35,950	36,100	36,550	36,250	36,600	36,450	36,850	36,250	36,450	36,250
Durable Goods	29,350	29,300	29,400	29,700	29,900	30,250	30,000	30,200	30,150	30,750	30,050	30,100	29,950
Machinery and electrical	22,050	21,950	22,000	22,200	22,400	22,700	22,600	22,700	22,600	23,400	22,600	22,700	22,500
Other durable goods	7,300	7,350	7,400	7,500	7,500	7,550	7,400	7,500	7,550	7,350	7,450	7,400	7,450
Nondurable Goods	6,300	6,350	6,400	6,250	6,200	6,300	6,250	6,400	6,300	6,100	6,200	6,350	6,300
Nonmanufacturing	54,200	53,950	54,550	55,500	56,450	57,700	57,700	57,550	58,800	58,750	58,950	60,550	57,100
Construction and mining	4,650	4,550	4,650	4,850	5,050	5,300	5,500	5,400	5,250	5,200	5,100	5,100	5,050
Transport., commun., and utils.	2,200	2,200	2,100	2,100	2,150	2,200	2,250	2,300	2,300	2,450	2,500	2,500	2,250
Trade - wholesale	3,750	3,750	3,800	4,100	4,100	4,200	4,300	4,300	4,200	4,300	4,300	4,400	4,150
Trade - retail	17,200	16,900	17,100	16,900	17,150	17,300	17,600	17,650	17,750	17,900	18,450	19,500	17,600
Finance, ins., and real estate	3,600	3,650	3,650	3,700	3,800	3,950	4,000	4,000	3,850	3,800	3,750	3,800	3,800
Services and other	16,300	16,350	16,600	17,200	17,600	18,050	18,150	18,000	18,950	18,300	17,950	18,050	17,650
Government	6,500	6,550	6,650	6,650	6,600	6,700	5,900	5,900	6,500	6,800	6,900	7,200	6,600
Federal	800	800	850	850	850	900	850	850	850	900	900	950	850
State	200	250	250	200	200	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
Local	5,500	5,500	5,550	5,600	5,550	5,550	4,800	4,800	5,400	5,650	5,750	6,000	5,500

BASED ON MARCH 1988 BENCHMARK

PORTSMOUTH-DOVER-ROCHESTER METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
1988 NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT (PRELIMINARY)

Industry	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Total Nonagricultural	106,900	106,850	107,800	109,300	111,400	113,550	112,500	115,250	115,050	114,950	113,650	113,600	111,750
Manufacturing	20,750	20,850	20,750	20,650	20,600	20,900	19,750	20,850	20,900	20,850	20,900	21,250	20,750
Durable Goods	12,850	12,800	12,750	12,750	12,800	12,900	12,450	12,950	12,900	12,900	12,900	13,050	12,850
Nondurable Goods	7,900	8,050	8,000	7,900	7,800	8,000	7,300	7,900	8,000	7,950	8,000	8,200	7,900
Nonmanufacturing	86,150	86,000	87,050	88,650	90,800	92,650	92,750	94,400	94,150	94,100	92,750	92,350	91,000
Construction and mining	5,650	5,500	5,700	6,200	6,450	6,700	7,050	7,000	6,700	6,600	6,100	6,100	6,300
Transport., commun., and utils.	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,950	3,100	3,150	3,250	3,200	3,100	3,100	3,050	3,050
Trade - wholesale and retail	26,600	26,500	26,800	27,450	28,500	29,700	31,050	31,100	30,100	30,250	30,050	29,850	29,000
Finance, ins., and real estate	6,700	6,700	6,800	6,750	6,800	7,000	7,250	7,100	7,050	6,950	7,000	7,050	6,950
Services and other	19,050	19,200	19,200	20,050	20,750	21,850	22,700	22,900	22,150	21,300	20,400	20,200	20,800
Government	25,250	25,200	25,650	25,300	25,350	24,300	21,550	23,050	24,950	25,900	26,100	26,100	24,900
Federal	10,600	10,500	10,550	10,700	10,750	10,800	10,850	10,850	10,800	10,900	10,900	10,950	10,750
State	5,350	5,300	5,400	5,400	5,300	4,300	3,000	4,450	4,950	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,000
Local	9,300	9,400	9,700	9,200	9,300	9,200	7,700	7,750	9,200	9,500	9,700	9,650	9,150

BASED ON MARCH 1988 BENCHMARK

PORTSMOUTH-DOVER-ROCHESTER METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
1987 NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT (FINAL)

Industry	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Total Nonagricultural	102,850	102,750	104,000	106,850	109,300	111,850	112,400	112,550	112,100	111,450	110,600	111,450	108,950
Manufacturing	20,300	20,250	20,450	20,650	20,650	20,850	19,950	20,150	20,550	20,800	20,500	20,950	20,500
Durable Goods	12,250	12,300	12,400	12,600	12,750	12,800	12,350	12,700	12,750	13,000	12,850	13,050	12,650
Nondurable Goods	8,050	7,950	8,050	8,050	7,900	8,050	7,600	7,450	7,800	7,800	7,650	7,900	7,850
Nonmanufacturing	82,550	82,500	83,550	86,200	88,650	91,000	92,450	92,400	91,550	90,650	90,100	90,500	88,450
Construction and mining	5,500	5,300	5,400	5,850	6,200	6,500	6,800	6,800	6,600	6,700	6,500	6,300	6,200
Transport., commun., and utils.	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,900	2,900	3,100	3,000	2,900	2,900	2,950	2,900	2,900	2,900
Trade - wholesale and retail	26,000	25,800	26,150	27,150	28,300	29,950	31,600	31,450	29,900	28,800	28,700	29,250	28,600
Finance, ins., and real estate	6,200	6,200	6,200	6,300	6,400	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,600	6,550	6,600	6,400
Services and other	17,800	18,000	18,150	19,150	19,900	20,600	21,600	21,800	21,250	20,200	19,800	19,600	19,800
Government	24,250	24,400	24,850	24,850	24,950	24,350	22,950	22,950	24,400	25,400	25,650	25,850	24,550
Federal	10,000	10,000	10,100	10,400	10,450	10,550	10,600	10,600	10,600	10,750	10,750	10,750	10,450
State	5,250	5,300	5,500	5,400	5,300	4,300	4,450	4,500	4,700	5,400	5,500	5,500	5,100
Local	9,000	9,100	9,250	9,050	9,200	9,500	7,900	7,850	9,100	9,250	9,400	9,600	9,000

BASED ON MARCH 1988 BENCHMARK

NEW HAMPSHIRE AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS 1988
PRELIMINARY

Industry	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Manufacturing	41.2	39.6	40.8	41.0	40.6	40.6	39.7	39.9	40.5	40.4	40.4	41.1	40.5
Durable Goods	41.4	39.9	41.0	40.9	40.5	40.3	39.3	39.4	40.3	40.1	40.0	41.0	40.3
Lumber and wood products	38.5	37.3	38.2	38.5	39.2	38.6	34.3	37.0	38.5	37.2	37.4	38.3	37.8
Furniture and fixtures	41.5	39.0	41.0	40.9	41.3	40.6	40.8	40.8	40.4	42.0	40.6	41.7	40.9
Stone and clay products	42.2	38.5	41.4	44.1	42.1	41.0	41.3	42.3	42.9	42.1	42.2	41.6	41.8
Primary metal products	47.9	47.3	47.4	47.7	47.6	42.9	44.2	44.2	45.1	46.4	47.1	46.9	46.2
Fabricated metal products	43.1	40.2	42.5	42.3	40.2	41.1	40.4	41.3	42.1	42.4	41.2	42.5	41.6
Machinery (except electrical)	38.9	38.1	40.6	40.1	40.2	39.5	40.1	40.4	41.1	40.0	42.1	40.9	40.2
Electrical products	38.1	37.0	38.0	37.6	37.3	37.3	35.1	34.4	36.2	35.9	36.0	36.1	36.6
Miscellaneous products	38.9	38.1	40.6	40.1	40.2	39.5	40.1	40.4	41.1	40.0	42.1	40.9	40.2
Other durable goods	41.3	39.7	40.8	40.6	40.5	41.1	40.3	39.3	39.7	39.3	40.0	41.9	40.4
Nondurable Goods	40.8	39.1	40.4	41.1	40.7	41.3	40.7	41.1	41.0	41.2	41.3	41.3	40.8
Food and kindred products	40.5	36.6	37.9	39.3	40.8	42.1	40.9	39.7	39.4	37.9	42.2	40.2	39.8
Textile mill products	40.2	37.7	40.5	42.0	41.2	41.5	38.4	40.3	42.0	39.9	40.3	41.0	40.4
Apparel	37.6	33.1	33.8	32.6	35.1	36.2	34.1	36.9	38.2	36.2	38.4	36.8	35.8
Paper and allied products	47.2	47.8	48.4	49.3	48.6	50.9	50.3	50.1	49.5	51.4	47.7	49.2	49.2
Printing and publishing	41.0	38.3	39.3	38.6	38.1	38.3	38.7	37.9	38.5	39.3	39.1	39.7	38.9
Leather and leather products	33.3	33.3	33.6	34.7	34.9	34.9	37.2	35.3	34.5	35.0	34.5	34.6	34.6
Other nondurable goods	41.5	40.3	41.9	42.7	41.7	41.9	40.5	42.4	41.6	41.8	42.6	41.9	41.8

BASED ON MARCH 1988 BENCHMARK

NEW HAMPSHIRE AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS 1987
FINAL

Industry	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Manufacturing	41.7	41.5	41.3	40.8	41.2	41.3	40.3	40.8	40.6	41.4	41.9	42.3	41.2
Durable Goods	42.2	42.1	42.1	41.5	41.8	41.6	40.4	40.8	41.0	41.5	41.8	42.8	41.6
Lumber and wood products	40.5	38.7	39.1	38.3	38.8	38.4	37.5	39.0	38.3	39.7	38.8	35.9	38.9
Furniture and fixtures	42.8	42.1	39.7	39.2	40.7	41.8	41.6	41.9	40.9	42.1	41.1	41.7	41.3
Stone and clay products	41.4	42.3	44.4	43.1	44.2	39.9	42.1	41.4	42.8	42.6	43.1	43.1	42.5
Primary metal products	45.1	44.2	45.0	44.4	45.7	43.9	43.5	44.2	44.0	49.8	49.7	49.2	45.7
Fabricated metal products	42.3	42.1	42.1	41.0	42.1	42.2	41.4	43.1	40.6	43.3	43.9	44.4	42.4
Machinery (except electrical)	44.7	44.6	44.2	43.7	43.3	43.5	43.0	42.7	42.6	43.4	44.1	44.6	43.7
Electrical products	41.2	41.7	40.9	40.6	40.6	40.5	37.5	38.1	40.0	38.4	39.4	40.1	39.9
Miscellaneous products	39.0	38.3	42.6	39.2	39.4	40.0	40.6	41.1	38.8	41.3	36.1	40.5	39.8
Other durable goods	40.7	40.6	40.8	41.1	41.4	42.1	40.6	40.5	40.5	40.2	39.9	43.1	41.0
Nondurable Goods	40.4	40.2	39.8	39.1	40.0	40.7	40.0	40.7	39.7	41.3	42.1	41.2	40.4
Food and kindred products	41.0	39.8	40.7	38.7	42.1	43.1	42.8	39.8	39.3	41.6	41.5	43.0	41.1
Textile mill products	42.2	42.4	41.1	40.7	40.3	39.7	39.6	41.4	39.2	40.7	40.5	41.1	40.7
Apparel	37.5	37.3	33.5	34.1	35.9	36.5	35.5	38.5	38.8	37.7	38.8	37.2	36.8
Paper and allied products	46.0	47.1	47.2	46.4	46.5	50.2	49.1	48.9	47.4	53.5	52.1	51.7	48.8
Printing and publishing	38.8	38.7	37.3	36.6	36.8	37.5	38.6	37.9	38.4	38.6	39.6	40.2	38.3
Leather and leather products	34.8	34.1	34.9	35.0	36.5	37.2	36.3	36.7	35.0	34.9	35.6	33.6	35.4
Other nondurable goods	41.1	40.2	40.3	39.4	40.5	40.3	38.5	40.4	39.2	40.2	42.7	40.3	40.3

BASED ON MARCH 1988 BENCHMARK

MANCHESTER METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS 1988

PRELIMINARY

Industry	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Manufacturing Goods	40.1	37.7	39.9	39.5	40.2	40.7	38.7	36.0	39.1	38.7	39.4	40.1	39.2
Durable Goods	39.1	37.1	39.1	38.6	39.2	39.1	37.7	32.7	38.2	38.0	37.7	39.3	38.0
Machinery and electrical	40.1	38.2	40.1	39.4	40.6	40.1	38.3	30.1	39.8	39.2	39.1	41.0	38.8
Other durable goods	37.8	35.7	37.7	37.5	37.2	37.7	37.0	36.4	36.1	36.3	35.8	36.9	36.9
Nondurable Goods	41.8	38.8	41.3	41.1	42.0	43.4	40.2	41.5	40.7	40.0	42.1	41.5	41.2
Textiles and apparel	39.2	36.9	38.8	39.5	39.8	42.1	37.5	40.7	41.7	41.0	41.8	39.7	39.9
Other nondurable goods	42.7	39.6	42.2	41.7	42.7	43.8	41.1	41.7	40.3	39.7	42.3	42.1	41.7

BASED ON MARCH 1988 BENCHMARK

MANCHESTER METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS 1987

FINAL

Industry	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Manufacturing Goods	40.8	40.8	40.0	40.0	40.2	40.4	39.3	40.6	40.0	40.3	40.7	41.2	40.4
Durable Goods	41.1	40.6	40.4	40.2	39.9	40.0	39.3	39.9	39.5	39.3	39.4	40.2	40.0
Machinery and electrical	41.6	41.0	41.7	40.2	40.4	40.6	39.4	40.3	39.5	39.1	40.1	41.0	40.4
Other durable goods	40.4	40.0	38.9	40.1	39.2	39.3	39.2	39.4	39.5	39.5	38.7	39.3	39.5
Nondurable Goods	40.3	41.1	39.2	39.6	40.7	41.2	39.4	41.8	40.8	42.1	42.9	43.0	41.0
Textiles and apparel	41.0	41.0	36.8	37.3	37.7	37.7	37.9	41.2	40.3	40.1	40.3	38.7	39.2
Other nondurable goods	40.0	41.1	40.3	40.6	42.0	42.7	40.0	42.0	41.0	42.9	44.0	44.5	41.8

BASED ON MARCH 1988 BENCHMARK

NASHUA PRIMARY METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS 1988
PRELIMINARY

Industry	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Manufacturing	41.4	39.6	40.5	40.7	41.1	40.5	39.3	39.7	40.1	40.3	40.3	42.6	40.5
Durable Goods	41.7	40.3	41.1	41.1	41.6	41.0	39.8	40.2	40.8	41.0	40.5	43.1	41.0
Machinery and electrical	40.7	39.5	40.4	40.2	40.2	40.0	38.8	39.4	40.0	40.5	39.5	41.8	40.1
Other durable goods	43.8	42.4	42.7	43.1	44.8	43.2	42.0	42.0	42.5	42.1	42.5	45.8	43.1
Nondurable Goods	40.6	37.1	38.3	39.2	39.2	39.0	37.4	37.6	37.8	37.4	39.7	41.0	38.7

BASED ON MARCH 1988 BENCHMARK

NASHUA PRIMARY METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS 1987
FINAL

Industry	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Manufacturing	42.3	42.2	43.0	42.2	42.2	42.4	40.9	40.3	41.5	41.2	42.1	42.7	41.9
Durable Goods	43.0	43.0	43.9	43.1	43.1	43.0	41.2	40.8	42.1	41.9	42.5	43.5	42.6
Machinery and electrical	42.3	42.5	42.4	42.4	42.3	42.4	40.7	39.7	41.5	41.2	41.9	42.5	41.8
Other durable goods	44.4	44.2	46.8	44.4	44.6	44.2	42.3	42.9	43.0	43.8	44.0	45.8	44.2
Nondurable Goods	39.7	39.0	39.5	38.4	38.9	39.9	39.5	38.3	39.3	38.1	40.4	40.2	39.3

BASED ON MARCH 1988 BENCHMARK

PORTSMOUTH-DOVER-ROCHESTER MSA AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS 1988

PRELIMINARY

Industry	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Manufacturing	41.4	39.4	41.1	41.8	41.2	40.4	40.0	40.8	41.4	41.5	42.5	42.5	41.0
Durable Goods	41.7	39.5	40.9	41.1	40.5	39.3	40.0	40.3	41.3	41.1	42.5	42.1	41.3
Nondurable Goods	41.0	39.3	41.3	43.0	42.3	41.9	40.1	41.6	41.6	42.2	42.5	43.1	41.7

BASED ON MARCH 1988 BENCHMARK

PORTSMOUTH-DOVER-ROCHESTER MSA AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS 1987

FINAL

Industry	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Manufacturing	39.8	40.0	40.9	39.4	39.8	39.9	39.3	39.7	39.6	41.0	41.2	40.9	40.1
Durable Goods	40.8	40.9	42.2	40.6	41.2	41.1	40.7	40.6	40.1	41.0	40.6	41.9	41.0
Nondurable Goods	38.4	38.7	39.1	37.5	37.7	38.2	37.2	38.2	38.8	40.9	42.2	39.4	38.9

BASED ON MARCH 1988 BENCHMARK

NEW HAMPSHIRE AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS 1988
PRELIMINARY

Industry	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Manufacturing	$388.93	$373.03	$386.78	$392.78	$390.17	$393.01	$390.25	$389.82	$399.33	$404.81	$403.60	$413.06	$393.80
Durable Goods	397.44	381.44	394.83	396.32	394.88	395.34	390.25	390.06	403.81	406.21	406.00	418.61	397.36
Lumber and wood products	312.24	294.67	309.42	305.31	313.99	313.43	293.27	307.47	331.49	335.92	328.75	338.19	316.01
Furniture and fixtures	311.67	288.21	296.84	305.11	314.29	309.37	313.34	317.02	317.95	325.08	312.62	324.01	311.25
Stone and clay products	366.72	338.42	367.63	386.76	385.64	370.64	375.42	387.89	394.68	389.00	385.71	381.89	377.45
Primary metal products	462.24	465.91	464.99	464.12	464.58	435.86	441.56	441.56	455.96	462.14	488.90	475.57	460.15
Fabricated metal products	415.92	379.89	407.15	409.46	394.76	405.66	399.96	411.35	427.74	429.51	415.71	434.35	411.01
Machinery (except electrical)	436.70	420.46	423.04	425.86	424.00	429.86	429.68	437.18	441.66	440.15	438.42	460.58	434.02
Electrical products	389.00	377.03	393.68	393.67	393.14	395.75	380.13	371.52	393.49	397.05	398.88	406.13	390.89
Miscellaneous products	321.70	298.32	336.17	336.44	341.70	330.62	336.84	325.62	348.12	368.00	355.32	356.69	338.08
Other durable goods	396.89	382.31	399.02	396.26	390.42	397.85	394.94	384.35	391.05	387.11	397.20	418.16	394.71
Nondurable Goods	369.65	355.42	369.26	383.46	378.92	388.63	391.53	390.45	390.32	403.35	398.55	400.20	384.74
Food and kindred products	434.16	417.97	406.67	467.67	467.57	479.52	495.71	502.21	464.92	496.11	530.03	488.43	469.25
Textile mill products	318.79	293.68	324.00	336.00	330.84	340.30	306.05	329.25	349.44	337.16	334.89	343.17	328.45
Apparel	245.53	219.45	219.02	228.85	236.57	245.44	242.79	250.18	258.61	257.02	265.34	250.98	243.44
Paper and allied products	505.04	509.07	516.91	538.85	525.37	545.65	563.36	549.60	544.01	583.39	525.65	545.14	537.76
Printing and publishing	397.70	370.74	383.18	378.28	377.57	384.53	392.03	385.82	389.62	405.97	415.24	417.64	391.72
Leather and leather products	191.14	193.14	196.56	207.16	209.40	211.84	240.68	211.80	215.63	217.35	214.59	212.79	209.33
Other nondurable goods	388.86	372.37	395.96	403.52	397.82	408.11	388.80	404.50	402.69	407.55	403.42	404.75	398.20

BASED ON MARCH 1988 BENCHMARK

NEW HAMPSHIRE AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS 1987
FINAL

Industry	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Manufacturing	$375.72	$375.99	$377.90	$376.99	$380.28	$384.09	$379.63	$381.89	$387.73	$387.09	$393.02	$400.58	$382.75
Durable Goods	389.51	358.58	392.79	389.27	393.34	393.95	389.46	389.23	399.34	392.18	396.26	406.60	393.12
Lumber and wood products	298.08	287.54	295.99	301.42	304.19	299.14	299.25	305.76	311.38	322.76	309.62	331.17	305.37
Furniture and fixtures	294.04	303.12	295.37	298.70	299.96	309.74	304.51	318.02	304.71	312.80	312.36	312.33	305.21
Stone and clay products	366.39	370.13	392.94	390.92	389.40	365.48	374.27	368.05	386.91	374.88	375.40	372.82	376.98
Primary metal products	438.82	429.62	437.40	427.13	446.03	425.83	424.13	431.83	421.52	456.17	454.26	429.02	434.61
Fabricated metal products	391.28	389.00	388.16	378.43	387.32	395.41	393.30	398.24	380.02	392.73	408.27	421.80	393.90
Machinery (except electrical)	420.18	421.47	418.57	419.52	419.58	421.08	416.24	417.18	420.04	430.96	441.00	439.31	423.89
Electrical products	411.59	412.83	413.09	408.84	410.06	413.10	403.50	399.29	437.20	387.84	396.36	408.22	408.18
Miscellaneous products	274.56	275.53	311.83	291.26	296.29	312.40	322.77	311.54	306.52	319.25	290.61	328.46	304.47
Other durable goods	376.88	372.71	382.70	381.82	389.16	397.85	386.11	384.75	385.97	387.93	381.44	414.62	387.45
Nondurable Goods	345.42	349.74	348.25	348.38	352.80	363.45	357.60	364.27	361.67	377.07	385.64	386.87	361.18
Food and kindred products	399.34	415.91	423.28	425.31	461.00	475.39	469.52	466.85	466.88	491.71	514.60	512.99	459.50
Textile mill products	326.63	324.36	313.18	315.02	298.62	304.10	300.96	315.88	313.21	319.09	311.85	320.17	313.39
Apparel	234.00	233.13	209.04	214.15	229.04	241.63	228.98	249.87	254.76	248.44	253.36	245.89	236.99
Paper and allied products	454.02	477.59	477.66	478.38	490.11	529.61	520.95	516.38	510.02	571.92	560.60	561.46	511.91
Printing and publishing	359.29	354.11	349.50	349.53	344.08	355.50	364.38	360.43	369.41	369.40	380.56	399.19	363.47
Leather and leather products	202.88	200.17	204.17	206.85	214.26	220.97	207.27	217.63	207.90	208.35	210.40	192.86	207.80
Other nondurable goods	368.67	369.84	371.16	368.78	374.63	373.58	358.82	371.28	363.38	370.64	396.68	399.78	373.98

BASED ON MARCH 1988 BENCHMARK

MANCHESTER METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS 1988

PRELIMINARY

Industry	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Manufacturing Goods	$396.19	$372.10	$395.01	$394.61	$400.39	$406.19	$395.90	$352.44	$397.26	$404.42	$410.55	$414.23	$395.14
Durable Goods	401.17	380.65	399.60	395.26	403.37	402.34	400.37	326.67	403.01	410.78	409.80	422.08	395.96
Machinery and electrical	409.42	388.88	409.02	405.82	421.83	417.44	410.96	297.99	428.25	435.90	437.53	451.82	408.56
Other durable goods	390.47	369.85	386.05	380.63	377.58	381.15	387.76	366.91	369.66	375.71	372.32	380.81	378.96
Nondurable Goods	385.40	355.80	386.16	393.33	395.22	412.73	387.93	395.08	389.09	394.80	410.05	402.55	392.64
Textiles and apparel	301.06	280.81	301.86	312.84	317.60	357.43	302.25	342.69	351.95	351.37	352.37	331.10	325.19
Other nondurable goods	415.90	384.12	416.09	420.75	421.02	430.55	415.93	412.00	400.99	409.70	430.61	426.47	415.75

BASED ON MARCH 1988 BENCHMARK

MANCHESTER METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS 1987

FINAL

Industry	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Manufacturing Goods	$372.91	$372.50	$368.40	$365.60	$369.44	$375.72	$373.35	$379.20	$383.60	$391.31	$396.83	$407.88	$379.73
Durable Goods	393.74	386.11	386.22	381.10	383.44	383.40	391.43	391.02	396.19	400.86	402.67	410.84	392.80
Machinery and electrical	402.69	393.60	401.15	387.93	389.46	397.47	392.03	396.96	396.58	404.29	414.63	422.71	399.96
Other durable goods	382.59	375.60	368.77	371.73	374.36	377.28	391.27	384.15	395.79	396.58	390.10	396.93	383.94
Nondurable Goods	339.73	349.35	335.94	337.79	344.73	354.73	341.99	358.64	360.67	375.53	385.67	401.19	357.11
Textiles and apparel	305.45	302.58	270.11	269.68	271.44	283.88	283.11	303.23	306.28	305.96	301.04	291.80	291.26
Other nondurable goods	355.20	371.54	367.54	367.43	377.58	385.15	365.60	381.36	383.76	403.69	420.64	440.55	385.40

BASED ON MARCH 1988 BENCHMARK

NASHUA PRIMARY METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS 1988
PRELIMINARY

Industry	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Manufacturing	$473.20	$456.19	$462.51	$475.38	$475.53	$474.66	$464.53	$472.83	$482.40	$496.90	$495.69	$526.54	$479.52
Durable Goods	489.14	469.90	480.05	486.21	487.14	481.34	470.04	475.97	492.86	506.76	500.18	537.46	483.54
Machinery and electrical	516.89	500.86	510.66	514.16	513.35	511.20	495.48	512.20	526.40	545.13	535.23	576.84	521.30
Other durable goods	420.92	398.56	409.07	421.09	428.74	413.86	408.66	396.06	421.18	425.21	421.60	453.42	418.50
Nondurable Goods	417.77	408.10	399.09	435.12	431.98	453.57	443.19	458.72	446.42	456.28	480.37	488.72	443.12

BASED ON MARCH 1988 BENCHMARK

NASHUA PRIMARY METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS 1987
FINAL

Industry	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Manufacturing	$467.42	$473.06	$484.61	$476.44	$477.28	$479.54	$466.67	$455.39	$478.08	$483.28	$490.04	$496.17	$477.24
Durable Goods	486.76	489.77	503.97	492.20	493.50	488.91	475.04	462.67	484.15	494.00	494.70	510.69	489.47
Machinery and electrical	524.94	527.85	534.66	525.34	525.37	521.94	506.72	486.33	515.85	528.60	531.71	538.05	522.08
Other durable goods	405.37	414.15	442.73	426.68	427.27	419.90	407.77	409.27	423.55	413.47	414.04	441.97	420.78
Nondurable Goods	392.63	407.16	410.80	410.50	416.23	441.69	431.74	427.81	456.67	437.01	471.47	448.63	429.55

BASED ON MARCH 1988 BENCHMARK

PORTSMOUTH-DOVER-ROCHESTER MSA AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS 1988

PRELIMINARY

Industry	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Manufacturing	$379.22	$359.72	$379.76	$385.40	$383.16	$380.57	$379.60	$378.62	$385.43	$389.69	$399.08	$405.88	$384.40
Durable Goods	405.74	389.47	404.50	401.16	399.74	396.93	404.40	400.99	408.46	411.41	427.56	426.06	406.37
Nondurable Goods	339.48	316.37	342.38	361.63	357.86	354.06	340.05	344.03	350.69	357.43	356.73	376.89	349.86

BASED ON MARCH 1988 BENCHMARK

PORTSMOUTH-DOVER-ROCHESTER MSA AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS 1987

FINAL

Industry	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Manufacturing	$361.78	$366.40	$375.05	$363.66	$368.95	$376.26	$370.21	$370.00	$362.74	$371.87	$377.80	$381.19	$370.12
Durable Goods	404.74	403.68	418.62	403.97	414.88	419.63	414.73	408.44	392.98	396.47	397.07	399.73	406.31
Nondurable Goods	301.06	312.31	312.80	303.00	299.34	312.09	301.32	305.60	318.94	331.70	347.31	352.53	316.65

BASED ON MARCH 1988 BENCHMARK

NEW HAMPSHIRE AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS 1988
PRELIMINARY

Industry	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Manufacturing	$9.44	$9.42	$9.48	$9.58	$9.61	$9.68	$9.83	$9.77	$9.86	$10.02	$9.99	$10.05	$9.73
Durable Goods	9.60	9.56	9.63	9.69	9.75	9.81	9.93	9.90	10.02	10.13	10.15	10.21	9.86
Lumber and wood products	8.11	7.90	8.10	7.93	8.01	8.12	8.55	8.31	8.61	9.03	8.79	8.83	8.36
Furniture and fixtures	7.51	7.39	7.24	7.46	7.61	7.62	7.68	7.77	7.87	7.74	7.70	7.77	7.61
Stone and clay products	8.69	8.79	8.88	8.77	9.16	9.04	9.09	9.17	9.20	9.24	9.14	9.18	9.03
Primary metal products	9.65	9.85	9.81	9.73	9.76	10.16	9.99	9.99	10.11	9.96	10.38	10.14	9.96
Fabricated metal products	9.65	9.45	9.58	9.68	9.82	9.87	9.90	9.96	10.16	10.13	10.09	10.22	9.88
Machinery (except electrical)	9.88	9.87	9.77	9.95	10.00	10.02	10.11	10.12	10.20	10.26	10.34	10.35	10.07
Electrical products	10.21	10.19	10.36	10.47	10.54	10.61	10.83	10.80	10.87	11.06	11.08	11.25	10.68
Miscellaneous products	8.27	7.83	8.28	8.39	8.50	8.37	8.40	8.06	8.47	9.20	8.44	8.72	8.41
Other durable goods	9.61	9.63	9.78	9.76	9.64	9.68	9.80	9.78	9.85	9.85	9.93	9.98	9.77
Nondurable Goods	9.06	9.09	9.14	9.33	9.31	9.41	9.62	9.50	9.52	9.79	9.65	9.69	9.43
Food and kindred products	10.72	11.42	10.73	11.90	11.46	11.39	12.12	12.65	11.80	13.09	12.56	12.15	11.82
Textile mill products	7.93	7.79	8.00	8.00	8.03	8.20	7.97	8.17	8.32	8.45	8.31	8.37	8.13
Apparel	6.53	6.63	6.48	7.02	6.74	6.78	7.12	6.78	6.77	7.10	6.91	6.82	6.80
Paper and allied products	10.70	10.65	10.68	10.93	10.81	10.72	11.20	10.97	10.99	11.35	11.02	11.08	10.93
Printing and publishing	9.70	9.68	9.75	9.80	9.91	10.04	10.13	10.18	10.12	10.33	10.62	10.52	10.07
Leather and leather products	5.74	5.80	5.85	5.97	6.00	6.07	6.47	6.00	6.25	6.21	6.22	6.15	6.05
Other nondurable goods	9.37	9.24	9.45	9.45	9.54	9.74	9.60	9.54	9.68	9.75	9.47	9.66	9.55

BASED ON MARCH 1988 BENCHMARK

NEW HAMPSHIRE AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS 1987
FINAL

Industry	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Manufacturing	$9.01	$9.06	$9.15	$9.24	$9.23	$9.30	$9.42	$9.36	$9.55	$9.35	$9.38	$9.47	$9.29
Durable Goods	9.23	9.23	9.33	9.38	9.41	9.47	9.64	9.54	9.74	9.45	9.48	9.50	9.45
Lumber and wood products	7.36	7.43	7.57	7.87	7.84	7.79	7.98	7.84	8.13	8.13	7.98	8.30	7.85
Furniture and fixtures	6.87	7.20	7.44	7.62	7.37	7.41	7.32	7.59	7.45	7.43	7.60	7.49	7.39
Stone and clay products	8.85	8.75	8.85	9.07	8.81	9.16	8.89	8.89	9.04	8.80	8.71	8.65	8.87
Primary metal products	9.73	9.72	9.72	9.62	9.76	9.70	9.75	9.77	9.58	9.16	9.14	8.72	9.51
Fabricated metal products	9.25	9.24	9.22	9.23	9.20	9.37	9.50	9.24	9.36	9.07	9.30	9.50	9.29
Machinery (except electrical)	9.40	9.45	9.47	9.60	9.69	9.68	9.68	9.77	9.86	9.93	10.00	9.85	9.70
Electrical products	9.99	9.90	10.10	10.07	10.10	10.20	10.76	10.48	10.93	10.10	10.06	10.18	10.23
Miscellaneous products	7.04	7.22	7.32	7.43	7.52	7.81	7.95	7.58	7.90	7.73	8.05	8.11	7.65
Other durable goods	9.26	9.18	9.38	9.29	9.40	9.45	9.51	9.50	9.53	9.65	9.56	9.62	9.45
Nondurable Goods	8.55	8.70	8.75	8.91	8.82	8.93	8.94	8.95	9.11	9.13	9.16	9.39	8.94
Food and kindred products	9.74	10.45	10.40	10.99	10.95	11.03	10.97	11.73	11.88	11.82	12.40	11.93	11.18
Textile mill products	7.74	7.65	7.62	7.74	7.41	7.66	7.60	7.63	7.99	7.84	7.70	7.79	7.70
Apparel	6.24	6.25	6.24	6.28	6.38	6.62	6.45	6.49	6.60	6.59	6.53	6.61	6.44
Paper and allied products	9.87	10.14	10.12	10.31	10.54	10.55	10.61	10.56	10.76	10.69	10.76	10.86	10.49
Printing and publishing	9.26	9.15	9.37	9.55	9.35	9.48	9.44	9.51	9.82	9.57	9.61	9.93	9.49
Leather and leather products	5.83	5.87	5.85	5.91	5.87	5.94	5.71	5.93	5.94	5.97	5.91	5.74	5.87
Other nondurable goods	8.97	9.20	9.21	9.36	9.25	9.27	9.32	9.19	9.27	9.22	9.29	9.92	9.28

BASED ON MARCH 1988 BENCHMARK

MANCHESTER METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS 1988

PRELIMINARY

Industry	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Manufacturing	$9.88	$9.87	$9.90	$9.99	$9.96	$9.98	$10.23	$9.79	$10.16	$10.45	$10.42	$10.33	$10.08
Durable Goods	10.26	10.26	10.22	10.24	10.29	10.29	10.62	9.99	10.55	10.81	10.87	10.74	10.42
Machinery and electrical	10.21	10.18	10.20	10.30	10.39	10.41	10.73	9.90	10.76	11.12	11.19	11.02	10.53
Other durable goods	10.33	10.36	10.24	10.15	10.15	10.11	10.48	10.08	10.24	10.35	10.40	10.32	10.27
Nondurable Goods	9.22	9.17	9.35	9.57	9.41	9.51	9.65	9.52	9.56	9.87	9.74	9.70	9.53
Textiles and apparel	7.68	7.61	7.78	7.92	7.98	8.49	8.06	8.42	8.44	8.57	8.43	8.34	8.15
Other nondurable goods	9.74	9.70	9.86	10.09	9.86	9.83	10.12	9.88	9.95	10.32	10.18	10.13	9.97

BASED ON MARCH 1988 BENCHMARK

MANCHESTER METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS 1987

FINAL

Industry	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Manufacturing	$9.14	$9.13	$9.21	$9.14	$9.19	$9.30	$9.50	$9.34	$9.59	$9.71	$9.75	$9.90	$9.41
Durable Goods	9.58	9.51	9.56	9.48	9.61	9.71	9.96	9.80	10.03	10.20	10.22	10.22	9.82
Machinery and electrical	9.68	9.60	9.62	9.65	9.64	9.79	9.95	9.85	10.04	10.34	10.34	10.31	9.90
Other durable goods	9.47	9.39	9.48	9.27	9.55	9.60	9.98	9.75	10.02	10.04	10.08	10.10	9.72
Nondurable Goods	8.43	8.50	8.57	8.53	8.47	8.61	8.68	8.58	8.84	8.92	8.99	9.33	8.71
Textiles and apparel	7.45	7.38	7.34	7.23	7.20	7.53	7.47	7.36	7.60	7.63	7.47	7.54	7.43
Other nondurable goods	8.88	9.04	9.12	9.05	8.99	9.02	9.14	9.08	9.36	9.41	9.56	9.90	9.22

BASED ON MARCH 1988 BENCHMARK

NASHUA PRIMARY METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS 1988

PRELIMINARY

Industry	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Manufacturing	$11.43	$11.52	$11.42	$11.68	$11.57	$11.72	$11.82	$11.91	$12.03	$12.33	$12.30	$12.36	$11.84
Durable Goods	11.73	11.66	11.68	11.83	11.71	11.74	11.81	11.84	12.08	12.36	12.35	12.47	11.94
Machinery and electrical	12.70	12.68	12.64	12.79	12.77	12.78	12.77	13.00	13.16	13.46	13.56	13.80	13.00
Other durable goods	9.61	9.40	9.58	9.77	9.57	9.58	9.73	9.43	9.91	10.10	9.92	9.90	9.71
Nondurable Goods	10.29	11.00	10.42	11.10	11.02	11.63	11.85	12.20	11.81	12.20	12.10	11.92	11.45

BASED ON MARCH 1988 BENCHMARK

NASHUA PRIMARY METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS 1987

FINAL

Industry	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Manufacturing	$11.05	$11.21	$11.27	$11.29	$11.31	$11.31	$11.41	$11.30	$11.52	$11.73	$11.64	$11.62	$11.39
Durable Goods	11.32	11.35	11.48	11.42	11.45	11.37	11.53	11.34	11.5	11.79	11.64	11.74	11.49
Machinery and electrical	12.41	12.42	12.61	12.39	12.42	12.31	12.45	12.25	12.43	12.83	12.69	12.66	12.49
Other durable goods	9.13	9.37	9.46	9.61	9.58	9.50	9.64	9.54	9.85	9.44	9.41	9.65	9.52
Nondurable Goods	9.89	10.44	10.4	10.69	10.7	11.07	10.93	11.17	11.62	11.47	11.67	11.16	10.93

BASED ON MARCH 1988 BENCHMARK

PORTSMOUTH-DOVER-ROCHESTER METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS 1988

PRELIMINARY

Industry	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Manufacturing	$9.16	$9.13	$9.24	$9.22	$9.30	$9.42	$9.49	$9.28	$9.31	$9.39	$9.39	$9.55	$9.33
Durable Goods	9.73	9.86	9.89	9.76	9.87	10.10	10.11	9.95	9.89	10.01	10.06	10.12	9.95
Nondurable Goods	8.28	8.05	8.29	8.41	8.46	8.45	8.48	8.27	8.43	8.47	8.37	8.74	8.39

BASED ON MARCH 1988 BENCHMARK

PORTSMOUTH-DOVER-ROCHESTER METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS 1987

FINAL

Industry	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Manufacturing	$9.09	$9.16	$9.17	$9.23	$9.27	$9.43	$9.42	$9.32	$9.16	$9.07	$9.17	$9.32	$9.23
Durable Goods	9.92	9.87	9.92	9.95	10.07	10.21	10.19	10.06	9.80	9.67	9.78	9.54	9.91
Nondurable Goods	7.84	8.07	8.00	8.08	7.94	8.17	8.10	8.00	8.22	8.11	9.23	8.95	8.14

BASED ON MARCH 1988 BENCHMARK

55205-1

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

A Monthly Report by the NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
Prepared in Coordination with the UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

May 1989
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Unemployment Rate Drops to 2.7% in March, Up Only 0.1% from Year Ago.

The New Hampshire unemployment rate dropped slightly to 2.7 percent in March. This represents a 0.1 percent decline from the 2.8 percent rate observed in February, and an increase of 0.1 percent from the 2.6 percent level in March 1988. Compared to February levels, the civilian labor force in March grew by 2,220 workers. Unemployment over the month declined by 540 workers, and employment expanded by 2,760. The decline in unemployment combined with the increase in both employment and the labor force over the month caused the unemployment rate to drop slightly. Estimates of March wage and salary employment indicated minor decreases in manufacturing employment (-250), as well as continued seasonal drops in trade (-300). Construction employment was estimated to rise slightly (+400) over the month.

The New Hampshire civilian labor force in March 1989 was estimated to be 16,820 above the level twelve months earlier. The number of unemployed workers has increased 1,410 over the same period.

Most labor market areas in New Hampshire showed little change in unemployment rates from February to March. Six labor market areas registered lower unemployment rates in March than in February, four areas experienced increases, and two areas remained the same. The largest percentage point changes were in the Berlin Labor Market Area (LMA), up 0.4 percentage points to 2.8 percent, and the Salem area, which is the New Hampshire portion of the Lawrence-Haverhill Massachusetts Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA), down 0.6 percentage points to 3.6 percent. Compared to a year earlier, four areas had lower unemployment rates, while eight areas had higher unemployment rates. Most changes were relatively minor.

February Unemployment Rate Lowest in Nation

New Hampshire in February again registered the lowest unemployment rate in the nation. The New Hampshire rate was 2.8 percent, followed by Nebraska at 3.1 percent. Unemployment rates in other New England states ranged from 3.5 percent for both Vermont and Connecticut to 4.6 percent for Maine. The highest unemployment rates nationally were reported for Louisiana at 11.7 percent and Alaska at 10.1 percent.

Employment Trends in New Hampshire

According to sample-based estimates, nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased by 550 from January to February. Manufacturing employment was estimated to have declined 250 over the month, the result of minor and mixed changes in both the durable goods (-200) and nondurable goods (-50) sectors. This was offset by an increase of 800 in nonmanufacturing employment. Within nonmanufacturing groups, government increased by 650 over the month, spurred by an estimated 700 employment increase in the local government sector. Construction gained an estimated 400 employees over February, while the wholesale and retail trade industries declined by 300 employees.

Comparing March 1989 levels to figures for March 1988, nonagricultural employment has increased by an estimated 11,150 workers. The vast majority of this increase has been concentrated in the nonmanufacturing sector. Manufacturing employment has increased by about 650 workers, while the other 10,500 workers were in nonmanufacturing industries. There have been, however, major shifts within the nonmanufacturing sector. Construction employment is estimated to be about 2,350 workers lower than twelve months earlier, while trade (+4,200) and services (+4,450) have apparently continued to expand.

(For more detailed changes from one-month and twelve-months earlier, please refer to the table on page 4.)

Unemployment in New Hampshire declined from 17,270 in February to 16,730 in March. A year earlier, for March 1988, unemployment was estimated to be 15,320.

Keene and Claremont Areas Lowest in Unemployment Rate

The lowest area unemployment rate in March was calculated for the Keene Labor Market Area (LMA) (1.5 percent). The Claremont LMA followed next (2.0 percent). Highest rates were found in the Unattached Estimating Area (4.6 percent) and the New Hampshire portion of the Lowell, Massachusetts Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA), consisting of Pelham (4.3 percent).

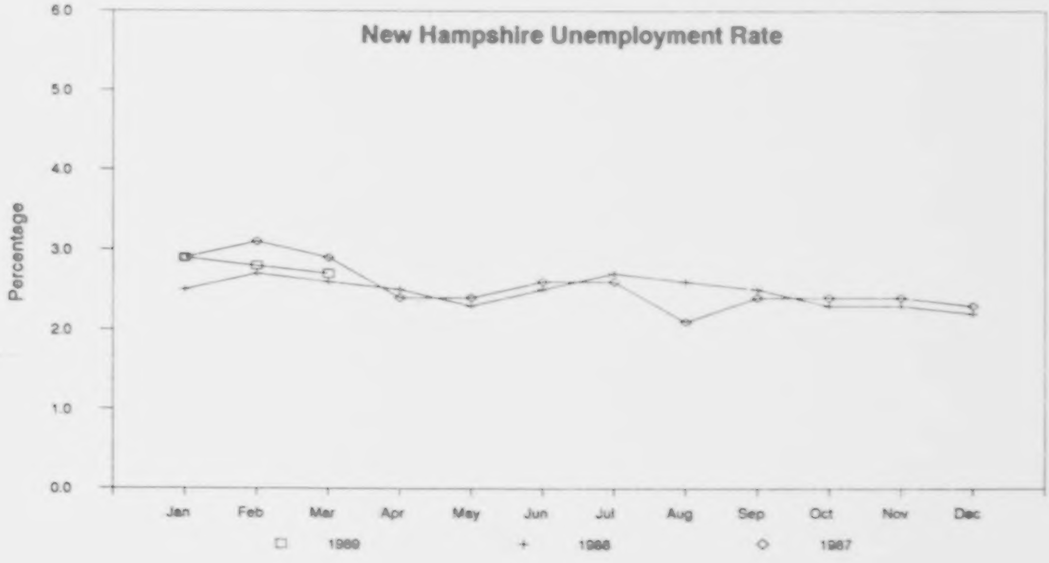
Manufacturing Sector Average Weekly Hours and Average Hourly Earnings Rise Slightly; Average Weekly Earnings Up Modestly.

Average weekly earnings rose slightly (+$4.72) for manufacturing production workers from February to March. Average hourly earnings were $0.09 higher in March, and average weekly hours rose from 41.2 to 41.3 hours. Compared to a year earlier, average hourly earnings have increased by $0.58, average weekly hours have increased by 0.5 hours, and average weekly earnings have increased by $28.70.

Average hourly earnings were estimated to be highest in the Food and Kindred Products industry ($11.36) in the nondurable goods sector. Average weekly earnings were highest in the Paper and Allied Products Industry ($486.18), also in the nondurable goods sector. Average weekly hours were greatest in the Primary Metal Products industry (45.2) in the durable goods sector.

Notes: These unemployment rates were calculated using the new methodology adopted in January 1989. They are not directly comparable to monthly rates published prior to that time.

Although monthly changes are included in this publication, it should be noted that these figures are not seasonally adjusted. Over-the-month comparisons may be affected by seasonal changes and thus could present misleading representation of underlying trends. To eliminate bias, it is more useful to compare any non-seasonally-adjusted statistic with that of twelve months earlier.



TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE BY AREA AND COUNTY*

	UNEMPLOYMENT								CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE				
	March 1989		February 1989		March 1988		Numerical Change From Previous:		March 1989	February 1989	March 1988	Numerical Change From Previous:	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Month	Year				Month	Year
United States**	6,378	5.2	6,883	5.6	7,090	5.9	(505)	(712)	122,223	121,906	119,957	317	2,266
New Hampshire	16,730	2.7	17,270	2.8	15,320	2.6	(540)	1,410	610,390	608,170	593,570	2,220	16,820
Berlin LMA	750	2.8	650	2.4	700	2.7	100	50	26,650	26,630	25,760	20	890
Claremont LMA	820	2.0	750	1.8	1,270	3.1	70	(450)	42,030	42,140	40,940	(110)	1,090
Concord LMA	1,490	2.7	1,530	2.8	1,240	2.4	(40)	250	54,690	54,280	51,700	410	2,990
Keene LMA	650	1.5	760	1.8	750	1.8	(110)	(100)	42,940	42,960	41,030	(20)	1,910
Laconia LMA	1,630	3.0	1,700	3.1	1,250	2.4	(70)	380	55,170	54,970	51,930	200	3,240
Littleton LMA	610	3.1	610	3.0	470	2.5	0	140	19,770	20,050	19,020	(280)	750
Manchester MSA	2,110	2.5	2,360	2.8	1,900	2.2	(250)	210	85,590	85,230	85,140	360	450
Nashua PMSA	2,970	3.0	2,830	2.8	2,380	2.4	140	590	100,630	100,080	100,030	550	600
NH portion Lawrence-Haverhill, Ma PMSA***	1,870	3.6	2,210	4.2	2,060	3.9	(340)	(190)	52,440	52,120	52,310	390	790
Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester NH + Me MSA	3,140	2.4	3,330	2.5	2,800	2.2	(190)	340	133,160	133,120	128,640	40	4,520
Unattached Estimating Area	990	4.6	970	4.6	790	3.8	20	200	21,350	20,960	20,560	390	790
NH portion Lowell Ma PMSA	240	4.3	240	4.3	270	5.0	0	(30)	5,520	5,520	5,390	0	130
Counties													
Belknap	810	2.8	870	3.1	620	2.3	(60)	190	28,470	28,390	26,810	80	1,660
Carroll	600	3.1	560	2.9	390	2.1	40	210	19,420	19,350	18,440	70	980
Cheshire	560	1.5	670	1.8	710	1.9	(110)	(150)	38,250	38,280	36,610	(30)	1,640
Coos	630	3.0	590	2.8	650	3.2	40	(20)	20,850	20,920	20,220	(70)	630
Grafton	1,070	2.5	1,040	2.4	840	2.0	30	230	43,230	43,440	41,330	(210)	1,900
Hillsborough	5,280	2.8	5,330	2.9	4,410	2.4	(50)	870	187,410	186,380	185,460	1,030	1,950
Merrimack	1,680	2.6	1,800	2.8	1,460	2.3	(120)	220	65,500	65,160	62,390	340	3,110
Rockingham	4,040	3.2	4,400	3.5	3,950	3.2	(360)	90	126,280	125,510	123,870	770	2,410
Strafford	1,560	2.6	1,580	2.7	1,320	2.3	(20)	240	59,490	59,230	57,260	260	2,230
Sullivan	500	2.3	430	2.0	970	4.6	70	(470)	21,490	21,510	21,180	(20)	310

* *NH estimates based on the Bureau of Labor Statistics "43 step handbook method" adjusted to the Current Population Survey (CPS) estimates.*

** *In thousands, not seasonally adjusted.*

*** *New Hampshire Portion of the Lawrence-Haverhill, Massachusetts Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area which includes Salem and twelve small towns.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, TOTAL EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT AS OF THE MIDDLE OF THE MONTH

	Number of Workers			Numerical Change * From Previous:	
	March 1989	February 1989	March 1988	Month	Year
Labor Force Data **					
Civilian Labor Force	610,390	608,170	593,570	2,220	16,820
Unemployment	16,730	17,270	15,320	(540)	1,410
Percent of Labor Force	2.7	2.8	2.6	----	----
Employment Total	593,660	590,900	578,250	2,760	15,410
Persons Involved in Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0
Employment by Industry ***					
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT	527,100	526,550	515,950	550	11,150
MANUFACTURING	119,150	119,400	118,500	(250)	650
Durable Goods	83,200	83,400	82,700	(200)	500
Lumber and wood products	5,650	5,750	5,800	(100)	(150)
Furniture and fixtures	1,400	1,400	1,600	0	(200)
Stone and clay products	3,400	3,400	3,450	0	(50)
Primary metal products	4,600	4,600	4,600	0	0
Fabricated metal products	7,050	7,100	6,800	(50)	250
Machinery (except electrical)	26,250	26,200	25,500	50	750
Electrical products	22,800	23,000	23,000	(200)	(200)
Miscellaneous products	2,300	2,300	2,250	0	50
Other durable goods	9,750	9,650	9,700	100	50
Nondurable Goods	35,950	36,000	35,800	(50)	150
Food and kindred products	2,800	2,850	2,800	(50)	0
Textile mill products	3,600	3,600	3,600	0	0
Apparel	1,800	1,750	1,800	50	0
Paper and allied products	5,700	5,750	5,650	(50)	50
Printing, publishing, and allied	8,800	8,700	8,700	100	100
Leather and leather products	3,200	3,200	3,400	0	(200)
Other nondurable goods	10,050	10,150	9,850	(100)	200
NONMANUFACTURING	407,950	407,150	397,450	800	10,500
Construction (including mining)	30,550	30,150	32,900	400	(2,350)
Transportation, communication, and utilities	17,650	17,700	17,750	(50)	(100)
Trade	134,600	134,900	130,400	(300)	4,200
Finance, insurance, and real estate	32,250	32,100	31,700	150	550
Service industry and other	120,100	120,150	115,650	(50)	4,450
Government	72,800	72,150	69,050	650	3,750
Federal	8,650	8,700	8,500	(50)	150
State	19,400	19,400	18,000	0	1,400
Local	44,750	44,050	42,550	700	2,200
Persons involved in labor disputes	0	0	0	0	0
(not included in Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Total above)					

** Numbers in parentheses indicate negative numbers*

*** By place of residence*

**** By place of establishment, March 1988 benchmark*

MSA LABOR FORCE, TOTAL EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT, AND NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT AS OF THE MIDDLE OF THE MONTH

	Manchester MSA					Nashua PMSA					Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester MSA				
	Number of Workers			Numerical Change* From Previous:		Number of Workers			Numerical Change* From Previous:		Number of Workers			Numerical Change* From Previous:	
	February 1989	January 1989	February 1988	Month	Year	February 1989	January 1989	February 1988	Month	Year	February 1989	January 1989	February 1988	Month	Year
Labor Force Data**															
1. Civilian Labor Force	85,590	85,230	85,140	360	450	100,630	100,080	100,030	550	600	133,160	133,120	128,640	40	4,520
2. Unemployment	2,110	2,360	1,900	(250)	210	2,970	2,830	2,380	140	590	3,140	3,330	2,800	(190)	340
Percentage of Labor Force	2.5	2.8	2.2	----	----	3.0	2.8	2.4	----	----	2.4	2.5	2.2	----	----
3. Employment Total	83,480	82,870	83,240	610	240	97,660	97,250	97,650	410	10	130,020	129,790	125,840	230	4,180
4. Persons Involved in Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employment by Industry***															
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT	85,150	84,850	85,350	300	(200)	94,800	94,700	94,850	100	(50)	110,900	110,800	107,800	100	3,100
MANUFACTURING	11,600	11,650	12,400	(50)	(800)	36,400	36,400	36,300	0	100	20,950	21,000	20,750	(50)	200
Durable Goods	7,000	7,000	7,800	0	(800)	30,300	30,250	29,900	50	400	12,850	12,850	12,750	0	100
Machinery and electrical products	3,900	3,900	4,500	0	(600)	22,900	22,900	22,300	0	600					
Other durable goods	3,100	3,100	3,300	0	(200)	7,400	7,350	7,600	50	(200)					
Nondurable Goods	4,600	4,650	4,600	(50)	0	6,100	6,150	6,400	(50)	(300)	8,100	8,150	8,000	(50)	100
Textile mill products	1,100	1,100	1,200	0	(100)										
Other nondurable goods	3,500	3,550	3,400	(50)	100										
NONMANUFACTURING	73,550	73,200	72,950	350	600	58,400	58,300	58,550	100	(150)	89,950	89,800	87,050	150	2,900
Construction (including mining)	5,400	5,400	5,250	0	150	4,350	4,300	4,650	50	(300)	5,500	5,500	5,700	0	(200)
Transportation, communication, and utilities	5,500	5,500	5,250	0	250	2,600	2,650	2,500	(50)	100	3,000	3,050	2,900	(50)	100
Trade	23,600	23,600	23,600	0	0	21,650	21,750	22,450	(100)	(800)	28,450	28,400	26,800	50	1,650
Finance, insurance, and real estate	8,250	8,150	8,200	100	50	3,600	3,600	3,750	0	(150)	7,050	7,050	6,800	0	250
Service industry & other	21,850	21,650	21,900	200	(50)	18,950	18,800	18,050	150	900	19,850	20,050	19,200	(200)	650
Government	8,950	8,900	8,750	50	200	7,250	7,200	7,150	50	100	26,100	25,750	25,650	350	450
Federal	2,600	2,600	2,600	0	0	900	900	900	0	0	10,850	10,800	10,550	50	300
State	800	800	750	0	50	200	200	250	0	(50)	5,450	5,350	5,400	100	50
Local	5,550	5,500	5,400	50	150	6,150	6,100	6,000	50	150	9,800	9,600	9,700	200	100
Persons involved in labor disputes (not included in Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment above)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* *Numbers in parentheses indicate negative numbers*

** *By place of residence*

*** *By place of establishment, March 1988 benchmark*

Manchester MSA -- includes the city of Manchester and the towns of Allenstown, Auburn, Bedford, Candia, Goffstown, and Hooksett.

Nashua PMSA -- includes the city of Nashua and the towns of Amherst, Brookline, Hollis, Hudson, Litchfield, Londonderry, Merrimack, Milford, Mont Vernon, and Wilton.

Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester MSA -- includes the New Hampshire cities of Dover, Portsmouth, Rochester, and Somersworth; the New Hampshire towns of Barrington, Durham, Exeter, Farmington, Greenland, Hampton, Lee, Madbury, Milton, New Castle, Newfields, Newington, Newmarket, North Hampton, Rollinsford, Rye, and Stratham; and the Maine towns of Berwick, Eliot, Kittery North Berwick, Ogunquit, South Berwick, Wells, and York.

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

(Establishment Survey estimates on this page are currently projected from March 1988 benchmark levels.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar 1989	Feb 1989	Mar 1988	Mar 1989	Feb 1989	Mar 1988	Mar 1989	Feb 1989	Mar 1988
All Manufacturing	$415.48	$410.76	$386.78	41.3	41.2	40.8	$10.06	$9.97	$9.48
Durable goods	427.01	419.38	394.83	41.7	41.4	41.0	10.24	10.13	9.63
Lumber and wood products	323.29	331.88	309.42	37.9	37.5	38.2	8.53	8.85	8.10
Furniture and fixtures	314.42	314.61	296.84	39.8	40.7	41.0	7.90	7.73	7.24
Stone and clay products	392.54	376.38	367.63	42.3	41.0	41.4	9.28	9.18	8.88
Primary metal products	457.88	475.48	464.99	45.2	45.5	47.4	10.13	10.45	9.81
Fabricated metal products	434.70	436.48	407.15	42.0	42.5	42.5	10.35	10.27	9.58
Machinery (except electrical)	453.96	454.83	423.04	43.4	43.4	43.3	10.46	10.48	9.77
Electrical products	452.10	423.15	393.68	41.1	40.3	38.0	11.00	10.50	10.36
Miscellaneous products	349.27	347.06	336.17	39.6	39.8	40.6	8.82	8.72	8.28
Other durable goods	406.40	406.40	399.02	40.0	40.0	40.8	10.16	10.16	9.78
Nondurable goods	391.23	391.94	369.26	40.5	40.7	40.4	9.66	9.63	9.14
Food and kindred products	471.44	505.26	406.67	41.5	40.1	37.9	11.36	12.60	10.73
Textile mill products	333.74	327.64	324.00	40.9	40.3	40.5	8.16	8.13	8.00
Apparel	254.25	258.00	219.02	37.5	37.5	33.8	6.78	6.88	6.48
Paper and allied products	486.18	482.74	516.91	45.1	45.2	48.4	10.78	10.68	10.68
Printing, publishing, and allied	422.08	430.52	383.18	39.3	39.9	39.3	10.74	10.79	9.75
Leather and leather products	203.46	214.11	196.56	33.3	35.1	33.6	6.11	6.10	5.85
Footwear	199.98	212.19	197.05	33.0	34.9	33.8	6.06	6.08	5.83
Other nondurable goods	410.85	400.32	395.96	41.5	41.7	41.9	9.90	9.60	9.45

Sample Percent of Production Workers: 37.7%

Total Production Workers: 81,650

Firms Reporting: 286

Manchester MSA

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar 1989	Feb 1989	Mar 1988	Mar 1989	Feb 1989	Mar 1988	Mar 1989	Feb 1989	Mar 1988
All Manufacturing	$410.17	$406.82	$395.01	39.9	40.2	39.9	$10.28	$10.12	$9.90
Durable goods	415.79	411.29	399.60	39.3	39.7	39.1	10.58	10.36	10.22
Machinery and electrical products	431.33	421.27	409.02	40.5	40.9	40.1	10.65	10.30	10.20
Other durable goods	394.42	399.19	386.05	37.6	38.2	37.7	10.49	10.45	10.24
Nondurable goods	402.21	397.96	386.16	41.0	40.9	41.3	9.81	9.73	9.35
Textiles and apparel	353.20	338.18	301.86	41.7	40.5	38.8	8.47	8.35	7.78
Other nondurable goods	417.58	417.99	416.09	40.7	41.1	42.2	10.26	10.17	9.86

Sample Percent of Production Workers: 58.1%

Total Production Workers: 8,900

Firms Reporting: 39

Nashua PMSA

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar 1989	Feb 1989	Mar 1988	Mar 1989	Feb 1989	Mar 1988	Mar 1989	Feb 1989	Mar 1988
All Manufacturing	$488.03	$485.28	$462.51	40.4	41.3	40.5	$12.08	$11.75	$11.42
Durable goods	495.64	484.16	480.05	40.1	41.1	41.1	12.36	11.78	11.68
Machinery and electrical products	536.50	512.86	510.66	39.8	40.8	40.4	13.48	12.57	12.64
Other durable goods	404.56	419.50	409.07	40.7	41.7	42.7	9.94	10.06	9.58
Nondurable goods	456.23	489.30	399.09	41.4	42.0	38.3	11.02	11.65	10.42

Sample Percent of Production Workers: 33.3%

Total Production Workers: 19,950

Firms Reporting: 45

Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester MSA

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar 1989	Feb 1989	Mar 1988	Mar 1989	Feb 1989	Mar 1988	Mar 1989	Feb 1989	Mar 1988
All Manufacturing	$401.44	$391.53	$379.76	41.3	40.7	41.1	$9.72	$9.62	$9.24
Durable goods	427.66	418.80	404.50	41.4	40.7	40.9	10.33	10.29	9.89
Nondurable goods	363.38	351.65	342.38	41.2	40.7	41.3	8.82	8.64	8.29

Sample Percent of Production Workers: 38.3%

Total Production Workers: 14,900

Firms Reporting: 30

The number of active applicants went from 16,500 in February to 16,700 in March, compared to the much lower levels of 10,400 and 10,350 for the same two months last year. The number of job openings received climbed to 1,131 in March from 942 in February, while a year ago the count went from 1,193 in February to 2,173 in March. Comparing March 1988 (5 active applicants to 1 job opening) to March 1989 (15 active applicants to 1 job opening) indicates there may be a slowing of the economy. Even though the New Hampshire economy is ahead of many states in terms of economic growth, it is slowing down compared to its own recent growth. Manufacturing experienced a loss of employment between 1985 and 1986 and between 1986 and 1987 while nonmanufacturing increased in employment by 9.5 percent between 1985 and 1986, but by only 6.5 percent between 1986 and 1987.

A low unemployment rate means very few people are out of work, but it also means very little new work is being generated. The shortage of workers and the lack of housing for new workers who might be willing to move to the state has hurt industrial growth. Also the future cost and availability of electricity has recently become a concern. The future of the Seabrook nuclear power plant has been a contributing factor in this uncertainty and along with the need for more workers has caused New Hampshire to lose some of the edge it enjoyed in manufacturing and exporting. The nation as a whole has continued to buy foreign goods at a brisk rate. This high consumption of goods and a lessening rate of production has deepened the trade deficit. The weak 2 percent growth of the gross national product in the fourth quarter of 1988 means inflation will probably not be a concern for the immediate future, but the slowing of exports will be detrimental to overall growth and will cause the national debt to increase further, at a time when we need it to decrease.

Increases of over 100 active applicants were posted for professional, technical and managerial (2,527 in February to 2,634 in March) and clerical (2,595 in February to 2,712 in March) between February and March, while for the same period the number of structural active applicants (4,354 in February to 4,169 in March) and motor freight and transportation applicants (972 in February to 838 in March) decreased. Nashua (+34), Salem (+29) and Keene (+27) had the most significant increases in the number of clerical active applicants. Structural active applicants decreased by 185 (4,354 in February to 4,169 in March 1989) while a year ago the decrease was 253 (2,491 in February to 2,238 in March). Packaging and material handling had 22 fewer active applicants in March than in February with Keene reporting 14 fewer applicants in that industry. Motor freight and transportation had 21 fewer applicants, with Manchester posting a decrease of 28.

Job openings received returned to the December - January level of 1,100+, with structural work (+87) gaining the most new openings. Farm (+39), clerical (+37), and packaging and material handling (+32) all received over 30 new job openings in March while professional, technical and managerial (+29), sales (+28), and benchwork (+23) received an increase of 20 or more.

Farm occupations (-39) and services (-20) were the only groups reporting a decrease in job openings received. The increase in the number of job openings received has changed the ratio of active applicants to job openings received form 18:1 in February to 15:1 in March, which is an improvement over the previous month in terms of the availability of jobs, but is still well above last year's rate of five active applicants to one job opening received.

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ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION, MARCH 1989

Area	Professional, Technical, & Managerial	Clerical	Sales	Services	Farm	Processing	Machine Trades	Benchwork	Structural Work	Freight & Transportation	Packaging & Material Handling	Miscellanous	Total
New Hampshire	2,634	2,721	798	1,925	204	182	1,151	969	4,169	951	838	162	16,704
Berlin	39	93	31	103	3	2	23	24	163	33	24	2	540
Claremont	75	99	21	85	5	8	67	40	117	34	44	7	602
Concord	340	243	62	140	20	12	118	79	340	86	56	14	1,510
Conway	31	57	12	42	4	1	14	13	91	25	10	0	300
Dover	322	391	98	228	22	40	165	148	693	124	71	11	2,313
Keene	138	172	67	162	18	4	99	42	213	47	58	9	1,029
Laconia	198	274	71	182	27	22	110	54	590	124	57	10	1,719
Lebanon	102	79	34	61	12	4	39	18	110	26	13	1	499
Littleton	62	114	19	115	20	5	43	48	193	48	24	5	696
Manchester	284	391	136	378	18	31	165	158	610	146	197	70	2,584
Nashua	479	389	111	167	22	29	171	233	437	128	159	22	2,347
Portsmouth	365	278	86	208	24	18	87	59	429	67	96	9	1,726
Salem	199	141	50	54	9	6	50	53	183	63	29	2	839

Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System - Table A96

JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED BY OCCUPATION, MARCH 1989

Area	Professional, Technical, & Managerial	Clerical	Sales	Services	Farm	Processing	Machine Trades	Benchwork	Structural Work	Motor Freight & Transportation	Packaging & Material Handling	Miscellanous	Total
New Hampshire	123	221	79	142	52	20	115	76	182	42	65	14	1,131
Berlin	2	5	4	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	21
Claremont	6	15	6	2	1	1	21	12	7	3	10	0	84
Concord	2	24	1	6	2	0	14	1	23	4	0	1	78
Conway	1	3	1	5	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	17
Dover	24	23	3	16	8	4	21	6	34	3	9	2	153
Keene	5	16	4	15	2	1	10	5	20	4	3	0	85
Laconia	13	18	8	9	4	0	5	4	18	4	1	0	84
Lebanon	5	8	3	9	0	1	2	4	4	7	1	0	44
Littleton	6	10	7	21	2	2	16	8	15	2	8	0	97
Manchester	10	38	19	24	0	9	4	20	15	6	8	11	164
Nashua	4	25	7	7	0	2	5	9	4	2	3	0	68
Portsmouth	12	28	7	20	2	0	12	1	35	4	14	0	135
Salem	2	7	9	4	0	0	1	5	4	2	2	0	36
All Others	31	1	0	0	30	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	65

Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System - Table 10

ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY SEX, AGE, MINORITY STATUS, AND VETERAN STATUS, MARCH 1989

Area	Male	Female	Eligible Claimants	Minority	Veterans	Age<45	Age >45	Total Active Applicants	Unfilled Openings: Total	Unfilled Openings: 30 Days+
New Hampshire	10,872	5,832	8,079	523	3,456	13,590	3,114	16,704	1,255	763
Berlin	318	222	209	7	47	454	86	540	30	16
Claremont	378	224	153	9	118	509	93	602	69	34
Concord	1,003	507	649	26	364	1,221	289	1,510	77	38
Conway	202	98	168	4	48	232	68	300	11	1
Dover	1,532	781	1,224	43	558	1,935	378	2,313	95	33
Keene	655	374	341	12	243	830	199	1,029	105	64
Laconia	1,190	529	1,051	15	292	1,403	316	1,719	74	45
Lebanon	343	156	226	13	104	401	98	499	15	4
Littleton	411	285	239	5	116	557	139	696	64	22
Manchester	1,652	932	1,098	146	531	2,131	453	2,584	126	52
Nashua	1,513	834	1,476	161	469	1,852	495	2,347	81	49
Portsmouth	1,142	584	735	54	403	1,400	326	1,726	131	74
Salem	533	306	510	28	163	665	174	839	79	65
All Others									298	266

Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System - Table A96

JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED BY INDUSTRY, MARCH 1989

Area	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Construction & Mining	Manufacturing	Transportation, Communication & Utilities	Trade	Finance Insurance, Real Estate	Services	Public Administration	Total	Government Openings in Columns 1-8*
New Hampshire	25	122	339	21	217	71	281	55	1,131	111
Berlin	0	3	4	2	6	2	4	0	21	1
Claremont	0	6	46	1	14	5	10	2	84	6
Concord	0	21	14	0	12	2	15	14	78	13
Conway	0	2	1	0	6	1	7	0	17	0
Dover	3	12	59	1	23	4	42	9	153	52
Keene	2	10	16	2	29	9	17	0	85	3
Laconia	4	11	15	0	18	8	24	4	84	5
Lebanon	0	2	6	2	15	0	18	1	44	1
Littleton	0	13	38	1	17	5	20	3	97	3
Manchester	0	14	44	6	23	23	46	8	164	2
Nashua	0	6	29	3	16	2	12	0	68	0
Portsmouth	5	21	28	3	28	9	33	8	135	19
Salem	0	1	13	0	9	0	12	1	36	1
All Others	11	0	26	0	1	1	21	5	65	5

Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System - Table 10

* *This column includes Job Openings received from government-owned-and-operated employers in all types of industries. It consists of numbers that are included in the first eight columns.*

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, MARCH 1989

	1989	1988	1987	1986
1982-84=100				
All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)				
February Index	122.3	116.5	112.1	108.8
Percent Change From Previous March	5.0	3.9	3.0	2.3
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W)				
February Index	120.8	115.1	111.0	107.9
Percent Change From Previous March	5.0	3.7	2.9	1.9
1967=100				
All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)				
February Index	366.2	349.0	335.9	326.0
Percent Change From Previous March	4.9	3.9	3.0	2.3
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W)				
February Index	360.0	343.0	330.5	321.4
Percent Change From Previous March	5.0	3.8	2.8	1.9

MARCH CPI INDEXES BY CATEGORY

(1982-84=100, except where otherwise noted)

Categories	CPI-U March Index	Percent Change from: March 1988	Percent Change from: February 1989	CPI-W March Index
All Items	122.3	5.0	0.6	120.8
All Items (1967=100)	366.2	4.9	0.6	360.0
Food and Beverages	123.3	6.3	0.5	123.1
Housing	121.5	3.8	0.3	119.6
Apparel and Upkeep	119.3	4.4	3.5	118.4
Transportation	111.9	5.1	0.3	111.6
Medical Care	146.1	7.2	0.6	146.5
Entertainment	124.7	4.8	0.3	124.1
Other Goods and Services	144.4	7.3	0.2	144.0

YEARLY CHANGES IN THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

(1982-84 = 100)

	1988	1987	1986
Average CPI-U Level for Year:	118.3	113.6	109.6
Percent Change from Previous Year Average:	4.1%	3.6%	1.9%
December CPI-U Level for Year:	120.5	115.4	110.5
Percent Change from Previous December:	4.4%	4.4%	1.1%

Note: The CPI data on these tables is unadjusted for seasonal fluctuations.

Source: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Notes of Interest:

Per Capita Personal Income figures for 1988 were recently released by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the U. S. Department of Commerce. Those estimates are reproduced below. The six states having the highest per capita income in 1988 repeated in the same order as in 1987. New Hampshire, which placed eighth in per capita income in 1987, rose to seventh place in 1988, replacing California in the order. Per capita personal income in New Hampshire was about 13% above the United States average in 1987, but rose to about 16% above the national average in 1988. The high ranking for the state is due in part to low unemployment rates and very high labor force participation rates. Even though average annual pay for workers in New Hampshire is lower than the average for the United States, the high proportion of people working and short duration of unemployment meant that per capita incomes were higher than average for the United States.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME -- 1988

Rank	State	Income	% of US Average	Rank	State	Income	% of US Average
1	Connecticut	$22,761	138	26	Nebraska	$15,184	92
2	New Jersey	21,882	133	27	Oregon	14,982	91
3	Massachusetts	20,701	126	28	Georgia	14,980	91
4	Alaska	19,514	119	29	Maine	14,976	91
5	Maryland	19,314	117	30	Arizona	14,887	91
6	New York	19,299	117	31	Iowa	14,764	90
7	NEW HAMPSHIRE	19,016	116	32	Indiana	14,721	90
8	California	18,855	115	33	Texas	14,640	89
9	Delaware	17,699	108	34	North Carolina	14,128	86
10	Virginia	17,640	107	35	Wyoming	13,718	83
11	Illinois	17,611	107	36	Tennessee	13,659	83
12	Nevada	17,440	106	37	Oklahoma	13,269	81
13	Hawaii	16,898	103	38	Kentucky	12,795	78
14	Rhode Island	16,793	102	39	South Carolina	12,764	78
15	Minnesota	16,787	102	40	North Dakota	12,720	77
16	Washington	16,569	101	41	Montana	12,670	77
17	Florida	16,546	101	42	Idaho	12,657	77
--	UNITED STATES	16,444	----	43	Alabama	12,604	77
18	Colorado	16,417	100	44	New Mexico	12,481	76
19	Michigan	16,387	100	45	South Dakota	12,475	76
20	Pennsylvania	16,168	98	46	Louisiana	12,193	74
21	Kansas	15,905	97	47	Arkansas	12,172	74
22	Missouri	15,492	94	48	Utah	12,013	73
23	Ohio	15,485	94	49	West Virginia	11,658	71
24	Wisconsin	15,444	94	50	Mississippi	10,992	67
25	Vermont	15,382	94				

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

WEEKLY CLAIMS FILED DURING FEBRUARY
CLASSIFIED BY LOCAL OFFICE

Area	U. C. Unemployment Compensation		State Workers (Only)		U. C. Local Government		Ex-Military Servicemen (UCX Only)		U.C. Federal Employees No U.I.	
	Initial Claims	Continued Claims	Initial Claims	Continued Claims	Initial Claims	Continued Claims	Initial Claims	Continued Claims	Initial Claims	Continued Claims
All Offices	4,528	22,513	7	20	3	11	57	49	18	35
Berlin	224	838	1	1	0	0	3	2	0	4
Claremont	169	523	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	1
Concord	370	2,368	1	0	1	0	7	1	2	2
Conway	197	843	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Dover	602	2,966	1	3	1	0	13	1	8	9
Keene	205	745	0	1	0	7	3	3	0	1
Laconia	351	2,532	1	2	0	0	5	5	2	2
Lebanon	89	358	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Littleton	223	871	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0
Manchester	863	4,054	1	5	0	0	7	8	3	0
Nashua	509	2,523	0	1	0	0	5	7	0	2
Portsmouth	319	1,782	0	3	0	0	7	16	0	8
Salem	197	757	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	1
Liable Interstate	210	1,353	0	2	0	0	2	3	2	3

The average payment for a week of total unemployment: $127.16

The Unemployment Compensation Fund Balance at the End of the Month: $186,477,690.69

Net contributions received during the month: $83,213,98

Net benefits paid during the month: $2,959,879.52

Interest Received: $3,957,960.96

S5705-1
6/28/89

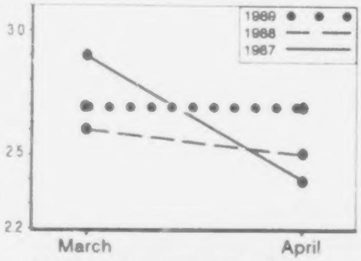
ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

A Monthly Report by the **NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY**
Prepared in Coordination with the **UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS**

June 1989
Wesley S. Noyes, Jr., Editor
Supervisor, Economic Analysis and Reports
(603)228-4124

April Unemployment Rate 2.7%, Same Rate as in March; Rate 0.2% Above Same Month Last Year

The unemployment rate in New Hampshire was unchanged from March to April this year, according to preliminary estimates. Unemployment in both months was recorded at 2.7 percent of the civilian labor force. This differs from the pattern of the past several years. Usually the unemployment rate has dropped from March to April. The civilian labor force and employment levels both declined by more than 3,000 over the month, according to the same estimates. This also departs from the labor force and employment increases observed in 1987 and 1988. The number of unemployed workers declined only slightly from March to April 1989. Although the preliminary estimates may be revised, there are indications that the economy is slowing down slightly. The April unemployment rate in New Hampshire is 0.2 percentage points above the April 1988 rate and 0.3 percentage points above the April 1987 rate.



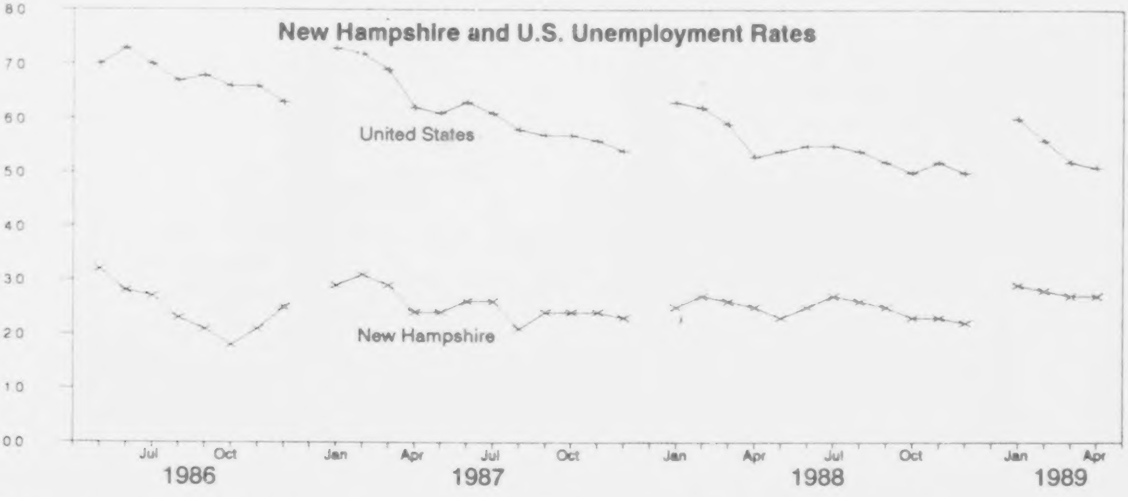
NH Unemployment Rate Trends
March to April last three years

Unemployment in New Hampshire declined from 16,730 in March to 16,640 in April. Unemployment was estimated to be 15,090 in April 1988.

The number of active applicants (job seekers) registered with the Department of Employment Security has increased about 3.5 times the increase in the number of unemployed workers compared to a year ago. Unemployment this April was 1,640 more than in the previous April. Active applicants increased by 5,760. There were 16,102 active applicants in April 1989 compared to 10,342 in April 1988. The increase in active applicants can be much larger than the increase in the number of unemployed for a couple of reasons. First, active applicants do not need to be unemployed; employed workers may also register with the Department for new job opportunities. Second, jobs may be more difficult to obtain as the economy appears to slow down; some unemployed workers may now be registering with the Department to improve chances of finding work.

The state civilian labor force in April 1989 was 606,780. This was 3,410 less than the March labor force of 610,190, but 11,310 higher than the April 1988 labor force of 595,470.

Nationally, the not-seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate in April was 5.1 percent. This was lower than March,



Notes: These unemployment rates were calculated using the new methodology adopted in January 1989. They are not directly comparable to monthly rates published prior to that time.

Although monthly changes are included in this publication, it should be noted that these figures are not seasonally adjusted. Over-the-month comparisons may be affected by seasonal changes an could present misleading representation of underlying trends. To eliminate bias, it is more useful to compare any non-seasonally-adjusted statistic with that of twelve months earlier.

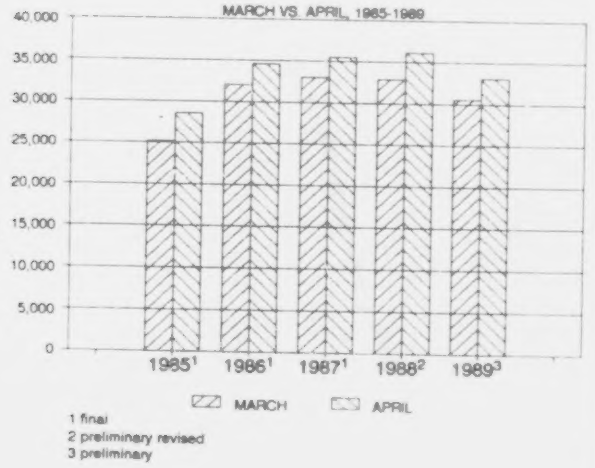
when the rate was 5.2 percent, and April 1988, when the rate was 5.3 percent. The United States civilian labor force was estimated to be 122,576,000 in April, 353,000 more than in March and 2,312,000 higher than in April 1988. Unemployment was 6,229,000 in April, 149,000 lower than in March and 130,000 lower than in April 1988.

Employment Trends in New Hampshire

April nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the state was 525,000, based on a monthly sample of employers. This was a drop from 526,200 in March. Again, this departs from the usual pattern at this time of year. Manufacturing employment decreased by 600, which accounted for half of the total change. Manufacturing had smaller drops in employment over the same time period in the previous two years (-250 in 1988 and -300 in 1987). Nonmanufacturing employment went down by 600 workers in the preliminary estimates, instead of increasing by several thousand as it did in 1988 and 1987.

The decline in nonmanufacturing employment is apparently not due to a changing pattern in construction employment. Although construction employment levels are down, seasonal patterns appear normal. The 1989 level is the lowest April total for construction [including mining] employment since 1985. While construction employment was estimated to be 3,050 lower than in April 1988, the increase since March was 2,500 workers. This is similar to the March-to-April increases of 3,200 workers in 1988 and 2,500 workers in 1987.

New Hampshire Construction (and Mining) Employment



Estimated employment in the service industries category fell over-the-month by 3,400. This is a notable change. Services employment over the same time period went down by 1,500 workers in 1988, while in 1987 it gained 150 workers. The likely cause was an early end to the winter sports season this year. Normally employment in winter recreation and dependent lodging establishments would drop later, at the same time when other service industries would be seasonally expanding. The service employment transition was discontinuous this year, causing the large drop from March to April.

Also, government employment dropped by 750, compared to a drop of 100 in 1988 and no change in 1987 from March to April.

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment has grown by 6,950 workers since April 1988. Manufacturing has dropped by 800. Within manufacturing, the Electrical Products industry lost 650 employees and the Leather and Leather Products industry lost 250 employees. Nonmanufacturing employment went up 7,750 compared to April 1988. Trade industries employed 4,400 more workers than twelve months earlier, according to estimates. Government employment was up 3,150. Services employment was up 2,750 from a year earlier, despite the large drop from March to April this year. These employment increases in various nonmanufacturing sectors outweigh the large decline in construction employment discussed earlier. (For more detailed changes from one-month and twelve-months earlier, please refer to the table on page 4.)

Manufacturing employment will continue to be sensitive to national and international trends. Employment in import-sensitive industries such as leather products will probably continue to decline. Employment in defense-related industries will be affected by slow growth in defense spending. Jobs in high-technology industries will be affected by the slowdown in the computer field and competition from other areas.

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June 1989

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE BY AREA AND COUNTY*

	UNEMPLOYMENT								CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE				
	April 1989		March 1989		April 1988		Numerical Change From Previous:		April 1989	March 1989	April 1988	Numerical Change From Previous:	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Month	Year				Month	Year
United States**	6,229	5.1	6,378	5.2	6,359	5.3	(149)	(130)	122,576	122,223	120,264	353	2,312
New Hampshire	16,640	2.7	16,730	2.7	15,090	2.5	(90)	1,550	606,780	610,190	595,470	(3,410)	11,310
Berlin LMA	1,140	4.4	750	2.8	1,070	4.2	390	70	25,740	26,620	25,300	(880)	440
Claremont LMA	750	1.8	810	1.9	1,150	2.8	(60)	(400)	41,730	41,980	40,690	(250)	1,040
Concord LMA	1,400	2.6	1,490	2.7	1,040	2.0	(90)	380	53,820	54,620	52,670	(800)	1,150
Keene LMA	670	1.6	650	1.5	650	1.6	20	20	42,570	42,850	41,020	(280)	1,550
Laconia LMA	1,510	2.7	1,630	3.0	1,090	2.1	(120)	420	55,010	55,090	52,730	(80)	2,280
Littleton LMA	890	4.8	610	3.1	810	4.4	280	80	18,720	19,770	18,330	(1,050)	390
Manchester MSA	1,990	2.3	2,110	2.5	1,590	1.9	(120)	400	85,640	85,750	85,570	(110)	70
Nashua PMSA	2,760	2.8	2,970	3.0	2,530	2.5	(210)	230	99,560	100,480	99,450	(920)	110
NH portion Lawrence-Haverhill, Ma PMSA***	2,180	4.1	1,880	3.6	2,150	4.1	300	30	52,850	52,390	52,130	820	910
Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester NH+Me MSA	2,640	2.0	3,140	2.4	2,380	1.8	(500)	260	133,080	133,330	130,410	(270)	2,650
Unattached Estimating Area	860	3.9	990	4.6	740	3.5	(130)	120	22,180	21,360	21,270	820	910
NH portion Lowell Ma PMSA	250	4.5	240	4.3	240	4.5	10	10	5,510	5,520	5,340	(10)	170
Counties													
Belknap	670	2.4	810	2.8	460	1.7	(140)	210	28,290	28,430	27,150	(140)	1,140
Carroll	720	3.8	600	3.1	470	2.6	120	250	19,080	19,400	18,380	(320)	700
Cheshire	580	1.5	570	1.5	600	1.6	10	(20)	37,920	38,180	36,580	(260)	1,340
Coos	1,000	5.0	630	3.0	1,120	5.6	370	(120)	20,120	20,830	19,940	(710)	180
Grafton	1,240	2.9	1,070	2.5	1,030	2.5	170	210	42,280	43,200	40,870	(920)	1,410
Hillsborough	5,000	2.7	5,280	2.8	4,270	2.3	(280)	730	186,700	187,400	185,670	(700)	1,030
Merrimack	1,620	2.5	1,680	2.6	1,220	1.9	(60)	400	64,790	65,440	63,340	(650)	1,450
Rockingham	4,060	3.2	4,040	3.2	3,840	3.1	20	220	126,840	126,280	124,520	560	2,320
Strafford	1,340	2.3	1,550	2.6	1,210	2.1	(210)	130	59,470	59,560	58,010	(90)	1,460
Sullivan	410	1.9	500	2.3	870	4.1	(90)	(460)	21,280	21,470	21,010	(190)	270

* *NH estimates based on the Bureau of Labor Statistics "43 step handbook method" adjusted to the Current Population Survey (CPS) estimates.*
** *in thousands, not seasonally adjusted.*
*** *New Hampshire Portion of the Lawrence-Haverhill, Massachusetts Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area which includes Salem and twelve small towns.*

Note: Negative numbers in parentheses

Labor Market Area Unemployment Trends

Several labor market areas in the state experienced large changes in unemployment rates from March to April, even though the state unemployment rate was unchanged. The Littleton Labor Market Area (LMA) rate rose from 3.1 percent to 4.8 percent and the Berlin LMA rate rose from 2.8 percent to 4.4 percent. Both areas were affected by the end of the winter sports season. The spring thaw and the advent of "mud season" also caused unemployment in the logging industry. Five areas had higher unemployment rates in April than in March; seven areas had lower rates in April than in March.

The lowest area unemployment rate in April was 1.6 percent in the Keene LMA. Next lowest was 1.8 percent in the Claremont LMA. The Littleton LMA registered the highest area unemployment rate for the month.

March Unemployment Rate Lowest in Nation

The 2.7 percent March unemployment rate in New Hampshire was the lowest rate in the country. Connecticut had the second lowest rate at 3.0 percent. Unemployment rates in other New England states ranged from 3.8 percent for Vermont to 4.3 percent for Rhode Island. The highest jobless rate was 9.6 percent in Louisiana. Next highest rate was 9.5 percent in Alaska.

Manufacturing Sector Average Weekly Hours Unchanged From March; Average Hourly Earnings and Average Weekly Earnings Up Slightly

Average weekly earnings for manufacturing production workers rose very slightly (+$2.05) from March to April. This was due to an increase of only $0.05 in average hourly earnings; average weekly hours stayed the same at 41.0. Compared to twelve months earlier average weekly earnings increased $22.55. Average hourly earnings went up $0.55 over the same period. Average weekly hours were unchanged.

Average hourly earnings were estimated to be highest in the Food and Kindred Products industry ($13.01) in the nondurable goods sector. Average weekly earnings were also highest in the Food and Kindred Products industry ($536.01). Average weekly hours were greatest in the Primary Metal Products industry (45.3) in the durable goods sector.

Bruce DeMay

NEW HAMPSHIRE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, TOTAL EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT AS OF THE MIDDLE OF THE MONTH

	Number of Workers			Numerical Change * From Previous:	
	April 1989	March 1989	April 1988	Month	Year
Labor Force Data **					
Civilian Labor Force	606,780	610,190	595,470	(3,410)	11,310
Unemployment	16,640	16,730	15,090	(90)	1,550
Percent of Labor Force	2.7	2.7	2.5	----	----
Employment Total	590,290	593,610	580,380	(3,320)	9,910
Persons Involved in Labor Disputes	150	150	0	0	150
Employment by Industry ***					
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT	525,000	526,200	518,050	(1,200)	6,950
MANUFACTURING	117,350	117,950	118,150	(600)	(800)
Durable Goods	81,700	82,000	82,500	(300)	(800)
Lumber and wood products	5,700	5,600	5,800	100	(100)
Furniture and fixtures	1,350	1,400	1,550	(50)	(200)
Stone and clay products	3,400	3,400	3,450	0	(50)
Primary metal products	4,600	4,600	4,600	0	0
Fabricated metal products	6,950	7,000	6,800	(50)	150
Machinery (except electrical)	25,650	25,800	25,550	(150)	100
Electrical products	22,150	22,200	22,800	(50)	(650)
Miscellaneous products	2,250	2,300	2,250	(50)	0
Other durable goods	9,650	9,700	9,700	(50)	(50)
Nondurable Goods	35,650	35,950	35,650	(300)	0
Food and kindred products	2,700	2,800	2,700	(100)	0
Textile mill products	3,600	3,600	3,600	0	0
Apparel	1,750	1,800	1,750	(50)	0
Paper and allied products	5,700	5,700	5,700	0	0
Printing, publishing, and allied	8,800	8,750	8,700	50	100
Leather and leather products	3,100	3,200	3,350	(100)	(250)
Other nondurable goods	10,000	10,100	9,850	(100)	150
NONMANUFACTURING	407,650	408,250	399,900	(600)	7,750
Construction (including mining)	33,050	30,550	36,100	2,500	(3,050)
Transportation, communication, and utilities	17,750	17,600	17,750	150	0
Trade	135,400	134,700	131,000	700	4,400
Finance, insurance, and real estate	32,450	32,250	31,950	200	500
Service industry and other	116,900	120,300	114,150	(3,400)	2,750
Government	72,100	72,850	68,950	(750)	3,150
Federal	8,600	8,650	8,500	(50)	100
State	19,050	19,450	17,800	(400)	1,250
Local	44,450	44,750	42,650	(300)	1,800
Persons involved in labor disputes (not included in Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Total above)	150	150	0	0	150

** Numbers in parentheses indicate negative numbers*
*** By place of residence*
**** By place of establishment, March 1988 benchmark*

MSA LABOR FORCE, TOTAL EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT, AND NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT AS OF THE MIDDLE OF THE MONTH

	Manchester MSA					Nashua PMSA					Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester MSA				
	Number of Workers			Change* From Previous		Number of Workers			Change* From Previous:		Number of Workers			Change* From Previous:	
	April 1989	March 1989	April 1988	Month	Year	April 1989	March 1989	April 1988	Month	Year	April 1989	March 1989	April 1988	Month	Year
Labor Force Data**															
1 Civilian Labor Force	85,640	85,750	85,570	(110)	70	99,560	100,480	99,450	(920)	110	133,060	133,330	130,410	(270)	2,650
2 Unemployment	1,990	2,110	1,590	(120)	400	2,760	2,970	2,530	(210)	230	2,640	3,140	2,380	(500)	260
Percentage of Labor Force	2.3	2.5	1.9	----	----	2.8	3.0	2.5	XXX	XXX	2.0	2.4	1.8	----	----
3 Employment Total	83,500	83,490	83,980	10	(480)	96,800	97,510	96,920	(710)	(120)	130,420	130,190	128,030	230	2,390
4 Persons Involved in Labor Disputes	150	150	0	0	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employment by Industry***															
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT	85,850	85,150	85,400	700	450	94,650	94,550	95,300	100	(650)	111,900	111,150	109,300	750	2,600
MANUFACTURING	11,550	11,600	12,150	(50)	(600)	35,950	36,150	36,400	(200)	(450)	20,650	20,950	20,650	(300)	0
Durable Goods	6,950	7,000	7,650	(50)	(700)	30,000	30,100	30,000	(100)	0	12,650	12,850	12,750	(200)	(100)
Machinery and electrical products	3,900	3,900	4,450	0	(550)	22,700	22,750	22,400	(50)	300					
Other durable goods	3,050	3,100	3,200	(50)	(150)	7,300	7,350	7,600	(50)	(300)					
Nondurable Goods	4,600	4,600	4,500	0	100	5,950	6,050	6,400	(100)	(450)	8,000	8,100	7,900	(100)	100
Textile mill products	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0										
Other nondurable goods	3,500	3,500	3,400	0	100										
NONMANUFACTURING	74,300	73,550	73,250	750	1,050	58,700	58,400	58,900	300	(200)	91,250	90,200	88,650	1,050	2,600
Construction (including mining)	6,000	5,350	5,700	650	300	4,450	4,350	4,800	100	(350)	5,500	5,500	6,200	0	(700)
Transportation, communication, and utilities	5,300	5,500	5,250	(200)	50	2,600	2,600	2,500	0	100	3,050	3,050	2,900	0	150
Trade	23,850	23,650	23,800	200	50	21,350	21,700	22,400	(350)	(1,050)	28,900	28,600	27,450	300	1,450
Finance, insurance, and real estate	8,350	8,250	8,150	100	200	3,600	3,600	3,750	0	(150)	6,950	7,050	6,750	(100)	200
Service industry & other	21,800	21,850	21,500	(50)	300	19,350	18,900	18,200	450	1,150	20,850	19,850	20,050	1,000	800
Government	9,000	8,950	8,850	50	150	7,350	7,250	7,250	100	100	26,000	26,150	25,300	(150)	700
Federal	2,600	2,600	2,600	0	0	950	900	900	50	50	11,000	10,850	10,700	150	300
State	800	800	750	0	50	200	200	250	0	(50)	5,400	5,500	5,400	(100)	0
Local	5,600	5,550	5,500	50	100	6,200	6,150	6,100	50	100	9,600	9,800	9,200	(200)	400
Persons involved in labor disputes (not included in Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment above)	150	150	0	0	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Manchester MSA – includes the city of Manchester and the towns of Allenstown, Auburn, Bedford, Candia, Goffstown, and Hooksett.
Nashua PMSA – includes the city of Nashua and the towns of Amherst, Brookline, Hollis, Hudson, Litchfield, Londonderry, Merrimack, Milford, Mont Vernon, and Wilton.
Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester MSA – includes the New Hampshire cities of Dover, Portsmouth, Rochester, and Somersworth; the New Hampshire towns of Barrington, Durham, Exeter, Farmington, Greenland, Hampton, Lee, Madbury, Milton, New Castle, Newfields, Newington, Newmarket, North Hampton, Rollinsford, Rye, and Stratham; and the Maine towns of Berwick, Eliot, Kittery, North Berwick, Ogunquit, South Berwick, Wells, and York.

* *Numbers in parentheses indicate negative numbers*
** *By place of residence*
*** *By place of establishment, March 1988 benchmark*

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

(Establishment Survey estimates on this page are currently projected from March 1988 benchmark levels.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Apr 1989	Mar 1989	Apr 1988	Apr 1989	Mar 1989	Apr 1988	Apr 1989	Mar 1989	Apr 1988
All Manufacturing	$415.33	$413.28	$392.78	41.0	41.0	41.0	$10.13	$10.08	$9.58
Durable goods	426.22	424.56	396.32	41.3	41.3	40.9	10.32	10.28	9.69
Lumber and wood products	309.27	307.82	305.31	36.6	36.3	38.5	8.45	8.48	7.93
Furniture and fixtures	331.61	315.17	305.11	41.4	40.2	40.9	8.01	7.84	7.46
Stone and clay products	405.32	392.54	386.76	42.8	42.3	44.1	9.47	9.28	8.77
Primary metal products	472.03	466.51	464.12	45.3	44.9	47.7	10.42	10.39	9.73
Fabricated metal products	435.01	434.70	409.46	42.9	42.0	42.3	10.14	10.35	9.68
Machinery (except electrical)	457.06	458.06	425.86	43.2	43.5	42.8	10.58	10.53	9.95
Electrical products	449.60	445.32	393.67	40.0	40.3	37.6	11.24	11.05	10.47
Miscellaneous products	348.88	343.30	336.44	39.6	39.1	40.1	8.81	8.78	8.39
Other durable goods	408.80	407.60	396.26	40.0	40.0	40.6	10.22	10.19	9.76
Nondurable goods	392.28	390.42	383.46	40.4	40.5	41.1	9.71	9.64	9.33
Food and kindred products	536.01	471.44	467.67	41.2	41.5	39.3	13.01	11.36	11.90
Textile mill products	331.93	332.51	336.00	39.8	40.6	42.0	8.34	8.19	8.00
Apparel	256.50	254.25	228.85	37.5	37.5	32.6	6.84	6.78	7.02
Paper and allied products	474.99	486.18	538.85	44.6	45.1	49.3	10.65	10.78	10.93
Printing, publishing, and allied	424.12	424.14	378.28	39.6	39.2	38.6	10.71	10.82	9.80
Leather and leather products	205.84	203.18	207.16	33.8	33.2	34.7	6.09	6.12	5.97
Footwear	204.83	200.31	208.85	33.8	33.0	35.1	6.06	6.07	5.95
Other nondurable goods	401.44	406.85	403.52	41.3	41.6	42.7	9.72	9.78	9.45

Sample Percent of Production Workers: 46.3%

Total Production Workers: 79,600

Firms Reporting: 298

Manchester MSA

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Apr 1989	Mar 1989	Apr 1988	Apr 1989	Mar 1989	Apr 1988	Apr 1989	Mar 1989	Apr 1988
All Manufacturing	$415.72	$409.37	$394.61	40.4	39.9	39.5	$10.29	$10.26	$9.99
Durable goods	423.60	412.11	395.26	40.0	39.1	38.6	10.59	10.54	10.24
Machinery and electrical products	441.98	431.33	405.82	41.0	40.5	39.4	10.78	10.65	10.30
Other durable goods	399.00	386.51	380.63	38.7	37.2	37.5	10.31	10.39	10.15
Nondurable goods	401.64	402.62	393.33	40.9	41.0	41.1	9.82	9.82	9.57
Textiles and apparel	343.60	354.05	312.84	41.1	41.8	39.5	8.36	8.47	7.92
Other nondurable goods	420.86	419.02	420.75	40.9	40.8	41.7	10.29	10.27	10.09

Sample Percent of Production Workers: 56.7%

Total Production Workers: 8,900

Firms Reporting: 40

Nashua PMSA

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Apr 1989	Mar 1989	Apr 1988	Apr 1989	Mar 1989	Apr 1988	Apr 1989	Mar 1989	Apr 1988
All Manufacturing	$510.43	$493.64	$475.38	41.6	41.0	40.7	$12.27	$12.04	$11.68
Durable goods	514.60	504.68	486.21	41.3	40.7	41.1	12.46	12.40	11.83
Machinery and electrical products	559.37	548.37	514.16	41.1	40.5	40.2	13.61	13.54	12.79
Other durable goods	415.17	407.13	421.09	41.6	41.0	43.1	9.98	9.93	9.77
Nondurable goods	492.58	451.73	435.12	42.5	42.1	39.2	11.59	10.73	11.10

Sample Percent of Production Workers: 49.0%

Total Production Workers: 19,050

Firms Reporting: 56

Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester MSA

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Apr 1989	Mar 1989	Apr 1988	Apr 1989	Mar 1989	Apr 1988	Apr 1989	Mar 1989	Apr 1988
All Manufacturing	$405.30	$403.91	$385.40	42.0	41.3	41.8	$9.65	$9.78	$9.22
Durable goods	428.28	431.39	401.14	41.3	41.4	41.1	10.37	10.42	9.76
Nondurable goods	371.09	362.50	361.63	43.0	41.1	43.0	8.63	8.82	8.41

Sample Percent of Production Workers: 49.2%

Total Production Workers: 14,700

Firms Reporting: 36

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, APRIL 1989

	1989	1988	1987	1986
1982-84=100				
All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)				
April Index	123.1	117.1	112.7	108.6
Percent Change From Previous April	5.1	3.9	3.8	1.6
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W)				
April Index	121.8	115.7	111.6	107.6
Percent Change From Previous April	5.3	3.7	3.7	1.2
1967=100				
All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)				
April Index	368.8	350.8	337.7	325.3
Percent Change From Previous April	5.1	3.9	3.8	1.6
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W)				
April Index	362.9	344.7	332.3	320.4
Percent Change From Previous April	5.3	3.7	3.7	1.2

APRIL CPI INDEXES BY CATEGORY

(1982-84=100, except where otherwise noted)

Categories	CPI-U April Index	Percent Change from:		CPI-W April Index
		Apr 1988	Mar 1989	
All Items	123.1	5.1	0.7	121.8
All Items (1967=100)	368.8	5.1	0.7	362.9
Food and Beverages	124.0	6.3	0.6	123.7
Housing	121.6	3.7	0.1	119.8
Apparel and Upkeep	120.9	3.3	1.3	120.0
Transportation	114.6	6.9	2.4	114.5
Medical Care	146.8	7.2	0.5	147.2
Entertainment	125.4	4.8	0.6	124.8
Other Goods and Services	144.7	7.3	0.2	144.4

YEARLY CHANGES IN THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS (1982-84 = 100)

	1988	1987	1986
Average CPI-U Level for Year:	118.3	113.6	109.6
Percent Change from Previous Year Average:	4.1%	3.6%	1.9%
December CPI-U Level for Year:	120.5	115.4	110.5
Percent Change from Previous December:	4.4%	4.4%	1.1%

Note: The CPI data on these tables is unadjusted for seasonal fluctuations.

Source: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Consumer Price Index for April 1989

- The CPI-U for All Items increased 5.1% over the past year. This was the largest increase for a twelve-month period since October 1982, when price inflation was also 5.1%

- The CPI-U for All Items rose 0.7% from March to April. This was the highest month-to-month change since the June 1982 increase of 1.3%, and ties the 0.7% increases in April 1983 and August 1988.

- The index for Transportation increased more thanthe index for any other expenditure category group, up 2.4% for the previous month. *Gasoline prices* increased 13.3% since March, and 16.6% from April 1988.

- The index for the Apparel and Upkeep category also showed a substantial increase, 1.3% for the previous month. The increase for the year was only 3.3%. This index tends to rise and fall, while indexes for other categories generally only rise. The Apparel and Upkeep index tends to reflect the seasonal introduction of new fashions and the end-of-season clearance sales.

- The Food and Beverages index rose 0.6% from March to April and 6.3% for the previous year. Prices for *fruits and vegetables* rose 1.7% over the month and 9.5% over the year. The *fats and oils* index also showed substantial price increases: 1.0% from March and 10.2% from April 1988.

- Within the Housing category index, increases in *residential rents*, *fuel oil prices*, *electricity prices*, and *local telephone service prices* were partially offset by decreases in *out-of-town lodging costs*, *natural gas prices*, and *toll telephone call prices*.

- The Medical Care category had the highest index of any category, 146.8. *Medical care commodities* rose in cost more than *medical care services*, 0.8% and 0.3% (respectively) in the last month, 7.5% and 7.2% in the last year.

- The Other Goods and Services category contains the highest indexes: *tobacco and smoking products* 159.5 (up 11.6% from April 1988) and *personal and educational expenses* 154.9 (up 6.7% over the previous year).

Ricia Dubuclet

New Hampshire Labor Supply and Demand

April active applicants totaled 16,102 compared to 16,704 for March, a drop of 600. For the previous March and April there was a drop of 5, but there were only 10,342 active applicants. The number of job openings received increased from 1,131 in March to 1,414 in April, while a year ago job openings fell from 2,173 in March to 2,060 in April. Even with the increase in job openings between March and April of this year, the overall level is still below last year's.

The fact that the number of active applicants is 56 percent above the same month last year and the number of job openings received is 31 percent below last year's, indicates the state's economy has slowed and could slow further. An economic slowdown can be associated with a stronger dollar making products exported abroad less desirable because of the increase in price on the foreign market. The increased price of goods resulting from the stronger dollar leads to a decrease in manufacturing in this country since demand declines. Meanwhile, prices on imports in this county drop or the rate of increase slows. A slowdown in manufacturing leads to lower growth in gross national product (output), while the lower price of foreign goods encourages consumer spending which in turn pushes inflation higher. The big concern is that a continued strong dollar will stifle foreign trade and leave us with a weaker economy.

The number of active applicants, which is 5,760 more than last year, decreased by over 600 between March and April of this year. Structural worker applicants declined by 214, with motor freight and transportation down 109 and machine trades down 55. This indicates that the economy is functioning well, even if at a somewhat diminished level from last year. Professional technical and managerial applicants (-69) and clerical (-33) each had declines in the number of active applicants between March and April 1989, compared to increases (+78 and +23 respectively) for the same two months in 1988. Another sign that manufacturing and export trade may still be doing well was the decrease in

ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION, APRIL 1989

Area	Professional, Technical, & Managerial	Clerical	Sales	Services	Farm	Processing	Machine Trades	Benchwork	Structural Work	Freight & Transportation	Packaging & Material Handling	Miscellaneous	Total
New Hampshire	2,565	2,688	784	1,917	207	188	1,096	881	3,955	842	812	167	16,102
Berlin	35	91	30	107	5	2	26	22	167	35	39	2	561
Claremont	81	111	16	87	6	10	50	31	102	33	74	6	607
Concord	334	246	71	139	17	10	124	88	347	93	50	16	1,535
Conway	29	43	12	37	5	0	13	11	68	16	6	3	243
Dover	337	406	102	228	24	39	178	151	743	114	68	12	2,402
Keene	125	185	66	171	20	4	83	39	164	30	40	5	932
Laconia	215	270	75	192	34	37	123	66	614	131	54	10	1,821
Lebanon	104	82	35	55	11	3	39	21	90	22	13	2	477
Littleton	65	124	25	118	22	4	36	31	171	34	21	3	654
Manchester	286	380	112	401	21	32	165	145	562	136	189	78	2,507
Nashua	409	336	96	149	14	21	128	157	331	92	134	20	1,887
Portsmouth	363	279	96	177	21	18	86	61	438	60	98	9	1,706
Salem	182	135	48	56	7	8	45	58	158	46	26	1	770

ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY SEX, AGE, MINORITY STATUS, AND VETERAN STATUS, APRIL 1989

Area	Male	Female	Eligible Claimants	Minority	Veterans	Age<45	Age >45	Total Active Applicants	Unfilled Openings: Total	Unfilled Openings: 30 Days+
New Hampshire	10,374	5,728	7,704	506	3,422	13,071	3,031	16,102	1,660	833
Berlin	333	228	218	6	67	466	95	561	75	8
Claremont	357	250	119	6	109	511	96	607	79	37
Concord	1,039	496	648	19	364	1,225	310	1,535	164	45
Conway	159	84	133	3	32	195	48	243	17	7
Dover	1,597	805	1,373	46	610	2,002	400	2,402	91	33
Keene	533	399	301	12	181	744	188	932	130	61
Laconia	1,274	547	1,158	14	330	1,479	342	1,821	93	41
Lebanon	304	173	233	12	93	381	96	477	49	9
Littleton	373	281	219	4	98	532	122	654	71	37
Manchester	1,591	916	1,007	152	545	2,071	436	2,507	138	59
Nashua	1,199	688	1,019	141	412	1,491	396	1,887	103	58
Portsmouth	1,130	576	790	62	428	1,379	327	1,706	241	84
Salem	485	285	486	29	153	595	175	770	108	67
All Others									301	287

Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System - Table A96

benchwork active applicants form 969 to 881 (-88) while the previous year showed an increase of 99 between those months (607 in March to 706 in April).

Job openings received increased 25 percent between March and April with most of the changes and increases occurring in services (+83), structural (+83) and machine trades (+59). Packaging and material handling (+36) and clerical (+31) also showed solid gains in the number of job openings received. During the same two months a year ago these same industries acted differently. Services (-5) and structural work (-7) registered a slight decrease in job openings received, while machine trades had a significant decline (-26) compared to the increase (+59) between March and April of this year. Clerical job openings a year ago also registered a decline (-8), while packaging and material handling was the only occupation of the five mentioned that showed an increase in each year (+24 in 1988 and +36 in 1989). Although the increase in job openings is a plus, the number of job openings received is still below last year at this time (2,060 in April 1988 to 1,414 in April 1989).

Oliver Northcott

JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED BY OCCUPATION, APRIL 1989

Area	Professional, Technical, & Managerial	Clerical	Sales	Services	Farm	Processing	Machine Trades	Benchwork	Structural Work	Motor Freight & Transportation	Packaging & Material Handling	Miscellaneous	Total
New Hampshire	114	252	66	225	42	30	174	94	265	44	101	7	1,414
Berlin	8	11	3	13	3	0	3	1	2	0	50	1	95
Claremont	2	19	1	6	2	2	12	12	22	4	1	2	85
Concord	31	62	10	11	0	0	16	3	38	4	5	0	180
Conway	1	4	0	5	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	20
Dover	7	28	5	26	7	7	10	7	31	5	7	2	142
Keene	3	15	5	28	2	0	15	5	29	6	8	0	116
Laconia	4	13	4	19	12	1	10	4	8	3	3	1	82
Lebanon	3	13	4	8	0	0	4	0	30	4	2	0	68
Littleton	5	11	1	12	2	4	21	3	20	3	6	1	89
Manchester	13	23	9	29	0	12	7	11	31	8	9	0	152
Nashua	10	20	5	11	1	1	6	11	7	1	2	0	75
Portsmouth	15	21	15	38	1	2	61	22	37	3	4	0	219
Salem	3	10	4	17	1	1	7	15	5	3	4	0	70
All Others	9	2	0	2	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	21

JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED BY INDUSTRY, APRIL 1989

Area	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Construction & Mining	Manufacturing	Transportation, Communication & Utilities	Trade	Finance Insurance, Real Estate	Services	Public Administration	Total	Government Openings in Columns 1-8*
New Hampshire	25	250	433	27	270	52	311	46	1,414	91
Berlin	2	1	49	0	15	4	14	11	96	2
Claremont	3	18	36	1	11	2	11	3	85	5
Concord	2	46	16	4	18	19	67	7	179	18
Conway	0	4	0	0	5	0	8	3	20	3
Dover	8	11	52	3	26	2	39	1	142	27
Keene	2	30	20	1	32	3	27	1	116	3
Laconia	2	14	14	0	17	5	27	3	82	5
Lebanon	0	29	6	8	8	2	13	2	68	2
Littleton	1	22	36	1	13	5	8	3	89	2
Manchester	0	25	49	4	39	5	26	4	152	4
Nashua	0	14	29	0	16	3	13	0	75	0
Portsmouth	1	26	96	4	48	2	38	4	219	15
Salem	0	9	22	1	21	0	16	1	70	1
All Others	4	1	8	0	1	0	4	3	21	4

Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System - Table 10

* *This column includes Job Openings received from government-owned-and-operated employers in all types of industries. It consists of numbers that are included in the first eight columns.*

Notes of Interest:

Poverty in New Hampshire Substantially Lower than in Other Northern New England States

The number of persons in New Hampshire with incomes below poverty remained basically unchanged between March, 1987 and March, 1988 despite a continuing strong rate of population growth. The estimated 42,100 persons below poverty represented 3.9 percent of the total household population (excludes those persons living in group quarters). In 1988, a smaller proportion of older persons had incomes below the poverty thresholds than in 1987.

In sharp contrast to New Hampshire, the poverty rate for Maine in 1988 was 12.5 percent. About 19.5 percent of the State's youth (over 56,000 under age 18) were living below poverty compared with only 2.7 percent in New Hampshire. For Vermont, 10.8 percent of the population were found to have below-poverty incomes, and 15.6 percent of the population under 18 years of age could be classified as poor according to standard definitions.

New Hampshire Household Population

	All Persons			Persons in Families		
	Total	Below Poverty:		Total	Below Poverty:	
	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Percent
All Ages						
March 1988	1,068,230	42,060	3.9%	904,350	18,270	2.0%
March 1987	1,038,690	42,020	4.0%	889,520	16,620	1.9%
Below 18						
March 1988	265,990	7,210	2.7%	263,600	4,820	1.8%
March 1987	248,950	5,500	2.2%	247,410	3,960	1.6%
18-64 Years						
March 1988	683,510	27,750	4.1%	562,770	11,760	2.1%
March 1987	673,670	25,380	3.8%	564,680	10,980	1.9%
65 and Over						
March 1988	118,770	7,100	6.0%	77,970	1,690	2.2%
March 1987	116,080	11,140	9.6%	74,430	1,690	2.3%

Source:
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census
Annual Demographic Surveys - March 1987, March 1988

These estimates are derived from the March Demographic Survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau which includes a very small sample of each state's households. The survey is designed to produce data on a national basis. Consequently, state data is not as reliable. To determine poverty status, total money income of a family or unrelated individual, including wages, interest, retirement payments, etc., is tested against the appropriate dollar threshold. There are 48 thresholds based on family size and number of children under 18. Population estimates are for March while the income level refers of the preceding calendar year.

Richard Frye

Wages of Production Workers in New Hampshire Move Higher in Rank with Other States

Revised data on average weekly earnings of production workers show that New Hampshire wages have climbed higher in comparison with other states than preliminary estimates had indicated. The $394.07 average for 1988 is a jump from 37th place in 1985 to 32nd among all the states and District of Columbia. New Hampshire's average still has a long way to go to match Massachusetts and Connecticut at $424 and $452 to say nothing of the near $200 per week gap between New Hampshire and Michigan ($581.52).

Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers on Manufacturing Payrolls

New England States	1988	1987	1986
Connecticut	$451.86	$440.37	$420.93
Maine	381.71	363.96	351.19
Massachusetts	423.74	400.57	381.61
New Hampshire	394.07	382.75	361.32
Rhode Island	337.73	328.00	319.16
Vermont	386.51	370.27	359.38
Top Ten States			
Highest	$581.52	$547.33	$545.28
Tenth rank	443.69	436.77	427.46

Source:
U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
Employment and Earnings, May 1989

Richard Frye

1989 Child Support Legislation

Over the next several months the Division of Human Services, Office of Child Support Enforcement Services will be implementing laws recently enacted by the New Hampshire Legislature. Two of those laws will have major impacts on the business community and basic information is being provided now to inform employers in New Hampshire.

The Legislature amended the wage withholding statute RSA 458-B:3,4. Under the current law, the Division cannot initiate a wage withholding until the responsible parent owed an amount equal to one month's child support obligation. Senate Bill 46 now allows immediate wage withholding for all cases initiated or modified by the Division after the effective date of the law, unless there is a written agreement between the parties or a court finds there is good cause not to require immediate wage withholding. The Division anticipates the number of child support cases with wage withholding will increase significantly. Of the current caseload of 15,000, 26% currently have wage withholding. The percentage could increase to 40% - 50% over the next several months. The law is effective July 14, 1989.

Another piece of major legislation is effective July 7, 1989. Under RSA 161-C:3-b, the Office of Child Support Enforcement Services must obtain health insurance information on children that parents responsible are required to cover. The Division is also authorized to request and receive notification from employers or insurance companies when a responsible parent's medical insurance coverage has lapsed.

For additional information on these new pieces of legislation and their impact on an individual employer, please contact:

Jane Peel, Public Informational Officer
Division of Human Services
N.H. Department of Health and Human Services
6 Hazen Drive
Concord, New Hampshire 03301-6521

Or, you may call her at (603) 271-4284.

Corrections

The following corrections should be made to the May issue of Economic Conditions:

On page 5, the column headings for monthly data for each MSA should read "March 1989", "February 1989", and "March 1988", instead of "February 1989", "January 1989", and "February 1988".

On page 7, in the next-to-last paragraph, delete the words "Farm (+39)" from the beginning of the second sentence. Farm-related new openings actually had declined by 39 during that time period, as indicated in the last paragraph.

On page 10, in the top chart, "U.S. Consumer Price Index, March 1989", the month "February" should be changed to "March". The index data is the March data, not the February data.

On page 12, the table should be labelled "Weekly Claims Filed During March". The month's name had not been changed.

WEEKLY CLAIMS FILED DURING APRIL CLASSIFIED BY LOCAL OFFICE

Area	U. C. Unemployment Compensation		State Workers (Only)		U. C. Local Government		Ex-Military Servicemen (UCX Only)		U.C. Federal Employees No U.I.	
	Initial Claims	Continued Claims	Initial Claims	Continued Claims	Initial Claims	Continued Claims	Initial Claims	Continued Claims	Initial Claims	Continued Claims
All Offices	3,714	19,381	23	43	6	12	22	41	20	17
Berlin	244	1,041	0	2	1	6	1	2	0	1
Claremont	141	410	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Concord	333	1,820	6	2	1	0	0	3	1	2
Conway	157	1,060	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Dover	376	2,143	0	1	0	0	6	11	9	3
Keene	141	669	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0
Laconia	259	2,173	0	2	0	0	2	5	0	2
Lebanon	71	398	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	1
Littleton	209	1,114	13	20	0	2	0	0	0	1
Manchester	709	3,346	1	6	0	0	4	4	4	5
Nashua	442	1,997	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	2
Portsmouth	262	1,498	0	1	3	0	3	8	3	0
Salem	126	721	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0
Liable Interstate	244	991	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0

The average payment for a week of total unemployment: $125.31

The Unemployment Compensation Fund Balance at the End of the Month: $190,045,965.64

Net contributions received during the month: $5,644,503.17

Net benefits paid during the month: $2,076,228.22

Interest Received: $0.00

S5205-1

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

A Monthly Report by the NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
Prepared in Coordination with the UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

July 1989

Wesley S. Noyes, Jr., Editor
Supervisor, Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau

(603)228-4124

May Unemployment Rate Rises to 2.9%, Up 0.2% from April; Highest May Monthly Rate Since 1986

The New Hampshire unemployment rate rose from 2.7 percent in April to 2.9 percent in May. This was the highest rate estimated for the month of May since 1986, when the rate was 3.2 percent. (The May 1986 rate is also based on the newly adopted macro-model and was first published in January 1989.) Normally the unemployment rate drops from April to May. This is the first time since 1980 that the unemployment rate has risen between the two months, although the monthly rates were the same in 1987. Nationally the not-seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate moved from 5.1 percent in April to 5.0 percent in May.

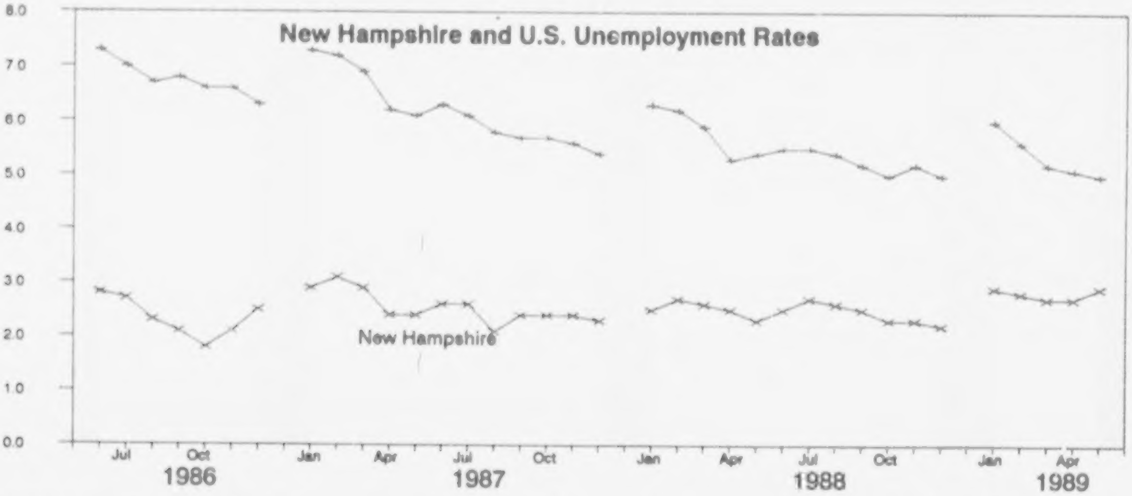
The number of unemployed workers in the state was 17,670 in May. This was 1,020 workers more unemployed than in April, and 3,840 more unemployed than last May. The largest three labor market areas, the Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester NH-Me Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), the Nashua Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA) and the Manchester (MSA) have been particularly affected. These three areas have had the greatest difficulty in absorbing changes in the labor force. The Manchester and Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester MSA's both absorbed only about forty percent of the increase in their labor forces, while the Nashua PMSA labor force has dropped slightly and unemployment has risen from May to May. For the state overall, about seventy-five percent of the increase in the labor force has been absorbed. Excluding the three largest labor market areas, the balance of the state has absorbed about eighty-five percent of its increase in labor force. The larger labor market areas have been affected by either negative or slow growth in construction employment, lower levels of manufacturing employment, and (in the Manchester and Nashua areas) lower estimated wholesale and retail trade employment.

The state civilian labor force was 617,280 in May. This was 10,060 higher than in April, and 16,230 higher than in May 1988.

The United States civilian labor force reached 123,196,000 in May, up 620,000 from April and up 2,421,000 from the previous May. National unemployment was estimated to be 6,156,000 in May, compared to 6,229,000 in April and 6,553,000 last May.

Employment Trends in New Hampshire

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the state was estimated at 533,550 in May, based on a monthly sample of employers. Revised estimates of April nonagricultural wage and salary were placed at 527,100, while May 1988



Notes: *These unemployment rates were calculated using the new methodology adopted in January 1989. They are not directly comparable to monthly rates published prior to that time.*

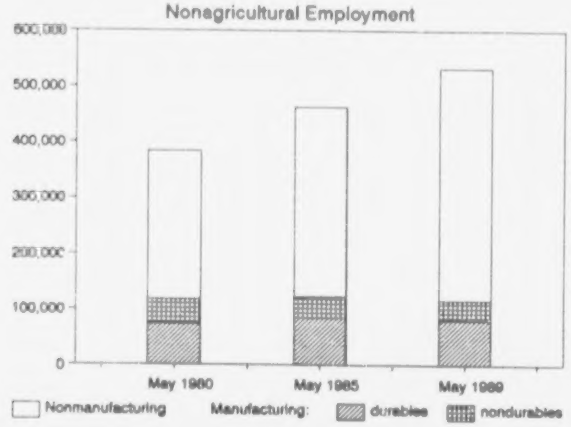
Although monthly changes are included in this publication, it should be noted that these figures are not seasonally adjusted. Over-the-month comparisons may be affected by seasonal changes an could present misleading representation of underlying trends. To eliminate bias, it is more useful to compare any non-seasonally-adjusted statistic with that of twelve months earlier.

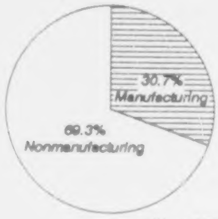
figures were 523,750. The revised figures for April were 2,100 higher than the preliminary April figures, and reestablished the normal trend of increasing employment between March and April (see the June 1989 issue of ***Economic Conditions in New Hampshire***, page 2, for the original discussion). The largest revision was made in services employment, which added 1,700 workers. This was due to a more complete sample in the services sector. However, in spite of this change in April employment, total nonagricultural wage and salary employment increases from March to April still lagged over one thousand workers behind normal increases.

As normally seen this time of year, the expansion in employment was concentrated in the nonmanufacturing sector. Total nonmanufacturing employment rose by 6,950 from April to May. This change was concentrated in the services sector (up 2,700), construction (up 2,000), and trade (up 1,500). Manufacturing employment continued to show little variation. Employment estimates for the manufacturing sector indicated a drop of 500 from April. The net change in total employment was +6,450.

Compared to last May, total nonagricultural employment has increased an estimated 9,800. This change has also been concentrated in the nonmanufacturing sector, led by services industries which have grown by about 5,800 workers. Trade has grown by 3,800 employees. Government employment is up about 2,900, mostly at the local level. Construction, however, is approximately 3,000 workers below the same time last year. The manufacturing sector has lost an estimated 400 jobs compared to last May. Individual industry changes are generally small.

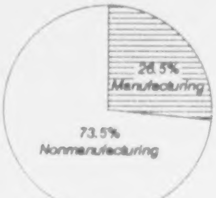
Although there have been some cyclical variations, total manufacturing employment has changed very little since 1980. Nondurable goods sector employment has decreased throughout the decade in New Hampshire, but employment in most durable goods industries has increased enough to leave total manufacturing employment stable. This is demonstrated in the above bar chart, which shows manufacturing employment broken out between durable and nondurable industries. The increase in nonagricultural wage and salary employment has occurred in the nonmanufacturing sector, which has not been separated into its components. Tremendous employment increases, however, have happened in services and wholesale and retail trade. In 1980, nonmanufacturing constituted a little more than two-thirds of total employment. By 1989, this share had increased to over three-quarters. As the state economy has grown more dependent upon services, trade, and durable goods production, it may have become more susceptible to economic fluctuations.

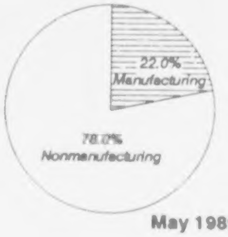




May 1980

May 1985





May 1989

Note: In charts above, figures for May 1980 and May 1985 are final benchmark figures from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. May 1989 figures are preliminary CES figures.

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July 1989

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE BY AREA AND COUNTY*

	UNEMPLOYMENT								CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE				
	May 1989		April 1989		May 1988		Numerical Change From Previous:		May 1989	April 1989	May 1988	Numerical Change From Previous:	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Month	Year				Month	Year
United States**	6,156	5.0	6,229	5.1	6,553	5.4	(73)	(397)	123,196	122,576	120,775	620	2,421
New Hampshire	17,670	2.9	16,650	2.7	13,830	2.3	1,020	3,840	617,280	607,220	601,050	10,060	16,230
Berlin LMA	1,180	4.4	1,150	4.4	870	3.4	30	310	26,710	25,910	25,460	800	1,250
Claremont LMA	620	1.5	750	1.8	930	2.3	(130)	(310)	42,470	41,960	41,230	510	1,240
Concord LMA	1,520	2.8	1,400	2.6	980	1.9	120	540	54,740	54,110	52,350	630	2,390
Keene LMA	860	2.0	670	1.6	660	1.6	190	200	43,520	42,820	40,980	700	2,540
Laconia LMA	1,400	2.4	1,510	2.7	850	1.6	(110)	550	57,260	55,290	53,500	1,970	3,760
Littleton LMA	660	3.4	890	4.7	600	3.2	(230)	60	19,430	18,830	18,530	600	900
Manchester MSA	2,320	2.7	1,990	2.3	1,640	1.9	330	680	86,430	85,760	85,330	670	1,100
Nashua PMSA	3,120	3.1	2,750	2.8	2,660	2.7	370	460	100,080	99,090	100,250	990	(170)
NH portion Lawrence-Haverhill, Ma PMSA***	2,310	4.4	2,190	4.2	1,850	3.5	120	460	52,860	52,710	52,190	980	1,120
Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester NH+Me MSA	2,700	2.0	2,640	2.0	2,210	1.7	60	490	134,380	132,530	133,570	1,850	810
Unattached Estimating Area	960	4.1	870	3.9	630	2.8	90	330	23,270	22,290	22,150	980	1,120
NH portion Lowell Ma PMSA	350	6.2	250	4.6	210	3.9	100	140	5,610	5,480	5,360	130	250
Counties													
Belknap	670	2.3	680	2.4	410	1.5	(10)	260	29,460	28,450	27,590	1,010	1,870
Carroll	640	3.2	720	3.8	360	1.9	(80)	280	19,750	19,180	18,600	570	1,150
Cheshire	720	1.9	580	1.5	620	1.7	140	100	38,740	38,150	36,550	590	2,190
Coos	980	4.7	1,010	5.0	930	4.6	(30)	50	20,860	20,250	20,070	630	810
Grafton	1,020	2.3	1,240	2.9	760	1.8	(220)	260	43,600	42,510	41,430	1,090	2,170
Hillsborough	5,780	3.1	4,990	2.7	4,400	2.4	790	1,380	188,540	186,440	186,530	2,100	2,010
Merrimack	1,700	2.6	1,620	2.5	1,080	1.7	80	620	66,050	65,110	63,190	940	2,860
Rockingham	4,430	3.5	4,070	3.2	3,420	2.7	360	1,010	128,250	126,520	126,250	1,730	2,000
Strafford	1,410	2.3	1,340	2.3	1,170	2.0	70	240	60,370	59,220	59,630	1,150	740
Sullivan	320	1.5	400	1.9	670	3.2	(80)	(350)	21,640	21,390	21,200	250	440

* *NH estimates based on the Bureau of Labor Statistics "43 step handbook method" adjusted to the Current Population Survey (CPS) estimates.*
** *In thousands, not seasonally adjusted.*
*** *New Hampshire Portion of the Lawrence-Haverhill, Massachusetts Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area which includes Salem and twelve small towns.*

Note: Negative numbers in parentheses

Labor Market Area Unemployment Trends

Unemployment rate changes from April to May fell into a basic pattern. Those labor market areas in the southern part of the state (Keene, Nashua, Manchester, Concord, the Unattached Areas, and those areas part of Massachusetts Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas [PMSA]) all experienced higher unemployment rates. The labor market areas to the northwest (Littleton, Laconia, and Claremont) saw unemployment rates drop. The Berlin Labor Market Area (LMA) and the Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester NH-Me PMSA were both unchanged.

The unemployment rate in the Littleton LMA had jumped from March to April as "mud season" took hold. As "mud season" ended, the unemployment rate declined from April to May. Initial preparations for the summer tourist season also was a factor in the Littleton and Laconia LMAs. The Claremont LMA continues to be buoyed by expansion at Dartmouth Hitchcock Medical Center; this construction probably has affected on the Littleton and Laconia LMAs, which border the Claremont LMA somewhat near the towns of Hanover and Lebanon. The southern LMAs have been especially affected by a declining real estate market with its derivative drop in construction employment. Uncertainty and poor expectations should cause less hiring in many industries than usual during the summer months; some southern region LMAs will be negatively affected by the economic downturn in Massachusetts.

The lowest area unemployment rate in May was 1.5 percent in the Claremont LMA. This was followed by the Keene LMA and the Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester NH-Me MSA, both of which registered 2.0 percent.

April Unemployment Rate Lowest in United States

New Hampshire had the lowest unemployment rate in the country for April, 2.7 percent. Nebraska had the next lowest rate at 2.8 percent. Other New England states had unemployment rates ranging from 2.9 percent in Connecticut to 4.3 percent in Maine. The nation's highest jobless rate was found in Louisiana, 9.6 percent.

Average Weekly Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing Sector Dip Slightly From April

Manufacturing average weekly hours and average weekly earnings were down slightly between April and May. Average weekly hours declined from 40.9 to 40.6 hours. This is almost identical to the change between the same months in 1988. Average hourly earnings were virtually identical in April and May. The drop in average weekly earnings (from

$415.14 in April to $411.68 in May) was attributable to the fewer hours worked.

Highest average hourly earnings were estimated for the Food and Kindred Products industry ($11.94) in the nondurable goods sector. Average weekly earnings were also highest in the Food and Kindred Products industry ($509.84). Average weekly hours were greatest in the Primary Metal Products industry (45.5 hours) in the durable goods industry.

Bruce DeMay

NEW HAMPSHIRE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, TOTAL EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT AS OF THE MIDDLE OF THE MONTH

	Number of Workers			Numerical Change * From Previous:	
	May 1989	April 1989	May 1988	Month	Year
Labor Force Data **					
Civilian Labor Force	617,280	607,220	601,050	10,060	16,230
Unemployment	17,670	16,650	13,830	1,020	3,840
Percent of Labor Force	2.9	2.7	2.3	---	---
Employment Total	599,460	590,420	587,220	9,040	12,540
Persons Involved in Labor Disputes	150	150	0	0	150
Employment by Industry ***					
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT	533,550	527,100	523,750	6,450	9,800
MANUFACTURING	117,450	117,950	117,850	(500)	(400)
Durable Goods	82,050	82,400	82,300	(350)	(250)
Lumber and wood products	5,600	5,650	5,650	(50)	(50)
Furniture and fixtures	1,350	1,350	1,550	0	(200)
Stone and clay products	3,400	3,450	3,500	(50)	(100)
Primary metal products	4,650	4,600	4,700	50	(50)
Fabricated metal products	6,900	6,950	6,750	(50)	150
Machinery (except electrical)	25,550	25,650	25,500	(100)	50
Electrical products	22,800	22,850	22,700	(50)	100
Miscellaneous products	2,250	2,250	2,250	0	0
Other durable goods	9,550	9,650	9,700	(100)	(150)
Nondurable Goods	35,400	35,550	35,550	(150)	(150)
Food and kindred products	2,700	2,700	2,700	0	0
Textile mill products	3,600	3,600	3,600	0	0
Apparel	1,650	1,750	1,700	(100)	(50)
Paper and allied products	5,650	5,650	5,600	0	50
Printing, publishing, and allied	8,750	8,700	8,700	50	50
Leather and leather products	3,150	3,150	3,350	0	(200)
Other nondurable goods	9,900	10,000	9,900	(100)	0
NONMANUFACTURING	416,100	409,150	405,900	6,950	10,200
Construction (including mining)	35,000	33,000	38,000	2,000	(3,000)
Transportation, communication, and utilities	17,900	17,600	17,900	300	0
Trade	136,800	135,300	133,000	1,500	3,800
Finance, insurance, and real estate	32,950	32,500	32,250	450	700
Service industry and other	121,300	118,600	115,500	2,700	5,800
Government	72,150	72,150	69,250	0	2,900
Federal	8,600	8,600	8,550	0	50
State	18,750	19,050	17,800	(300)	950
Local	44,800	44,500	42,900	300	1,900
Persons involved in labor disputes (not included in Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Total above)	150	150	0	0	150

** Numbers in parentheses indicate negative numbers*
*** By place of residence*
**** By place of establishment, March 1988 benchmark*

MSA LABOR FORCE, TOTAL EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT, AND NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT AS OF THE MIDDLE OF THE MONTH

	Manchester MSA					Nashua PMSA					Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester MSA				
	Number of Workers			Change* From Previous:		Number of Workers			Change* From Previous:		Number of Workers			Change* From Previous:	
	May 1989	April 1989	May 1988	Month	Year	May 1989	April 1989	May 1988	Month	Year	May 1989	April 1989	May 1988	Month	Year
Labor Force Data**															
1. Civilian Labor Force	86,430	85,760	85,330	670	1,100	100,080	99,090	100,250	990	(170)	134,380	132,530	133,570	1,850	810
2. Unemployment	2,320	1,990	1,640	330	680	3,120	2,750	2,660	370	460	2,700	2,640	2,210	60	490
Percentage of Labor Force	2.7	2.3	1.9	—	—	3.1	2.8	2.7	—	—	2.0	2.0	1.7	—	—
3. Employment Total	83,960	83,620	83,690	340	270	96,960	96,340	97,590	620	(630)	131,680	129,890	131,360	1,790	320
4. Persons Involved in Labor Disputes	150	150	0	0	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employment by Industry***															
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT	86,350	86,250	85,350	100	1,000	95,200	94,350	95,750	850	(550)	113,700	111,650	111,450	2,050	2,250
MANUFACTURING	11,450	11,600	12,100	(150)	(650)	35,950	35,900	36,200	50	(250)	20,500	20,550	20,600	(50)	(100)
Durable Goods	6,900	7,000	7,500	(100)	(600)	30,050	30,000	29,900	50	150	12,500	12,650	12,800	(150)	(300)
Machinery and electrical products	3,850	3,900	4,300	(50)	(450)	22,750	22,700	22,300	50	450					
Other durable goods	3,050	3,100	3,200	(50)	(150)	7,300	7,300	7,600	0	(300)					
Nondurable Goods	4,550	4,600	4,600	(50)	(50)	5,900	5,900	6,300	0	(400)	8,000	7,900	7,800	100	200
Textile mill products	1,050	1,100	1,100	(50)	(50)										
Other nondurable goods	3,500	3,500	3,500	0	0										
NONMANUFACTURING	74,900	74,650	73,250	250	1,650	59,250	58,450	59,550	800	(300)	93,200	91,100	90,850	2,100	2,350
Construction (including mining)	6,200	6,000	5,800	200	400	4,600	4,400	5,000	200	(400)	5,900	5,550	6,450	350	(550)
Transportation, communication, and utilities	5,500	5,500	5,300	0	200	2,700	2,600	2,550	100	150	3,200	3,050	2,950	150	250
Trade	23,450	23,700	23,700	(250)	(250)	21,500	21,350	22,600	150	(1,100)	30,000	28,900	28,500	1,100	1,500
Finance, insurance, and real estate	8,450	8,400	8,250	50	200	3,700	3,600	3,750	100	(50)	7,050	6,950	6,850	100	200
Service industry & other	22,200	22,050	21,450	150	750	19,350	19,150	18,350	200	1,000	21,100	20,650	20,750	450	350
Government	9,100	9,000	8,750	100	350	7,400	7,350	7,300	50	100	25,950	26,000	25,350	(50)	600
Federal	2,600	2,600	2,600	0	0	950	950	900	0	50	11,050	11,000	10,750	50	300
State	800	800	700	0	100	200	200	250	0	(50)	5,250	5,400	5,300	(150)	(50)
Local	5,700	5,600	5,450	100	250	6,250	6,200	6,150	50	100	9,650	9,600	9,300	50	350
Persons involved in labor disputes (not included in Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment above)	150	150	0	0	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Manchester MSA – includes the city of Manchester and the towns of Allenstown, Auburn, Bedford, Candia, Goffstown, and Hooksett.

Nashua PMSA – includes the city of Nashua and the towns of Amherst, Brookline, Hollis, Hudson, Litchfield, Londonderry, Merrimack, Milford, Mont Vernon, and Wilton.

Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester MSA – includes the New Hampshire cities of Dover, Portsmouth, Rochester, and Somersworth; the New Hampshire towns of Barrington, Durham, Exeter, Farmington, Greenland, Hampton, Lee, Madbury, Milton, New Castle, Newfields, Newington, Newmarket, North Hampton, Rollinsford, Rye, and Stratham, and the Maine towns of Berwick, Eliot, Kittery, North Berwick, Ogunquit, South Berwick, Wells, and York.

* *Numbers in parentheses indicate negative numbers*
** *By place of residence*
*** *By place of establishment, March 1988 benchmark*

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

(Establishment Survey estimates on this page are currently projected from March 1988 benchmark levels.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings May 1989	Average Weekly Earnings Apr 1989	Average Weekly Earnings May 1988	Average Weekly Hours May 1989	Average Weekly Hours Apr 1989	Average Weekly Hours May 1988	Average Hourly Earnings May 1989	Average Hourly Earnings Apr 1989	Average Hourly Earnings May 1988
All Manufacturing	$411.68	$415.14	$390.17	40.6	40.9	40.6	$10.14	$10.15	$9.61
Durable goods	421.83	425.58	394.88	40.6	41.0	40.5	10.39	10.38	9.75
Lumber and wood products	310.99	315.51	313.99	35.3	36.1	39.2	8.81	8.74	8.01
Furniture and fixtures	328.55	331.59	314.29	41.8	41.5	41.3	7.86	7.99	7.61
Stone and clay products	395.84	405.32	385.64	42.2	42.8	42.1	9.38	9.47	9.16
Primary metal products	469.56	472.03	464.58	45.5	45.3	47.6	10.32	10.42	9.76
Fabricated metal products	433.50	438.18	394.76	42.5	42.5	40.2	10.20	10.31	9.82
Machinery (except electrical)	453.05	457.29	424.00	42.5	43.1	42.4	10.66	10.61	10.00
Electrical products	433.86	440.95	393.14	38.6	39.3	37.3	11.24	11.22	10.54
Miscellaneous products	338.52	350.06	341.70	39.0	39.6	40.2	8.68	8.84	8.50
Other durable goods	416.47	408.40	390.42	40.2	40.0	40.5	10.36	10.21	9.64
Nondurable goods	390.17	393.57	378.92	40.6	40.7	40.7	9.61	9.67	9.31
Food and kindred products	509.84	536.36	467.57	42.7	41.1	40.8	11.94	13.05	11.46
Textile mill products	328.72	331.93	330.84	39.7	39.8	41.2	8.28	8.34	8.03
Apparel	262.77	253.76	236.57	36.7	37.1	35.1	7.16	6.84	6.74
Paper and allied products	473.54	479.12	525.37	44.8	45.2	48.6	10.57	10.60	10.81
Printing, publishing, and allied	413.41	424.14	377.57	38.6	39.2	38.1	10.71	10.82	9.91
Leather and leather products	213.06	205.57	209.40	34.7	33.7	34.9	6.14	6.10	6.00
Footwear	212.28	203.95	210.50	34.8	33.6	35.2	6.10	6.07	5.98
Other nondurable goods	404.28	405.88	397.82	42.2	42.5	41.7	9.58	9.55	9.54

Sample Percent of Production Workers: 42.2%

Total Production Workers: 80,100

Firms Reporting: 296

Manchester MSA

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings May 1989	Average Weekly Earnings Apr 1989	Average Weekly Earnings May 1988	Average Weekly Hours May 1989	Average Weekly Hours Apr 1989	Average Weekly Hours May 1988	Average Hourly Earnings May 1989	Average Hourly Earnings Apr 1989	Average Hourly Earnings May 1988
All Manufacturing	$413.76	$415.04	$402.19	39.9	40.1	40.3	$10.37	$10.35	$9.98
Durable goods	414.77	423.32	406.61	38.8	39.6	39.4	10.69	10.69	10.32
Machinery and electrical products	426.34	443.19	421.83	38.9	40.4	40.6	10.96	10.97	10.39
Other durable goods	399.38	395.14	385.29	38.7	38.4	37.7	10.32	10.29	10.22
Nondurable goods	412.41	401.64	395.22	41.7	40.9	42.0	9.89	9.82	9.41
Textiles and apparel	350.17	343.60	317.60	41.1	41.1	39.8	8.52	8.36	7.98
Other nondurable goods	431.99	420.86	421.02	41.9	40.9	42.7	10.31	10.29	9.86

Sample Percent of Production Workers: 53.7%

Total Production Workers: 8,600

Firms Reporting: 39

Nashua PMSA

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings May 1989	Average Weekly Earnings Apr 1989	Average Weekly Earnings May 1988	Average Weekly Hours May 1989	Average Weekly Hours Apr 1989	Average Weekly Hours May 1988	Average Hourly Earnings May 1989	Average Hourly Earnings Apr 1989	Average Hourly Earnings May 1988
All Manufacturing	$499.98	$512.68	$475.53	41.7	42.3	41.1	$11.99	$12.12	$11.57
Durable goods	509.23	514.60	487.14	41.1	41.3	41.6	12.39	12.46	11.71
Machinery and electrical products	552.67	559.37	513.35	40.4	41.1	40.2	13.68	13.61	12.77
Other durable goods	416.08	415.17	428.74	42.5	41.6	44.8	9.79	9.98	9.57
Nondurable goods	462.71	503.06	431.98	43.9	45.9	39.2	10.54	10.96	11.02

Sample Percent of Production Workers: 37.2%

Total Production Workers: 19,300

Firms Reporting: 53

Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester MSA

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings May 1989	Average Weekly Earnings Apr 1989	Average Weekly Earnings May 1988	Average Weekly Hours May 1989	Average Weekly Hours Apr 1989	Average Weekly Hours May 1988	Average Hourly Earnings May 1989	Average Hourly Earnings Apr 1989	Average Hourly Earnings May 1988
All Manufacturing	$408.66	$399.34	$383.16	41.7	41.0	41.2	$9.80	$9.74	$9.30
Durable goods	438.27	427.87	399.74	41.9	41.3	40.5	10.46	10.36	9.87
Nondurable goods	363.49	356.53	357.86	41.4	40.7	42.3	8.78	8.76	8.46

Sample Percent of Production Workers: 48.4%

Total Production Workers: 14,450

Firms Reporting: 37

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, MAY 1989

	1989	1988	1987	1986
1982-84=100				
All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)				
April Index	123.8	117.5	113.1	108.9
Percent Change From Previous April	5.4	3.9	3.9	1.5
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W)				
April Index	122.5	116.2	111.9	107.9
Percent Change From Previous April	5.4	3.8	3.7	1.1
1967=100				
All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)				
April Index	370.8	352.0	338.7	326.3
Percent Change From Previous April	5.3	3.9	3.8	1.7
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W)				
April Index	364.9	346.1	333.4	321.4
Percent Change From Previous April	5.4	3.8	3.7	1.1

APRIL CPI INDEXES BY CATEGORY

(1982-84=100, except where otherwise noted)

Categories	CPI-U May Index	Percent Change from:		CPI-W May Index
		May 1988	Apr 1989	
All Items	123.8	5.4	0.6	122.5
All Items (1967=100)	370.8	5.3	0.5	364.9
Food and Beverages	124.7	6.5	0.6	124.4
Housing	122.1	3.7	0.4	120.3
Apparel and Upkeep	120.4	3.5	-0.4	120.0
Transportation	116.0	7.3	1.2	116.0
Medical Care	147.5	7.3	0.5	147.9
Entertainment	125.5	4.8	0.1	124.9
Other Goods and Services	145.4	7.6	0.5	145.2

YEARLY CHANGES IN THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS (1982-84 = 100)

	1988	1987	1986
Average CPI-U Level for Year:	118.3	113.6	109.6
Percent Change from Previous Year Average:	4.1%	3.6%	1.9%
December CPI-U Level for Year:	120.5	115.4	110.5
Percent Change from Previous December:	4.4%	4.4%	1.1%

Note: The CPI data on these tables is unadjusted for seasonal fluctuations.

Source: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Consumer Price Index for April 1989

- The CPI-U for All Items increased 5.4% over the past year. An increase of this magnitude has not been recorded since August 1982 when the over-the-year increase was 5.9%.

- The CPI-U for All Items rose 0.6% from April to May, less than the 0.7% increase from March to April.

- The Food and Beverages index increased 6.5% over the previous year, rising 0.6% over the previous month. *Fruits and vegetables* showed an increase of 12.3% over the previous year and 3.4% from April to May. In particular, tomato prices increased sharply because of weather-related supply shortages. *Cereals and bakery products* gained 9.3% from a year ago and 0.8% from the previous month. *Poultry and beef* prices were up from prices a month ago while pork prices declined. Prices for *dairy products* fell from April to May.

- The Housing category showed a 3.7% increase over the previous year, rising 0.4% from April to May this year. *Renters' costs* are indexed at 137.8 for May; they increased 3.5% over the previous year and decreased 0.1% over the previous month. By contrast, *homeowners' costs* were indexed at 136.2 in May; increases were 4.8% and 0.6% over the past year and month respectively. The price index for *fuel oil and other household fuel* commodities fell 1.2% over the past month; this group has the lowest index (81.5) of any group on the listings.

- Apparel and Upkeep increased 3.5% over the previous year and decreased 0.4% from the previous month; this price decrease was less than was expected from the trends of previous years. A 6.5% increase over the previous year and a 1.5% increase over the previous month for *infants' and toddlers' apparel* topped the Apparel increases.

- The Transportation category showed a large increase of 7.3% for the year. The April to May increase was 1.2%, only half of what the increase had been from March to April. The increases in the price of gasoline, 18.8% over the year and 5.0% over the month, were higher than any other price gains reported for consumer goods. The index for gasoline was 96.7, still not quite as high as the 1982-84 base index (100).

- The Medical Care category showed a moderate increase of 0.5% over the month with sharp increases in the cost of *medical care commodities* moderated by lesser increases in *medical care services*.

- The Entertainment category showed only a slight increase, 0.1%, over the month. Price increases in *entertainment commodities* were offset by price decreases in *entertainment services*.

- In the Other Goods and Services category, the greatest increases were evidenced in the *personal care services* (up 1.1% over the month) and *tobacco and smoking products* (increasing 1.0% over the month). The tobacco group had increased 12.5% from May 1988.

Ricia Dubuclet

New Hampshire Labor Supply and Demand

Active applicants in May numbered 14,294, down 1,808 from April. A year ago in May there were 9,882 active applicants, which was a drop of only 460 applicants from the previous month. Job openings received increased by over 300 from 1,414 in April to 1,724 in May compared to a year ago when the number of job openings received changed from 2,060 in April to 2,062 in May. Even though there were over eight active applicants for every job in May of 1989, compared to less than five per job opening last year in May, the trend this year nevertheless shows encouraging growth in job openings between April and May. An improvement in job openings indicates the economy is still healthy, but the manufacturing sector is sending mixed signals. Job openings received in benchwork occupations showed an improvement over last year while machine trades, an indicator of how much new production machinery is being made, declined from the previous year.

Nationwide, manufacturing productivity kept pace with Japan and Germany between 1980 and 1985 with the U.S. moving out in front of these two countries in 1986 according to the New Hampshire Small Business Development Center. This source indicates that New Hampshire moved steadily out in front of the rest of the nation with a trade surplus that continues to expand due to excellent manufacturing productivity. The number employed in manufacturing in New Hampshire increased by less than 1 percent between 1980 and 1987, and total wages increased by only 71 percent. However, labor productivity in manufacturing, according to a recent study conducted by University of New Hampshire Professor Evangelos Simos, increased from 25.5 percent of the gross state product in 1977 to 32.8 percent in 1986. Foreign trade continues to play an increasing role in the New Hampshire economy, with the 16 largest foreign manufacturing companies in the state now employing nearly 9000 people, according to the New Hampshire Office of Industrial Development. "High-tech" products continue to be a significant portion of foreign trade exports. In addition to foreign trade exporting there has been foreign money coming into the state to buy up businesses about to

ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION, MAY 1989

Area	Professional, Technical, & Managerial	Clerical	Sales	Services	Farm	Processing	Machine Trades	Benchwork	Structural Work	Freight & Transportation	Packaging & Material Handling	Miscellanous	Total
New Hampshire	2,375	2,540	714	1,756	226	165	966	888	3,095	627	805	137	14,294
Berlin	31	73	30	94	6	1	19	18	146	26	138	2	584
Claremont	97	140	22	101	8	9	63	32	108	27	61	4	672
Concord	322	241	64	154	31	6	97	92	305	86	47	13	1,458
Conway	27	26	9	37	5	2	9	11	43	8	6	1	184
Dover	325	384	89	203	33	34	167	164	607	105	72	11	2,194
Keene	134	193	58	162	19	6	69	38	153	27	38	4	901
Laconia	135	188	53	119	25	19	73	51	256	56	23	5	1,003
Lebanon	98	71	36	52	11	3	31	18	74	14	8	2	418
Littleton	53	91	18	89	19	4	31	35	109	12	21	1	483
Manchester	297	395	124	371	19	32	159	154	481	98	184	60	2,374
Nashua	407	337	90	150	14	24	114	156	289	79	96	22	1,778
Portsmouth	344	277	81	173	23	18	86	66	383	57	90	9	1,607
Salem	105	124	40	51	13	7	48	53	141	32	21	3	638

ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY SEX, AGE, MINORITY STATUS, AND VETERAN STATUS, MAY 1989

Area	Male	Female	Eligible Claimants	Minority	Veterans	Age<45	Age >45	Total Active Applicants	Unfilled Openings: Total	Unfilled Openings: 30 Days+
New Hampshire	8,901	5,393	6,547	465	2,926	11,599	2,695	14,294	1,748	957
Berlin	369	215	183	2	59	488	96	584	104	59
Claremont	386	286	120	5	124	561	111	672	83	45
Concord	1,000	458	634	26	377	1,160	298	1,458	167	77
Conway	114	70	90	1	21	151	33	184	56	10
Dover	1,405	789	1,284	40	459	1,839	355	2,194	117	19
Keene	469	432	302	12	144	720	181	901	97	59
Laconia	636	367	382	6	202	818	185	1,003	127	48
Lebanon	265	153	194	12	83	334	84	418	40	14
Littleton	265	218	141	3	52	408	75	483	102	31
Manchester	1,478	896	1,059	140	508	1,946	428	2,374	145	75
Nashua	1,081	697	1,012	132	367	1,394	384	1,778	96	61
Portsmouth	1,040	567	745	63	401	1,280	327	1,607	222	102
Salem	393	245	401	23	129	500	138	638	86	66
All Others									306	291

Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System - Table A96

go under. Universal Packaging in Concord was taken over several years ago by a British firm, N.M.C. Group of London, and Harris Graphics of Dover was taken over by Heidelberger Druckmaschinen of West Germany, the world's largest manufacturer of printing presses. Foreign capital has allowed both these plants and a number of other manufacturing firms to remain where they are, keep the employees they have and continue to operate and expand on the products they have. More foreign money may be brought into the state in the future as more companies see advantages in foreign capital backing.

The greatest decrease in the number of active applicants between April and May came in structural occupations (-860), motor freight and transportation (-215), professional, technical and managerial (-190), and services (-161) as more work became available. Much of the available work is seasonal. However, seasonality doesn't explain the differences between years. In terms of the number of active applicants looking for jobs there is still an obvious difference between May of 1988 and 1989. In May of 1988 there were far fewer applicants waiting to get jobs, particularly in structural occupations (1,801 in May 1988 and 3,095 in May 1989) while clerical occupations (2,540 in May 1989 and 1,904 in May 1988) and professional, technical, and managerial occupations (2,375 in May 1989 and 1,771 in May 1988) also had far fewer active applicants in May of 1988 than in May of 1989.

The number of job openings received showed a healthy increase between April and May compared to last year. The most significant growth was in the services industry (+157) with all offices except Salem recording increases. Littleton (+39) and Concord (+23) lead the other offices in the increase of service job openings, while Salem experienced a decrease (-12) compared to an increase (+21) between the

JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED BY OCCUPATION, MAY 1989

Area	Professional, Technical, & Managerial	Clerical	Sales	Services	Farm	Processing	Machine Trades	Benchwork	Structural Work	Motor Freight & Transportation	Packaging & Material Handling	Miscellenous	Total
New Hampshire	106	263	104	382	90	45	122	127	273	62	139	11	1,724
Berlin	2	12	7	29	2	0	3	6	13	15	18	0	107
Claremont	3	11	4	18	5	2	12	6	16	3	5	2	87
Concord	17	24	12	34	10	0	12	3	20	4	2	3	141
Conway	2	13	8	20	3	0	3	3	11	1	6	0	70
Dover	17	34	14	39	7	2	14	19	49	8	11	0	214
Keene	1	19	7	28	3	0	16	15	22	1	17	0	129
Laconia	11	18	6	30	3	12	16	4	32	1	15	0	148
Lebanon	9	6	3	18	3	1	5	2	19	5	7	1	79
Littleton	7	21	6	51	14	4	8	7	9	2	8	2	139
Manchester	12	40	15	45	2	1	9	39	35	4	18	1	221
Nashua	2	13	8	18	1	3	7	11	11	6	13	0	93
Portsmouth	9	40	8	43	3	20	10	7	32	10	16	1	199
Salem	1	11	6	5	1	0	7	5	4	2	3	0	45
All Others	13	1	0	4	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	52

JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED BY INDUSTRY, MAY 1989

Area	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Construction & Mining	Manufacturing	Transportation, Communication & Utilities	Trade	Finance Insurance, Real Estate	Services	Public Administration	Total	Government Openings in Columns 1-8*
New Hampshire	58	262	392	52	391	70	445	54	1,724	109
Berlin	0	15	31	15	14	1	30	1	107	1
Claremont	3	18	23	0	24	3	15	1	87	1
Concord	2	23	11	4	28	10	55	8	141	10
Conway	5	10	5	0	29	3	18	0	70	0
Dover	0	29	53	7	44	1	64	16	214	53
Keene	2	28	26	8	20	2	41	2	129	3
Laconia	1	29	36	0	49	2	29	2	148	6
Lebanon	1	20	11	3	25	1	16	2	79	2
Littleton	5	10	24	4	30	9	52	5	139	6
Manchester	0	34	67	1	41	28	49	1	221	4
Nashua	0	16	34	1	24	1	17	0	93	1
Portsmouth	5	29	56	8	44	8	42	7	199	12
Salem	1	1	13	1	18	1	9	1	45	1
All Others	33	0	2	0	1	0	8	8	52	9

Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System - Table 10

* *This column includes Job Openings received from government-owned-and-operated employers in all types of industries. It consists of numbers that are included in the first eight columns.*

same two months of the previous year. Sales (+38) registered a strong increase between April and May compared to a moderate increase (+11) between the same two months in 1988. Benchwork (+33) reported a strong gain compared to a loss (-19) last year, while packaging and material handling had a greater gain (+38) between April and May 1989 than between the same two months in 1988 (+13). Machine trades, however, reported a decline (-52) while in 1988 there had been an increase (+30) between April and May.

Benchwork job openings received, which reflect to some extent the demand for work in the production end of the "high-tech" industry, have increased from 94 in April to 127 in May, which is encouraging. However, job openings received in machine trades, which are from industries that makes the machines that produce, maintain, or repair parts for production machines, have decreased from 174 in April to 122 in May. Last year the job openings received in machine trades increased from 146 in April to 176 in May. In addition to the decline in machine trades job openings, recent enrollment in some machine shop classes in the area have been lower than past years and this could be cause for concern.

Oliver Northcott

Notes of Interest:

New Hampshire Steps Out of the Fast Track

New Hampshire dropped from second place for 1985 and 1986 in the rate of growth in nonfarm employment to eighth place in 1987 and was twenty-second in 1988. Of the ten states with the highest year-to-year growth rates in 1985, only Nevada, Florida, and Virginia stayed in this top bracket through 1988. Three states, Colorado, Louisiana, and Montana, remained in the group of ten states with the lowest year-to-year growth rates during this period.

States Ranked by Percent Change in Nonfarm Payroll Employment

Rank	State	'84-85	State	'85-86	State	'86-87	State	'87-88
1	AZ	8.18%	RI	5.31%	NV	6.86%	NV	7.50%
2	NH	5.55%	NH	5.17%	DE	5.77%	FL	4.79%
3	MI	5.34%	NV	4.86%	FL	5.41%	OR	4.75%
4	VA	5.20%	AZ	4.63%	HA	5.36%	ID	4.59%
5	GA	4.95%	VT	4.32%	ME	4.96%	WA	4.52%
6	NV	4.79%	FL	4.29%	VA	4.80%	IA	4.22%
7	DE	4.79%	VA	4.20%	VT	4.78%	IN	4.06%
8	FL	4.78%	ME	4.14%	NH	4.63%	SC	3.99%
9	VT	4.56%	GA	3.99%	WA	4.63%	ME	3.87%
10	MD	4.07%	NC	3.50%	NC	4.32%	VA	3.74%
11	UT	3.84%	WA	3.48%	KY	4.25%	HA	3.72%
12	CA	3.83%	MD	3.40%	TN	4.24%	NC	3.67%
13	NM	3.56%	DE	3.34%	GA	4.10%	MS	3.52%
14	NC	3.35%	TN	3.32%	SC	4.05%	GA	3.49%
15	HA	3.15%	SC	3.22%	OR	3.93%	CA	3.40%
16	TN	3.08%	OR	2.77%	MD	3.89%	MN	3.25%
17	WA	3.06%	MI	2.69%	IN	3.74%	UT	3.19%
18	MO	3.05%	CT	2.68%	CA	3.73%	KY	3.17%
19	KY	3.01%	HA	2.56%	AZ	3.59%	MD	3.15%
20	ME	2.85%	CA	2.54%	MN	3.48%	NE	3.15%
21	AL	2.84%	AL	2.54%	IA	3.29%	VT	3.09%
22	DC	2.83%	IN	2.45%	WI	3.25%	NH	3.04%
23	CT	2.75%	MO	2.29%	AL	3.03%	IL	3.03%
24	SC	2.67%	OH	2.25%	IL	2.87%	DE	2.96%
25	OH	2.65%	NJ	2.21%	AR	2.80%	WI	2.84%
26	TX	2.63%	AR	2.10%	NJ	2.63%	KS	2.80%
27	MA	2.60%	WI	2.06%	PA	2.59%	AL	2.79%
28	NJ	2.56%	MA	2.01%	MA	2.56%	AR	2.79%
29	MN	2.47%	NY	1.96%	MO	2.56%	SD	2.76%
30	NE	2.38%	KY	1.90%	CT	2.52%	TN	2.69%
31	NY	2.36%	KS	1.75%	OH	2.49%	DC	2.67%
32	OR	2.29%	UT	1.57%	DC	2.44%	PA	2.42%
33	AK	2.22%	MN	1.49%	NE	2.25%	OH	2.19%
34	MS	2.21%	DC	1.39%	MI	2.15%	OK	2.18%
35	IN	2.18%	PA	1.28%	RI	2.12%	NM	2.10%
36	AR	2.17%	MS	1.11%	KS	2.06%	TX	1.99%
37	IL	1.78%	SD	1.00%	SD	1.96%	WV	1.99%
38	WI	1.74%	NM	1.00%	MS	1.91%	MA	1.89%
39	ID	1.66%	IL	0.74%	NY	1.89%	NJ	1.86%
40	PA	1.62%	NE	0.31%	ID	1.56%	AZ	1.79%
41	WY	1.27%	WV	0.05%	ND	1.16%	CT	1.78%
42	CO	1.17%	IA	-0.04%	UT	0.93%	MO	1.77%
43	SD	0.97%	ND	-0.64%	NM	0.65%	MT	1.75%
44	RI	0.91%	CO	-0.73%	CO	0.31%	MI	1.66%
45	KS	0.74%	MT	-1.33%	WV	0.25%	NY	1.62%
46	WV	0.10%	TX	-1.46%	MT	-0.47%	ND	1.23%
47	IA	-0.05%	ID	-2.32%	TX	-0.72%	LA	1.21%
48	ND	-0.40%	OK	-3.51%	OK	-1.41%	AK	1.05%
49	LA	-0.64%	AK	-4.33%	LA	-2.30%	CO	0.91%
50	MO	-0.71%	LA	-4.57%	AK	-4.80%	RI	0.91%
51	OK	-1.27%	WY	-5.12%	WY	-6.96%	WY	0.11%

Richard Frye

Doing Business on a Small Scale

With only thirty-three companies in New Hampshire employing 1,000 or more workers, it would seem that this state has an unusually high concentration of small businesses. Actually, the proportion of firms in any state with over one thousand workers is not more than one-tenth of one percent of all firms. In fact, no more than 2.8 percent of any state's establishments had one hundred or more workers in 1986. New Hampshire ranks just about in the middle of all states with 2.02 percent of its private industry firms employing 100 or more workers.

Where are the country's giant companies? Many corporations, of course, disperse their workforces throughout several states, but half of the Nation's firms with 1,000 or more workers are concentrated in only seven states. California, with almost eleven percent of the country's large scale workplaces, has such an enormous number of employing units (twenty times more than in New Hampshire) that their 520 giants are still only one-tenth of one percent.

Percentage of Firms with 100 or More Employees

Rank	State	PCT>99	Rank	State	PCT>99
1	Dist of Columbia	2.80%	27	Arkansas	1.91%
2	Massachusetts	2.77%	28	Mississippi	1.89%
3	Pennsylvania	2.50%	29	Arizona	1.89%
4	Illinois	2.50%	30	Louisiana	1.88%
5	Tennessee	2.40%	31	Nevada	1.87%
6	Georgia	2.39%	32	Utah	1.86%
7	Maryland	2.36%	33	Colorado	1.77%
8	Connecticut	2.35%	34	Florida	1.74%
9	North Carolina	2.34%	35	Hawaii	1.72%
10	Ohio	2.33%	36	West Virginia	1.64%
11	New Jersey	2.32%	37	Kansas	1.57%
12	Indiana	2.28%	38	Maine	1.55%
13	Minnesota	2.26%	39	Nebraska	1.55%
14	Virginia	2.24%	40	Oklahoma	1.51%
15	Rhode Island	2.24%	41	Iowa	1.49%
16	Missouri	2.20%	42	Oregon	1.45%
17	Delaware	2.19%	43	Washington	1.42%
18	South Carolina	2.18%	44	Vermont	1.33%
19	Wisconsin	2.14%	45	Alaska	1.30%
20	Alabama	2.11%	46	New Mexico	1.26%
21	Michigan	2.10%	47	North Dakota	1.15%
22	New York	2.08%	48	Idaho	1.13%
23	Texas	2.05%	49	South Dakota	0.97%
24	**NEW HAMPSHIRE**	**2.02%**	50	Wyoming	0.92%
25	Kentucky	1.99%	51	Montana	0.80%
26	California	1.98%			

Percentage Distribution of Firms by Size

State	<5	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 To 249	250 To 499	500 TO 999	1,000+
Alabama	55.4%	20.4%	11.7%	7.9%	2.5%	1.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%
Alaska	58.9%	19.1%	11.5%	6.4%	1.8%	1.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
Arizona	55.0%	19.7%	12.3%	8.4%	2.7%	1.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Arkansas	58.9%	19.3%	10.9%	6.6%	2.3%	1.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%
California	56.6%	18.6%	12.0%	8.0%	2.8%	1.4%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%
Colorado	58.0%	19.6%	11.2%	7.2%	2.4%	1.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Connecticut	56.0%	19.3%	11.9%	7.7%	2.8%	1.8%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%
Delaware	55.1%	20.2%	11.8%	7.9%	2.8%	1.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%
Dist of Columbia	50.9%	19.7%	13.6%	9.4%	3.6%	1.8%	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%
Florida	57.6%	19.8%	11.3%	7.1%	2.6%	1.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%
Georgia	54.0%	20.2%	12.2%	8.3%	2.9%	1.7%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%
Hawaii	53.7%	20.9%	12.6%	8.1%	3.0%	1.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Idaho	58.4%	20.7%	11.6%	6.4%	1.8%	0.8%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Illinois	54.7%	19.3%	12.3%	8.2%	3.0%	1.8%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%
Indiana	53.8%	20.4%	12.3%	8.2%	2.9%	1.6%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%
Iowa	57.9%	20.4%	11.4%	6.5%	2.3%	1.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Kansas	57.3%	19.6%	11.8%	7.3%	2.4%	1.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Kentucky	55.9%	20.1%	11.8%	7.6%	2.6%	1.4%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%
Louisiana	54.7%	20.6%	12.2%	8.0%	2.7%	1.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Maine	61.5%	18.3%	10.4%	6.1%	2.1%	1.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%
Maryland	51.9%	20.5%	13.3%	8.8%	3.1%	1.7%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%
Massachusetts	53.7%	19.7%	12.3%	8.4%	3.2%	2.0%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%
Michigan	53.1%	20.6%	12.9%	8.5%	2.8%	1.5%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%
Minnesota	53.7%	20.6%	12.7%	8.0%	2.8%	1.6%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%
Mississippi	58.2%	19.4%	11.2%	7.0%	2.3%	1.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%
Missouri	56.1%	19.2%	12.0%	7.6%	2.7%	1.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%
Montana	62.4%	19.3%	10.4%	5.6%	1.4%	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Nebraska	58.3%	20.2%	11.2%	6.5%	2.3%	1.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Nevada	56.0%	20.3%	11.6%	7.8%	2.4%	1.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	58.6%	18.6%	11.1%	7.0%	2.6%	1.5%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
New Jersey	58.1%	17.9%	11.1%	7.6%	2.8%	1.6%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%
New Mexico	56.4%	20.2%	12.5%	7.3%	2.3%	1.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
New York	59.8%	17.7%	10.8%	7.2%	2.4%	1.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%
North Carolina	55.3%	20.3%	11.4%	8.0%	2.7%	1.5%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%
North Dakota	60.0%	19.8%	11.0%	6.1%	1.9%	0.9%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Ohio	53.2%	20.5%	12.6%	8.3%	3.0%	1.6%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%
Oklahoma	57.9%	19.5%	11.6%	7.2%	2.3%	1.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Oregon	58.3%	19.4%	11.5%	7.0%	2.3%	1.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%
Pennsylvania	55.1%	19.7%	12.2%	7.6%	2.9%	1.7%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%
Rhode Island	56.9%	18.8%	11.4%	7.9%	2.8%	1.6%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%
South Carolina	55.6%	20.5%	11.7%	7.5%	2.5%	1.4%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%
South Dakota	61.9%	18.5%	10.9%	5.7%	2.0%	0.8%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Tennessee	55.5%	19.5%	11.8%	7.9%	2.9%	1.7%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%
Texas	55.1%	19.8%	12.2%	8.0%	2.7%	1.5%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%
Utah	54.0%	21.0%	12.6%	8.1%	2.4%	1.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Vermont	61.4%	19.1%	10.2%	6.1%	1.9%	1.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
Virginia	53.8%	20.2%	12.9%	8.1%	2.7%	1.6%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%
Washington	58.3%	19.6%	11.4%	7.0%	2.3%	1.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
West Virginia	57.9%	19.9%	11.3%	7.0%	2.2%	1.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%
Wisconsin	54.9%	20.3%	12.1%	7.8%	2.7%	1.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%
Wyoming	59.7%	20.5%	10.9%	6.1%	1.8%	0.7%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	56.1%	19.5%	11.9%	7.7%	2.7%	1.5%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%

Richard Frye

Duration of and Reasons for Joblessness Compared Among States

The unemployment rate is not the only indicator recording the intensity of labor force utilization. Not only did New Hampshire have the lowest average unemployment rate in the Nation last year, but the average length of unemployment was the third lowest with 13.5 percent out of work 15 weeks or more. The reasons for joblessness or involuntary part-time work also reflect the strength of demand for labor. New Hampshire was one of the three states with the lowest proportion of unemployed in 1988 who had lost their jobs.

Richard Frye

Foreign Investors Like New Hampshire

New Hampshire ranks quite high among all the states in the proportion of its work force employed by U. S. affiliates of foreign companies. While foreign ownership is proportionally very small in most states, employment with nonbank U. S. affiliates in New Hampshire totalled almost 17,000 workers in 1986. It was the eleventh highest state in the proportion (3.4 percent) of foreign affiliates' jobs to total nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

Richard Frye

WEEKLY CLAIMS FILED DURING MAY
CLASSIFIED BY LOCAL OFFICE

Area	U. C. Unemployment Compensation		State Workers (Only)		U. C. Local Government		Ex-Military Servicemen (UCX Only)		U.C. Federal Employees No U.I.	
	Initial Claims	Continued Claims	Initial Claims	Continued Claims	Initial Claims	Continued Claims	Initial Claims	Continued Claims	Initial Claims	Continued Claims
All Offices	3,606	18,684	18	58	9	2	25	30	21	37
Berlin	143	1,059	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Claremont	133	537	0	3	0	0	1	2	1	0
Concord	310	1,699	5	1	4	1	2	0	1	3
Conway	78	983	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dover	452	2,046	2	5	0	0	4	7	7	6
Keene	185	667	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Laconia	358	1,552	0	6	1	0	3	3	0	4
Lebanon	34	329	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
Littleton	95	913	1	25	0	1	0	0	0	2
Manchester	685	3,219	2	7	1	0	4	8	5	10
Nashua	443	2,055	2	4	1	0	3	1	1	2
Portsmouth	292	1,636	1	1	1	0	7	2	1	2
Salem	190	801	2	3	1	0	0	3	1	0
Liable Interstate	208	1,188	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	8

The average payment for a week of total unemployment: $124.71

The Unemployment Compensation Fund Balance at the End of the Month: $197,909,120.47

Net contributions received during the month: $5,705,648.96

Net benefits paid during the month: $1,969,235.98

Interest Received: $4,126,741.85

S5205-1
10/5/89

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

A Monthly Report by the NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
Prepared in Coordination with the UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

August 1989
Wesley S. Noyes, Jr., Editor
Supervisor, Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau
(603)228-4124

June Unemployment Rate 3.4%; Increase is 0.5% from May

The unemployment rate for New Hampshire in June reached 3.4 percent. This was an increase of 0.5 percent from the 2.9 percent estimated for May, and an increase of 0.9 percent from the 2.5 percent rate of a year earlier. This also continues the trend for each month so far this year: there has been an increase in the statewide unemployment rate over the corresponding month in 1988.

The period from May to June signals a seasonal increase in the number of students, other young workers, and part-year workers into the labor force; the higher unemployment rate statewide can be partly attributed to these new workers and their difficulty in finding immediate employment. In addition the construction sector remains weak, with June employment estimates about 3,850 lower than in June 1988. About eighty percent of the increase in the labor force was absorbed into the workplace, five percentage points higher than during the April-to-May period. However, the increase in the labor force and the number of unemployed were much larger, with the latter leading to the increase in the unemployment rate. The labor force went up by 17,090 over the month, but employment rose by only 13,720 workers. The other 3,370 workers were unemployed, causing total unemployment to rise to 21,290.

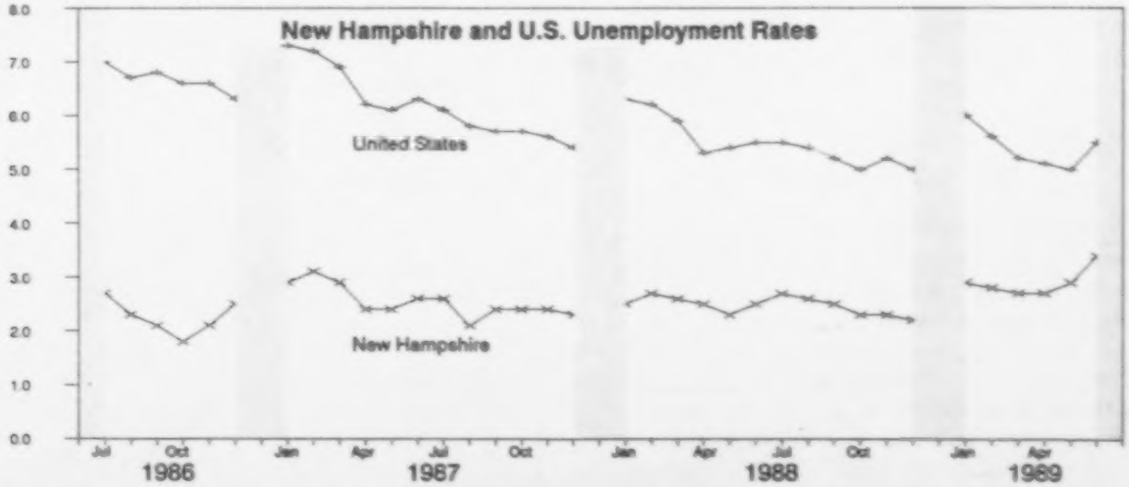
Nationally the not-seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate rose from 5.0 percent in May to 5.5 percent in June.

The United States civilian labor force was 125,569,000 in June, an increase of 2,373,000 from May, and 2,541,000 above the level in June 1988. National unemployment was estimated to be 6,850,000 in June, compared to 6,156,000 in May and 6,819,000 last June.

Employment Trends in New Hampshire

New Hampshire nonagricultural wage and salary employment was estimated at 540,350 in June. This estimate is based on a monthly sample of employers. Revised estimates of May nonagricultural wage and salary employment were 533,350 (200 less than preliminary estimates), while June 1988 employment levels were pegged at 532,700.

The increase in nonagricultural wage and salary employment over the month (+7,000) was centered in the nonmanufacturing sector, which gained 6,050 workers. This boost in employment was attributable to seasonal expansion in services (+3,800) and trade (+3,700) industries. Smaller increases were estimated for the construction division (+600), the finance, insurance, and real estate division



Notes: *These unemployment rates were calculated using the new methodology adopted in January 1989. They are not directly comparable to monthly rates published prior to that time.*

Although monthly changes are included in this publication, it should be noted that these figures are not seasonally adjusted. Over-the-month comparisons may be affected by seasonal changes an could present misleading representation of underlying trends. To eliminate bias, it is more useful to compare any non-seasonally-adjusted statistic with that of twelve months earlier.

(+550), and the transportation, communication, and utilities division (+500). These increases were partly offset by the drop in government employment (-3,100) normally seen at this time of year. About two-thirds of thiswas in state government employment, while the other third was in local government employment. Government employment levels at this time of year are affected by school shutdowns.

The month's increase in manufacturing employment (+950) was fairly widely distributed, with durable goods employment up 450 and nondurable goods employment up 500. Principal gainers were the Electrical products industry (+200) in the durable goods sector, and the Paper and allied products industry (+200) and the Printing, publishing, and allied products industry (+200) in the nondurable goods sector.

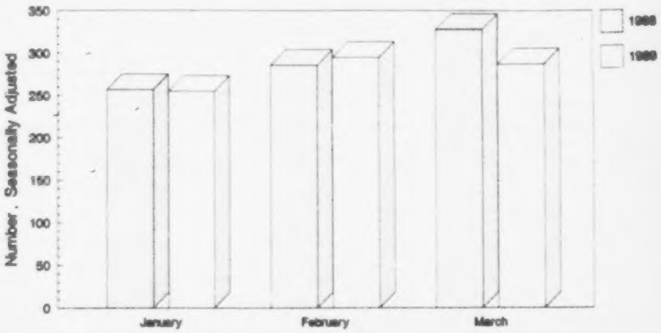
Compared to a year earlier, total nonagricultural employment is up an estimated 7,650. All of this increase is due to expansion and growth in the nonmanufacturing sector. There was no growth in total manufacturing employment from June to June, according to estimates.

The largest increases in nonmanufacturing employment occurred in the services division (+4,900), followed by the trade division (+4,400). Government showed the third largest divisional increase in employment (+1,550), with local governments estimated to have 1,600 more employees than a year earlier; state government was down 100 employees. The construction division dropped about ten percent compared to June 1988. Total construction wage and salary employment was estimated to go from 39,550 to 35,700 over the year, a decline of 3,850. These estimates are of employment levels only, and would not reflect what may have happened to construction worker hours. Local office reports indicate that hours worked per week in the construction industry have dropped, adding a different dimension to the drop in construction employment. The only other division to lose employment from twelve months earlier is Transportation, communication, and utilities, which lost an estimated 100 workers.

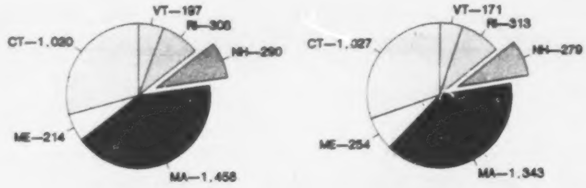
New Business Incorporations

Incorporations of new businesses in New Hampshire has remained generally stable. In seasonally adjusted numbers prepared by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, new business incorporations have ranged from a monthly low of 217 in October 1988 to a high of 344 in August 1988. The monthly average number of incorporations during 1988 was 283. March 1989 is the only month in the first quarter during which incorporations were appreciably lower than during the corresponding month in the first quarter of 1988. This may indicate that entrepreneurs perceive fewer current business opportunities in New Hampshire. For all states in New England, the monthly average of incorporations during the first quarter of 1989 was similar to the average for the first quarter of 1988. However, Massachusetts has seen a significant drop in new businesses, as shown in the chart below.

New Business Incorporations in New Hampshire



New Business Incorporations, 1988 and 1989
First Quarter Monthly Average/New England States
(Number, Seasonally Adjusted)



1988
First Quarter Monthly Average

1989
First Quarter Monthly Average

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August 1989

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE BY AREA AND COUNTY*

	UNEMPLOYMENT								CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE				
	June 1989		May 1989		June 1988		Numerical Change From Previous:		June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	Numerical Change From Previous:	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Month	Year				Month	Year
United States**	6,850	5.5	6,156	5.0	6,819	5.5	694	31	125,569	123,196	123,028	2,373	2,541
New Hampshire	21,290	3.4	17,920	2.9	15,230	2.5	3,370	6,060	634,490	617,430	608,090	17,060	26,400
Berlin LMA	690	2.5	1,080	4.1	550	2.1	(390)	140	27,470	26,540	26,180	930	1,290
Claremont LMA	820	1.9	560	1.3	800	2.0	260	20	43,230	42,310	41,000	920	2,230
Concord LMA	2,110	3.8	1,510	2.8	1,100	2.1	600	1,010	55,610	54,610	52,460	1,000	3,150
Keene LMA	860	2.0	800	1.8	750	1.8	60	110	44,060	43,370	41,130	690	2,930
Laconia LMA	1,930	3.2	1,420	2.5	890	1.6	510	1,040	60,310	57,160	55,650	3,150	4,660
Littleton LMA	580	2.8	610	3.2	470	2.4	(30)	110	20,520	19,330	19,470	1,190	1,050
Manchester MSA	2,870	3.3	2,490	2.9	1,890	2.2	380	980	87,840	86,560	85,490	1,280	2,350
Nashua PMSA	3,740	3.6	3,230	3.2	3,350	3.3	510	390	102,860	100,330	100,500	2,530	2,360
NH portion Lawrence-Haverhill, Ma PMSA***	3,030	5.6	2,490	4.7	2,290	4.4	540	740	54,460	53,060	52,250	1,250	1,370
Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester NH+Me MSA	3,560	2.6	2,860	2.1	2,360	1.7	700	1,200	138,270	135,030	136,840	3,240	1,430
Unattached Estimating Area	1,160	4.8	870	3.6	800	3.5	290	360	24,360	23,130	23,010	1,250	1,370
NH portion Lowell Ma PMSA	350	6.2	340	6.1	240	4.5	10	110	5,660	5,590	5,320	70	340
Counties													
Belknap	980	3.2	680	2.3	420	1.5	300	560	31,020	29,410	28,620	1,610	2,400
Carroll	580	2.8	610	3.1	320	1.7	(30)	260	20,580	19,670	19,310	910	1,270
Cheshire	770	2.0	680	1.8	700	1.9	90	70	39,270	38,620	36,690	650	2,580
Coos	600	2.8	880	4.2	610	3.0	(280)	(10)	21,540	20,730	20,630	810	910
Grafton	1,100	2.4	970	2.2	760	1.8	130	340	45,300	43,450	42,620	1,850	2,680
Hillsborough	6,870	3.6	5,940	3.1	5,430	2.9	930	1,440	192,770	188,740	187,270	4,030	5,500
Merrimack	2,390	3.5	1,740	2.6	1,210	1.9	650	1,180	67,530	65,960	63,670	1,570	3,860
Rockingham	5,700	4.3	4,680	3.6	4,050	3.2	1,020	1,650	132,190	128,670	127,570	3,520	4,620
Strafford	1,860	3.0	1,450	2.4	1,230	2.0	410	630	62,250	60,620	60,730	1,630	1,520
Sullivan	440	2.0	290	1.3	500	2.4	150	(60)	22,040	21,560	20,980	480	1,060

* *NH estimates based on the Bureau of Labor Statistics "43 step handbook method" adjusted to the Current Population Survey (CPS) estimates.*
** *In thousands, not seasonally adjusted.*
*** *New Hampshire Portion of the Lawrence-Haverhill, Massachusetts Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area which includes Salem and twelve small towns.*

Note: Negative numbers in parentheses

Labor Market Area Unemployment Trends

Virtually all areas exhibited an increase in their unemployment rates between May and June. The only two exceptions were the Berlin (-1.6 percentage points) and Littleton (-0.4 percentage points) Labor Market Areas (LMAs). Both of those areas were beginning preparations for the summer tourist season. The largest rate increase in the contiguous labor market areas was calculated for the Concord LMA, which moved from 2.8 percent in May to 3.8 percent in June (+1.0 percentage points).

The Claremont LMA had the lowest area unemployment rate in June, when it registered 1.9 percent. The Keene LMA followed closely at 2.0 percent, while the Berlin LMA had an unemployment rate of 2.5 percent. The highest area rate, 5.6 percent, was found in the Salem area, which is the New Hampshire portion of the Lawrence-Haverhill, Massachusetts Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA). [The New Hampshire portion of the Lowell, MA PMSA, which consists of the town of Pelham, had a 6.2 percent unemployment rate, but represents a very small area. It is more useful to compare unemployment rates for areas larger in population and size.]

May Unemployment Rate Second Lowest in United States

Nebraska registered the lowest unemployment rate in the country in May at 2.5 percent. New Hampshire had the second lowest unemployment rate, 2.9 percent. Other New England states continue to record low unemployment rates. Connecticut tied with New Hampshire at 2.9 percent. Massachusetts had a 3.4 percent rate; Vermont, 3.6 percent; Maine, 3.8 percent; and Rhode Island, 4.2 percent. Louisiana continued to experience the highest unemployment rate among the states, 9.4 percent in May.

Average Weekly Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing Sector Up Slightly from May

Statewide average weekly hours and earnings in manufacturing rose slightly from May to June. Average weekly hours went up from 40.3 hours to 40.7 hours. Average weekly earnings increased by $2.83 to $411.07. Average hourly earnings remained virtually constant; they were estimated to be $10.10 in June and $10.13 in May.

The same set of estimates is made for three Metropolitan Statistical Areas in New Hampshire. The Nashua PMSA showed a more dramatic drop in average hourly earnings (from an estimated $11.96 to $11.68), while average weekly hours stayed constant. This led to a drop in average weekly earnings of $11.53 (from $492.75 to $481.22).

Highest average hourly earnings were estimated for the Food and Kindred Products industry ($11.87) in the nondurable goods sector. Highest average weekly earnings ($499.73) were also found in the Food and Kindred Products industry. Average weekly hours were greatest in the Primary Metal Products industry (44.5 hours) in the durable goods industry.

Bruce DeMay

NEW HAMPSHIRE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, TOTAL EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT AS OF THE MIDDLE OF THE MONTH

	Number of Workers			Numerical Change * From Previous:	
	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	Month	Year
Labor Force Data **					
Civilian Labor Force	634,490	617,430	608,090	17,060	26,400
Unemployment	21,290	17,920	15,230	3,370	6,060
Percent of Labor Force	3.4	2.9	2.5	—	—
Employment Total	613,200	599,360	592,760	13,840	20,440
Persons Involved in Labor Disputes	0	150	100	(150)	(100)
Employment by Industry ***					
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT	540,350	533,350	532,700	7,000	7,650
MANUFACTURING	118,750	117,800	118,750	950	0
Durable Goods	82,900	82,450	82,900	450	0
Lumber and wood products	5,700	5,650	5,900	50	(200)
Furniture and fixtures	1,350	1,350	1,550	0	(200)
Stone and clay products	3,550	3,400	3,550	150	0
Primary metal products	4,900	4,800	4,750	100	150
Fabricated metal products	7,000	6,900	6,850	100	150
Machinery (except electrical)	25,750	25,750	25,600	0	150
Electrical products	23,000	22,800	22,750	200	250
Miscellaneous products	2,250	2,250	2,250	0	0
Other durable goods	9,400	9,550	9,700	(150)	(300)
Nondurable Goods	35,850	35,350	35,850	500	0
Food and kindred products	2,800	2,700	2,750	100	50
Textile mill products	3,500	3,600	3,600	(100)	(100)
Apparel	1,700	1,700	1,700	0	0
Paper and allied products	5,800	5,600	5,600	200	200
Printing, publishing, and allied	8,900	8,700	8,800	200	100
Leather and leather products	3,200	3,150	3,400	50	(200)
Other nondurable goods	9,950	9,900	10,000	50	(50)
NONMANUFACTURING	421,600	415,550	413,950	6,050	7,650
Construction (including mining)	35,700	35,100	39,550	600	(3,850)
Transportation, communication, and utilities	18,200	17,700	18,300	500	(100)
Trade	140,700	137,000	136,300	3,700	4,400
Finance, insurance, and real estate	33,550	33,000	32,800	550	750
Service industry and other	124,500	120,700	119,600	3,800	4,900
Government	68,950	72,050	67,400	(3,100)	1,550
Federal	8,650	8,600	8,600	50	50
State	16,700	18,750	16,800	(2,050)	(100)
Local	43,600	44,700	42,000	(1,100)	1,600
Persons involved in labor disputes (not included in Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Total above)	150	150	100	0	50

** Numbers in parentheses indicate negative numbers*
*** By place of residence*
**** By place of establishment, March 1988 benchmark*

MSA LABOR FORCE, TOTAL EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT, AND NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT AS OF THE MIDDLE OF THE MONTH

	Manchester MSA					**Nashua PMSA**					**Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester MSA**				
	Number of Workers			Change* From Previous:		Number of Workers			Change* From Previous:		Number of Workers			Change* From Previous:	
	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	Month	Year	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	Month	Year	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	Month	Year
Labor Force Data**															
1. Civilian Labor Force	87,840	86,560	85,490	1,280	2,350	102,860	100,330	100,500	2,530	2,360	138,270	135,030	136,840	3,240	1,430
2. Unemployment	2,870	2,490	1,890	380	980	3,740	3,230	3,350	510	390	3,560	2,860	2,360	700	1,200
Percentage of Labor Force	3.3	2.9	2.2	—	—	3.8	3.2	3.3	—	—	2.6	2.1	1.7	—	—
3. Employment Total	84,970	83,920	83,500	1,050	1,470	99,120	97,100	97,150	2,020	1,970	134,710	132,170	134,480	2,540	230
4. Persons Involved in Labor Disputes	0	150	100	(150)	(100)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employment by Industry***															
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT	86,850	86,350	86,250	500	600	96,600	95,150	96,850	1,450	(250)	115,000	114,100	113,550	900	1,450
MANUFACTURING	11,500	11,500	12,200	0	(700)	38,700	38,200	38,550	500	150	20,850	20,650	20,900	200	(50)
Durable Goods	6,850	6,900	7,500	(50)	(650)	30,650	30,300	30,200	350	450	12,850	12,650	12,900	200	(50)
Machinery and electrical products	3,800	3,850	4,300	(50)	(500)	23,100	22,950	22,600	150	500					
Other durable goods	3,050	3,050	3,200	0	(150)	7,550	7,350	7,600	200	(50)					
Nondurable Goods	4,650	4,600	4,700	50	(50)	6,050	5,900	6,350	150	(300)	8,000	8,000	8,000	0	0
Textile mill products	1,050	1,100	1,150	(50)	(100)										
Other nondurable goods	3,600	3,500	3,550	100	50										
NONMANUFACTURING	75,350	74,850	74,050	500	1,300	59,900	58,950	60,300	950	(400)	94,150	93,450	92,650	700	1,500
Construction (including mining)	6,250	6,200	6,000	50	250	4,600	4,550	5,300	50	(700)	5,950	5,950	6,700	0	(750)
Transportation, communication, and utilities	5,600	5,550	5,400	50	200	2,850	2,700	2,650	150	200	3,300	3,250	3,100	50	200
Trade	23,700	23,450	24,050	250	(350)	21,800	21,450	22,700	350	(900)	31,050	30,050	29,700	1,000	1,350
Finance, insurance, and real estate	8,550	8,500	8,100	50	450	3,700	3,700	3,900	0	(200)	7,150	7,050	7,000	100	150
Service industry & other	22,350	22,150	21,700	200	650	19,600	19,200	18,950	400	650	22,550	21,200	21,850	1,350	700
Government	8,900	9,000	8,800	(100)	100	7,350	7,350	6,800	0	550	24,150	25,950	24,300	(1,800)	(150)
Federal	2,600	2,600	2,650	0	(50)	950	900	900	50	50	11,050	11,050	10,800	0	250
State	800	800	750	0	50	200	200	200	0	0	3,700	5,250	4,300	(1,550)	(600)
Local	5,500	5,600	5,400	(100)	100	6,200	6,250	5,700	(50)	500	9,400	9,650	9,200	(250)	200
Persons involved in labor disputes (not included in Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment above)	0	150	100	(150)	(100)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Manchester MSA – includes the city of Manchester and the towns of Allenstown, Auburn, Bedford, Candia, Goffstown, and Hooksett.

Nashua PMSA – includes the city of Nashua and the towns of Amherst, Brookline, Hollis, Hudson, Litchfield, Londonderry, Merrimack, Milford, Mont Vernon, and Wilton.

Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester MSA – includes the New Hampshire cities of Dover, Portsmouth, Rochester, and Somersworth; the New Hampshire towns of Barrington, Durham, Exeter, Farmington, Greenland, Hampton, Lee, Madbury, Milton, New Castle, Newfields, Newington, Newmarket, North Hampton, Rollinsford, Rye, and Stratham; and the Maine towns of Berwick, Eliot, Kittery, North Berwick, Ogunquit, South Berwick, Wells, and York.

* *Numbers in parentheses indicate negative numbers*

** *By place of residence*

*** *By place of establishment, March 1988 benchmark*

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

(Establishment Survey estimates on this page are currently projected from March 1988 benchmark levels.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988
All Manufacturing	$411.07	$408.24	$393.01	40.7	40.3	40.6	$10.10	$10.13	$9.68
Durable goods	421.65	417.28	395.34	40.7	40.2	40.3	10.36	10.38	9.81
Lumber and wood products	343.66	305.03	313.43	38.7	34.9	38.6	8.88	8.74	8.12
Furniture and fixtures	320.31	333.85	309.37	40.7	42.1	40.6	7.87	7.93	7.62
Stone and clay products	392.59	395.08	370.64	41.5	41.5	41.0	9.46	9.52	9.04
Primary metal products	471.26	467.56	435.86	44.5	44.7	42.9	10.59	10.46	10.16
Fabricated metal products	439.94	430.96	405.66	41.7	41.8	41.1	10.55	10.31	9.87
Machinery (except electrical)	436.30	450.24	429.86	42.4	42.0	42.9	10.29	10.72	10.02
Electrical products	428.19	421.01	395.75	38.3	38.1	37.3	11.18	11.05	10.61
Miscellaneous products	343.38	338.52	330.62	38.8	39.0	39.5	8.85	8.68	8.37
Other durable goods	430.68	416.47	397.85	40.9	40.2	41.1	10.53	10.36	9.68
Nondurable goods	390.60	390.17	388.63	40.9	40.6	41.3	9.55	9.61	9.41
Food and kindred products	499.73	509.84	479.52	42.1	42.7	42.1	11.87	11.94	11.39
Textile mill products	351.60	329.54	340.30	40.6	39.8	41.5	8.66	8.28	8.20
Apparel	266.16	262.77	245.44	37.7	36.7	36.2	7.06	7.16	6.78
Paper and allied products	461.01	482.30	545.65	44.2	45.5	50.9	10.43	10.60	10.72
Printing, publishing, and allied	411.26	406.22	384.53	38.4	38.0	38.3	10.71	10.69	10.04
Leather and leather products	220.89	213.06	211.84	35.8	34.7	34.9	6.17	6.14	6.07
Footwear	219.56	212.28	213.06	35.7	34.8	35.1	6.15	6.10	6.07
Other nondurable goods	404.20	403.32	408.11	43.0	42.1	41.9	9.40	9.58	9.74

Sample Percent of Production Workers: 46.4%

Total Production Workers: 80,500

Firms Reporting: 299

Manchester MSA

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988
All Manufacturing	$420.43	$412.33	$409.00	41.3	39.8	40.9	$10.18	$10.36	$10.00
Durable goods	411.84	414.77	407.64	39.6	38.8	39.5	10.40	10.69	10.32
Machinery and electrical products	426.21	426.34	417.44	41.1	38.9	40.1	10.37	10.96	10.41
Other durable goods	392.25	398.35	393.33	37.5	38.6	38.6	10.46	10.32	10.19
Nondurable goods	433.84	408.20	412.73	44.0	41.4	43.4	9.86	9.86	9.51
Textiles and apparel	407.25	350.17	357.43	45.3	41.1	42.1	8.99	8.52	8.49
Other nondurable goods	441.53	426.62	430.55	43.5	41.5	43.8	10.15	10.28	9.83

Sample Percent of Production Workers: 62.3%

Total Production Workers: 8,500

Firms Reporting: 40

Nashua PMSA

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988
All Manufacturing	$481.22	$492.75	$474.66	41.2	41.2	40.5	$11.68	$11.96	$11.72
Durable goods	483.18	499.77	481.34	40.4	40.5	41.0	11.96	12.34	11.74
Machinery and electrical products	512.92	537.14	511.20	39.7	39.7	40.0	12.92	13.53	12.78
Other durable goods	425.46	418.05	413.86	42.0	42.1	43.2	10.13	9.93	9.58
Nondurable goods	469.92	463.84	453.57	44.0	43.8	39.0	10.68	10.59	11.63

Sample Percent of Production Workers: 44.6%

Total Production Workers: 19,650

Firms Reporting: 51

Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester MSA

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988
All Manufacturing	$411.45	$412.41	$380.57	42.2	41.7	40.4	$9.75	$9.89	$9.42
Durable goods	446.47	441.60	396.93	42.4	41.7	39.3	10.53	10.59	10.10
Nondurable goods	359.10	366.91	354.06	42.0	41.6	41.9	8.55	8.82	8.45

Sample Percent of Production Workers: 46.1%

Total Production Workers: 14,900

Firms Reporting: 36

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, JUNE 1989

	1989	1988	1987	1986
1982-84=100				
All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)				
June Index	124.1	118.0	113.5	109.5
Percent Change From Previous June	5.2	4.0	3.7	1.8
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W)				
June Index	122.8	116.7	112.4	108.4
Percent Change From Previous June	5.2	3.8	3.7	1.3
1967=100				
All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)				
June Index	371.7	353.5	340.1	327.9
Percent Change From Previous June	5.1	3.9	3.7	1.7
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W)				
June Index	365.9	347.6	334.9	323.0
Percent Change From Previous June	5.3	3.8	3.7	1.3

JUNE CPI INDEXES BY CATEGORY
(1982-84=100, except where otherwise noted)

Categories	CPI-U Jun Index	Percent Change from:		CPI-W Jun Index
		Jun 1988	May 1989	
All Items	124.1	5.2	0.2	122.8
All Items (1967=100)	371.7	5.1	0.2	365.9
Food and Beverages	124.9	6.2	0.2	124.6
Housing	122.9	3.6	0.7	121.1
Apparel and Upkeep	117.8	2.8	-2.2	116.9
Transportation	115.9	6.8	-0.1	116.0
Medical Care	148.5	7.5	0.7	148.8
Entertainment	126.2	5.1	0.6	125.5
Other Goods and Services	146.3	8.0	0.6	146.3

YEARLY CHANGES IN THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS (1982-84 = 100)

	1988	1987	1986
Average CPI-U Level for Year:	118.3	113.6	109.6
Percent Change from Previous Year Average:	4.1%	3.6%	1.9%
December CPI-U Level for Year:	120.5	115.4	110.5
Percent Change from Previous December:	4.4%	4.4%	1.1%

Note: The CPI data on these tables is unadjusted for seasonal fluctuations.

Source: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Consumer Price Index for June 1989

- The CPI-U for All Items rose 0.2% from May to June this year. This was a significant moderation from the increases of the previous months, 0.6% from April to May and 0.7% from March to April. Over the year, the CPI-U for All Items rose 5.2%, down from the high of 5.4% for May.

- The Food and Beverages index rose 6.2% over the year; it increased only 0.2% since May, compared with the 0.6% over-the-month increase from April to May. The prices of *fruits and vegetables* have been especially volatile from month to month: for June the index was down 1.8% after being sharply higher in May (3.4%) and April (1.7%). *Dairy products* declined modestly in the previous two months (-0.2% June and -.0.3% May). *Sugar and sweets* increased 0.9% for May to June.

- The Housing index rose 3.6% over the year and 0.7% from May to June. Over the month, *household fuel oil* dropped 1.6%, *while piped gas and electricity* rose 4.1%. *Renters' costs* rose 0.7% May to June and *maintenance and repairs* increased 0.8% in price.

- The Apparel and Upkeep index rose 2.8% for the year ending in June and fell 2.2% from May to June. End-of-the-season clothing markdowns were responsible for the decline in prices, especially in *women's apparel.*

- The Transportation index has risen 6.8% over the previous year but dropped 0.1% over the previous month. *Gasoline prices* dropped 0.5% for the month but were up 18.3% for the year. Prices for *new vehicles* were down 0.3% for the month; price increases over the previous year were 2.4%. By contrast, prices of *used cars* increased 0.2% for the month and 3.1% for the year.

- The Medical Care index rose 0.7% for the month ending in June and 7.5% since June 1988. *Commodities* and *services* both increased by 0.7% for the month. Commodity increases were 8.3% for the year while services had increased 7.3%.

- The Entertainment index sustained a 0.6% increase for the month and a 5.1% rise for the year. Price increases in *admissions to movies, musical events, and sporting events* were largely responsible for the index increase.

- The index for Other Goods and Services rose 8% for the year ending June and 0.6% for the month. Most notable was the 1.9% increase in *tobacco and smoking products*, bringing the change over the previous year to 14.3% and the index to 164.2. *Toilet goods and personal care appliances* fell 0.4% for the month for a price increase of 4.0% for the year.

- Watch for moderating food prices as harvests yield increased supplies of fruits, vegetables, and grains. Oil prices are likely to remain lower than experienced this spring, althoughthe onset of colder weather may cause fuel prices to creep upwards. The prices of new American cars are predicted to be 3% to 5% higher for the 1990 models. The reopening of schools usually causes higher apparel prices for new fall and winter clothing as well as price increases in school books and supplies and personal and educational services.

Ricia Dubuclet

New Hampshire Labor Supply and Demand

The number of active applicants in June was 12,518, down 12.4 percent from the May level of 14,294 but still 33.5 percent above the June 1988 level of 9,378. Although the number of active applicants is significantly above the level of last year, that number represents a rather small portion of the labor force. Job openings received decreased from 1,724 in May to 1,547 in June; a year ago there were 2,044 June job openings received. Even though the number of active applicants has decreased from the previous month, unemployment has increased. The increase in unemployment is a reflection of the general slowdown of the economy and students entering the work force looking for summer jobs, while the decrease in the number of active applicants from the previous month is the result of increased seasonal job openings. Although unemployment has increased and the number of active applicants is high relative to the previous year jobs in New Hampshire are readily available in the services and structural industries, while sales and material handling jobs are more scarce.

Manufacturing has felt the impact of fewer workers more than the services industry, since entry level workers are more inclined to go to service jobs which pay as well as manufacturing ones and have more flexible hours. If a new manufacturing firm is looking into any part of the state with the idea of relocating their business, they need a large available pool of workers to draw from and New Hampshire in recent years has not had that large pool to draw from. Keene, located in Cheshire County in the southwestern part of the state, has had consistently low unemployment rates in the past. This area has seen the gradual increase of non-manufacturing occupations over manufacturing occupations in recent years, as has the rest of the state, with manufacturing employment in the Keene area shrinking from 34 percent to 24 percent of the total in the last seven years. Unemployment has remained low during this gradual transition to more nonmanufacturing jobs, with flexible part - time hours and good pay working to the advantage of fast food restaurants and super markets, and other retail and service businesses. The Keene area is not as heavily populated as the eastern portion of the state, and having not experienced the rapid growth of larger cities located on or near major interstate highways and the east coast, Keene has been able to grow in a more orderly manner.

ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION, JUNE 1989

Area	Professional, Technical, & Managerial	Clerical	Sales	Services	Farm	Processing	Machine Trades	Benchwork	Structural Work	Freight & Transportation	Packaging & Material Handling	Miscellaneous	Total
New Hampshire	2,118	2,329	716	1,694	204	160	833	817	2,460	477	592	118	12,518
Berlin	20	68	20	76	5	0	12	14	74	10	19	1	319
Claremont	74	68	13	48	4	1	40	22	58	11	34	1	374
Concord	297	254	64	181	30	5	102	58	300	77	40	12	1,420
Conway	26	26	12	32	4	0	8	8	49	6	2	0	173
Dover	303	318	91	178	26	20	111	138	338	65	49	9	1,646
Keene	124	187	52	165	26	8	64	42	131	24	38	2	863
Laconia	168	194	64	161	27	15	89	60	265	60	22	5	1,130
Lebanon	94	57	30	39	6	1	10	12	58	4	9	2	322
Littleton	28	65	17	70	9	1	25	27	83	9	11	2	347
Manchester	308	434	140	414	22	40	151	160	459	103	199	47	2,477
Nashua	339	345	87	173	16	26	118	157	280	68	111	26	1,746
Portsmouth	209	187	84	101	13	18	51	42	274	25	42	7	1,053
Salem	128	126	42	56	16	25	52	77	91	15	16	4	648

ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY SEX, AGE, MINORITY STATUS, AND VETERAN STATUS, JUNE 1989

Area	Male	Female	Eligible Claimants	Minority	Veterans	Age<45	Age >45	Total Active Applicants	Unfilled Openings: Total	Unfilled Openings: 30 Days+
New Hampshire	7,497	5,021	5,347	438	2,556	10,198	2,320	12,518	1,542	963
Berlin	174	145	78	4	35	264	55	319	57	30
Claremont	218	156	73	2	73	313	61	374	57	36
Concord	988	432	602	29	401	1,134	286	1,420	102	82
Conway	104	69	87	2	29	136	37	173	48	29
Dover	986	660	726	38	407	1,366	280	1,646	108	54
Keene	435	428	216	9	118	711	152	863	106	38
Laconia	679	451	476	10	203	926	204	1,130	139	71
Lebanon	180	142	102	10	53	271	51	322	42	25
Littleton	189	158	80	2	42	299	48	347	70	24
Manchester	1,503	974	1,097	132	528	2,043	434	2,477	136	60
Nashua	1,032	714	952	133	306	1,387	359	1,746	79	53
Portsmouth	660	393	505	43	239	848	205	1,053	195	112
Salem	349	299	353	24	122	500	148	648	95	58
All Others									308	291

Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System - Table A96

The number of active applicants in June was 1,776 less than for May, while a year ago the decrease between those months was only 504. Structural occupations had the greatest decrease in the number of active applicants (-635), followed by professional, technical and managerial (-257), packaging and material handling (-213) and clerical (-211). Structural occupations showed a surprisingly large drop in the number of active applicants, -635 between May and June 1989. Compared to -334 between May and June 1988, especially considering the perceived general slowdown of the economy and of construction in particular. In addition to construction, packaging and material handling (-213) and motor freight and transportation (-150) showed significant decreases in the number of active applicants, indicating workers are getting jobs in these industries.

Professional technical and managerial occupations (-257 between May and June 1989 and +27 between May and June 1988) along with clerical occupations (-211 between May and June 1989 and +23 between May and June 1988) have each registered sizeable declines in the number of active applicants while in the previous year they had increased their number. Sales occupations had an increase of only 2 active applicants between May and June of this year with an increase of 23 for last year.

Job openings received declined in number from the previous month (-177) with services (-90 between May and June 1989 -122 between May and June 1988) and packaging and material handling (-71 between May and June 1989 and +3 between May and June 1988) showing the greatest declines. Sales job openings received has a sharp drop, moving from 104 job openings in May to 56 in June (-48). Structural job openings received were about even with last year (-23 between May and June of 1989 and -25 between May and June of 1988).

Oliver Northcott

JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED BY OCCUPATION, JUNE 1989

Area	Professional, Technical, & Managerial	Clerical	Sales	Services	Farm	Processing	Machine Trades	Benchwork	Structural Work	Motor Freight & Transportation	Packaging & Material Handling	Miscellaneous	Total
New Hampshire	108	231	56	292	271	25	94	83	250	61	68	8	1,547
Berlin	5	34	2	24	0	0	1	0	6	5	2	0	79
Claremont	2	9	2	16	3	1	9	5	14	6	5	2	74
Concord	6	13	1	7	1	0	4	0	17	9	2	1	61
Conway	1	3	1	11	1	0	1	20	11	2	1	0	52
Dover	21	20	6	15	3	1	11	5	25	4	1	2	114
Keene	17	12	3	11	0	1	5	12	40	4	10	0	115
Laconia	4	23	5	47	4	8	8	7	14	6	1	0	127
Lebanon	2	6	0	25	0	1	4	0	29	0	4	0	71
Littleton	0	19	6	24	4	7	24	2	16	3	5	0	110
Manchester	9	28	11	40	2	4	8	10	31	4	10	0	157
Nashua	2	13	2	8	0	2	3	4	11	2	15	0	62
Portsmouth	18	38	9	34	1	0	10	7	21	15	8	0	161
Salem	7	13	4	9	0	0	6	11	15	1	4	3	73
All Others	14	0	4	21	252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	291

JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED BY INDUSTRY, JUNE 1989

Area	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Construction & Mining	Manufacturing	Transportation, Communication & Utilities	Trade	Finance Insurance, Real Estate	Services	Public Administration	Total	Government Openings in Columns 1-8*
New Hampshire	267	260	275	25	232	38	400	50	1,547	201
Berlin	0	26	4	0	13	6	28	2	79	7
Claremont	2	9	22	2	21	3	14	1	74	2
Concord	4	17	5	0	10	0	11	14	61	20
Conway	0	10	21	0	7	1	13	0	52	0
Dover	1	11	25	1	20	3	51	2	114	94
Keene	0	44	31	2	12	0	24	2	115	8
Laconia	1	14	27	2	22	8	45	8	127	14
Lebanon	0	28	7	0	16	0	19	1	71	4
Littleton	4	15	33	2	19	4	32	1	110	6
Manchester	0	39	26	1	17	6	59	9	157	11
Nashua	0	9	31	0	5	4	13	0	62	1
Portsmouth	3	25	18	15	51	3	41	5	161	18
Salem	0	13	23	0	18	0	18	1	73	3
All Others	252	0	2	0	1	0	32	4	291	13

Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System - Table 10

* *This column includes Job Openings received from government-owned-and-operated employers in all types of industries. It consists of numbers that are included in the first eight columns.*

Notes of Interest:

Revised Per Capita Personal Income estimates for 1988 were recently released by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the United States Department of Commerce. They are reproduced below. [Preliminary estimates were included in the May 1989 issue of ***Economic Conditions in New Hampshire*** on page 11.] The three states having the highest per capita income in 1988 repeated in the same order as 1987. New Hampshire, which placed eighth in per capita income in 1987, rose to fifth place in 1988. Other states in the top ten that changed places were Alaska (dropping from fourth place to seventh place), Maryland (moving from fifth place to fourth place), and California (dropping from seventh place to eighth place). Per capita personal income in New Hampshire was about 13% above the United States average in 1987, but rose to about 18% above the national average in 1988. The high ranking for the state is due in part to low unemployment rates and very high labor force participation rates. Even though average annual pay for workers in New Hampshire is lower than the average for the United States, the high proportion of people working and short duration of unemployment meant that per capita incomes were quite high.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME – 1988

Rank	State	Income	% of US Average
1	Connecticut	$23,059	140
2	New Jersey	21,994	133
3	Massachusetts	20,826	126
4	Maryland	19,487	118
5	**New Hampshire**	**19,434**	**118**
6	New York	19,305	117
7	Alaska	19,079	116
8	California	18,753	114
9	Delaware	17,699	108
10	Virginia	17,640	107
11	Illinois	17,611	107
12	Nevada	17,440	106
13	Hawaii	16,898	103
14	Rhode Island	16,793	102
15	Minnesota	16,787	102
16	Washington	16,569	101
17	Florida	16,546	101
–	**UNITED STATES**	**16,444**	—
18	Colorado	16,417	100
19	Michigan	16,387	100
20	Pennsylvania	16,168	98
21	Kansas	15,905	97
22	Missouri	15,492	94
23	Ohio	15,485	94
24	Wisconsin	15,444	94
25	Vermont	15,382	94
26	Nebraska	$15,184	92
27	Oregon	14,982	91
28	Georgia	14,980	91
29	Maine	14,976	91
30	Arizona	14,887	91
31	Iowa	14,764	90
32	Indiana	14,721	90
33	Texas	14,640	89
34	North Carolina	14,128	86
35	Wyoming	13,718	83
36	Tennessee	13,659	83
37	Oklahoma	13,269	81
38	Kentucky	12,795	78
39	South Carolina	12,764	78
40	North Dakota	12,720	77
41	Montana	12,670	77
42	Idaho	12,657	77
43	Alabama	12,604	77
44	New Mexico	12,481	76
45	South Dakota	12,475	76
46	Louisiana	12,193	74
47	Arkansas	12,172	74
48	Utah	12,013	73
49	West Virginia	11,658	71
50	Mississippi	10,992	67

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

WEEKLY CLAIMS FILED DURING JUNE CLASSIFIED BY LOCAL OFFICE

Area	U. C. Unemployment Compensation		State Workers (Only)		U. C. Local Government		Ex-Military Servicemen (UCX Only)		U.C. Federal Employees No U.I.	
	Initial Claims	Continued Claims	Initial Claims	Continued Claims	Initial Claims	Continued Claims	Initial Claims	Continued Claims	Initial Claims	Continued Claims
All Offices	3,993	16,321	13	27	13	7	13	30	17	33
Berlin	122	488	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Claremont	163	309	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	0
Concord	406	1,810	1	2	4	0	0	0	1	3
Conway	88	540	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dover	607	1,878	0	0	0	0	6	7	9	5
Keene	141	614	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Laconia	389	1,485	3	5	2	1	0	2	0	0
Lebanon	81	260	1	5	0	0	0	1	0	1
Littleton	101	401	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manchester	762	3,281	4	4	1	0	2	4	1	6
Nashua	449	1,951	0	3	3	0	2	6	1	5
Portsmouth	324	1,468	3	2	0	0	1	8	5	6
Salem	180	641	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	0
Liable Interstate	180	1,195	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7

The average payment for a week of total unemployment: $126.84

The Unemployment Compensation Fund Balance at the End of the Month: $195,145,556.44

Net contributions received during the month: $122,119.04

Net benefits paid during the month: $3,004,279.03

Interest Received: $0.00

S5205-1
11/15/89

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

A Monthly Report by the NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
Prepared in Coordination with the UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

September 1989

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New Hampshire Unemployment Rate Drops to 3.2% in July; Rate is 0.2% Lower Than in June.

There was a slight decrease in the unemployment rate from June to July. The rate had been 3.4 percent in June. However, due to seasonal factors the unemployment rate dropped 0.2 percentage points to 3.2 percent in July. This is the highest July unemployment rate since 1985, when the rate was 3.7 percent. A year ago, in July 1988, the unemployment rate was 2.7 percent. The decrease in the rate from June-to-July this year was the largest percentage point drop between those two months since 1985, when the decrease was 0.3 percentage points.

Among the seasonal factors causing the unemployment rate decline were increases in the number of self-employed individuals and agricultural workers. As mentioned in the last issue of Economic Conditions, June is a time of year when students, other youth, and part-year workers enter the labor force and may not find immediate employment. This can cause the unemployment rate to increase from May to June. As new entrants find employment, the unemployment rate can fall, as it did this year from June to July. The labor force rose 4,400 over the month, while the number of unemployed dropped by 810; the combination led to the lower unemployment rate.

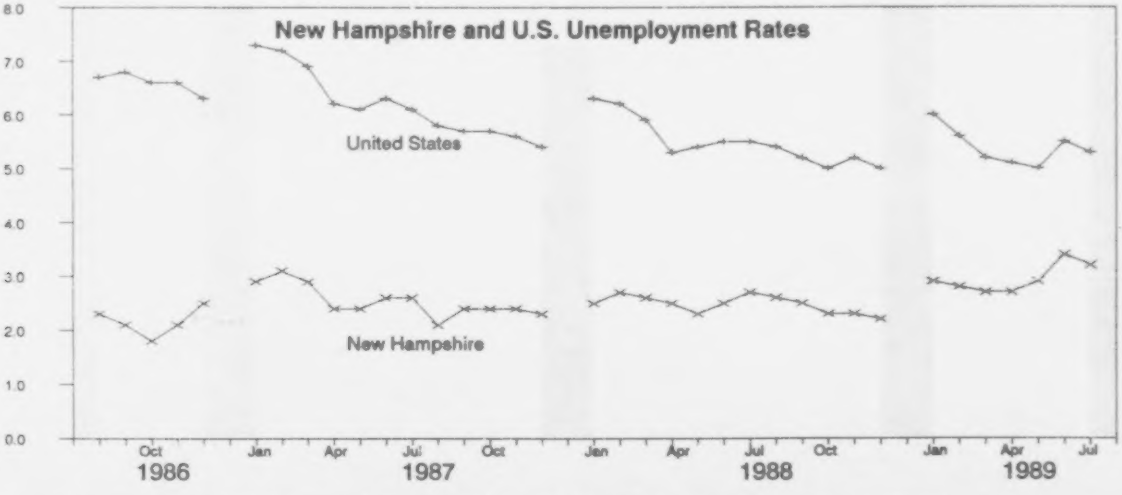
Nationally the not-seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate dropped from 5.5 percent in June to 5.3 percent in July.

The national civilian labor force reached 126,238,000 in July, up 669,000 over the previous month, and 2,350,000 above the level of twelve months earlier. July unemployment in the United States was estimated to be 6,736,000, which was lower than unemployment in both June 1989 (6,850,000) and July 1988 (6,823,000).

Employment Trends in New Hampshire

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment was estimated at 532,500 in July. The revised estimate of June nonagricultural wage and salary employment was 540,450 (compared to preliminary estimates of 540,350). In July 1988 nonfarm employment was placed at 530,050. Estimates of nonagricultural employment are based on monthly sampling of New Hampshire employers.

The decline in nonagricultural employment over the month (-7,950) was due principally to seasonal factors. July is typically a period with numerous manufacturing vacation shutdowns, and the drop in manufacturing employment (-6,050) between June and July accounted for about three-quarters of the total estimated employment decline. However, there have also been indications of a general



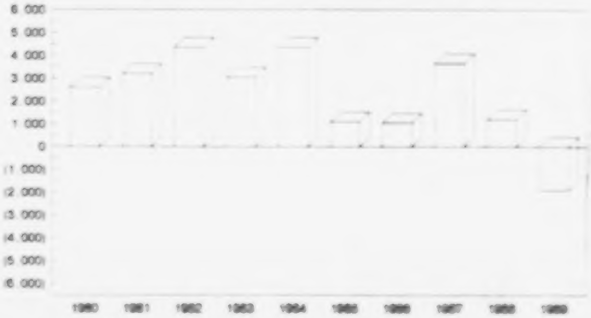
Notes: These unemployment rates were calculated using the new methodology adopted in January 1989. They are not directly comparable to monthly rates published prior to that time.

Although monthly changes are included in this publication, it should be noted that these figures are not seasonally adjusted. Over-the-month comparisons may be affected by seasonal changes and thus could present misleading representation of underlying trends. To eliminate bias, it is more useful to compare any non-seasonally-adjusted statistic with that of twelve months earlier slowdown in the economy, and this may be affecting manufacturing employment, also. In 1988, the June-to-July change in manufacturing employment was -3,850.

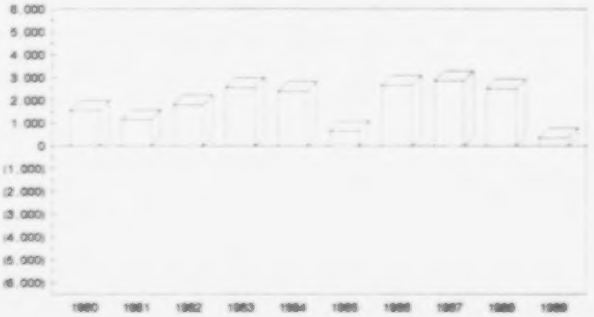
Decreases in employment were estimated for all types of manufacturing industries (see table on page 4). The largest drop occurred in the electrical products industry (-1,250) in the durable goods sector.

The drop in nonmanufacturing employment over the month was the first June-to-July drop calculated for that category during this decade. The average change in nonmanufacturing wage and salary employment between the two months from 1980 through 1988 was about +2,700. From 1985 through 1988 the change averaged +1,750. This year the change was -1,900. This switch was caused chiefly by a much smaller increase in employment in the wholesale and retail trade sectors. This year trade employment rose only 350 from June to July, compared to an average trade increase of slightly over 2,000 between those two months from 1980-1988, and over 2,150 from 1985-1988. Construction has not been as robust as in recent years, and employment grew over the month by only 900 workers, compared to an average June-to-July increase of 1,300 for 1980-1988. In addition, government employment dropped a little more than usual between the two months. Other nonmanufacturing sector changes were more normal. Transportation, communication, and utilities industries dropped slightly (-350 employees), while Services industries were up 2,800 over the month (which is noticeably less than during most years in the 1980's, but above the monthly change of 2,600 in 1988).

NET CHANGE IN NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT
from June to July, 1980 - 1989



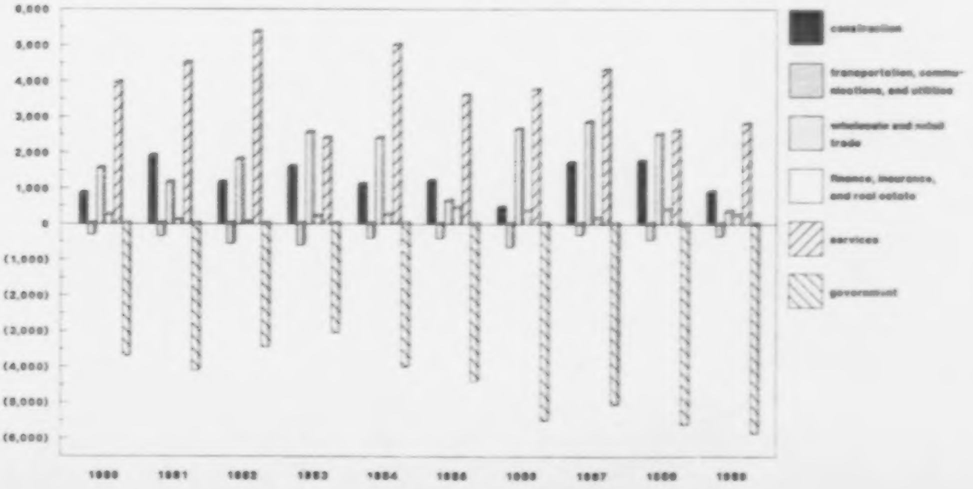
NET CHANGE IN TRADE EMPLOYMENT
from June to July, 1980 - 1989



Nonagricultural wage and salary employment has increased by 2,450 from a year earlier, however. Manufacturing jobs were estimated to be 2,200 fewer, while nonmanufacturing jobs have expanded by 4,650.

Nonmanufacturing employment was able to establish gains in spite of the dismal performance of construction (-4,600 jobs over the year). Largest gains were found in Services

CHANGES IN NONMONUFACTURING WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
from June to July, 1980 - 1989



(+5,050), Trade (+2,200), and Government (+1,400). Most of the increase in government was in the local government sector. The boost in trade employment over levels of twelve months earlier was the smallest July-to-July change since 1981-1982, and may signal retrenchment in hiring.

Labor Market Area Unemployment Trends

Eight labor market areas saw a decrease in their unemployment rates between June and July. Four areas had increases. The largest increase (+1.0 percentage points) was in the Berlin Labor Market Area (LMA), precipitated by manufacturing vacations and a slow start to the summer tourist season. The largest drop was for the Concord LMA (-0.9 percentage points).

The lowest unemployment rate for an area was found in the Keene LMA, which registered 2.0 percent in July. The Littleton and Claremont areas followed at 2.3 percent and 2.4 percent, respectively. The diversified Monadnock area economy, plus the expansion in the Hanover/Lebanon area have contributed to the low unemployment rates in the lower Connecticut River Valley area. The highest area rate, 5.0 percent, was again found in the Salem area, which is the New Hampshire portion of the Lawrence-Haverhill, Massachusetts Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA). This region is particularly affected by the slowdown in the Massachusetts economy. [The New Hampshire portion of the Lowell, MA PMSA, which is the town of Pelham, had a 5.6 percent unemployment rate, but represents a very small area. It is more useful to compare unemployment rates for areas larger in population and size.]

June Unemployment Rate Third Lowest in United States

Hawaii had the lowest unemployment rate in the nation in June, registering 3.0 percent. Indiana had a 3.3 percent unemployment rate. New Hampshire and Connecticut were tied for third with 3.4 percent. All New England states had rates below 4.0 percent. After New Hampshire and Connecticut with the low rates for the region came Rhode Island at 3.7 percent; Maine and Vermont, 3.8 percent; and Massachusetts, 3.9 percent. Mississippi had the highest unemployment rate in June, 9.8 percent.

Average Hourly Earnings in Manufacturing Up from June; Average Weekly Hours Down Slightly

New Hampshire manufacturing average weekly hours were down slightly from June to July. Hours dropped from 40.8 to 40.3 per week. This can be attributed to seasonal factors. Average hourly earnings were up $0.14, from $10.10 to $10.24. Average weekly earnings changed little because of higher average hourly earnings and lower average weekly hours working in opposite directions. Weekly earnings were up only $0.59 (from $412.08 to $412.67).

Average weekly hours were 2.7 hours per week lower in the Manchester MSA (moving from 41.3 hours in June to 38.6 hours per week in July). The effect of this drop was partially offset by higher average hourly earnings in the Manchester region (up $0.13 from $10.18 to $10.31). Average weekly earnings declined by $23.47 to $397.97.

Highest average hourly earnings were estimated for the Food and Kindred Products industry ($13.03) in the nondurable goods sector. Highest average weekly earnings ($505.56) were in the same industry. Average weekly hours were greatest in the Paper and Allied Products industry (44.0 hours) in the nondurable goods sector.

Bruce DeMay

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September 1989

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE BY AREA AND COUNTY*

	UNEMPLOYMENT								CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE				
	July 1989		June 1989		July 1988		Numerical Change From Previous:		July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	Numerical Change From Previous:	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Month	Year				Month	Year
United States**	6,736	5.3	6,850	5.5	6,823	5.5	(114)	(87)	128,238	125,569	123,888	669	2,350
New Hampshire	20,480	3.2	21,290	3.4	16,730	2.7	(810)	3,750	636,920	634,520	616,450	4,400	22,470
Berlin LMA	1,030	3.5	690	2.5	640	2.3	340	390	29,420	27,450	27,300	1,970	2,120
Claremont LMA	1,080	2.4	820	1.9	960	2.3	260	120	44,560	43,200	41,800	1,360	2,760
Concord LMA	1,700	2.9	2,100	3.8	1,390	2.5	(400)	310	58,250	55,590	55,460	2,660	2,790
Keene LMA	930	2.0	850	1.9	750	1.8	80	180	45,470	44,030	42,030	1,440	3,440
Laconia LMA	2,050	3.1	1,930	3.2	1,320	2.2	120	730	65,140	60,300	60,090	4,840	5,050
Littleton LMA	510	2.3	580	2.8	520	2.5	(70)	(10)	21,730	20,510	20,510	1,220	1,220
Manchester MSA	2,680	3.1	2,860	3.3	2,120	2.5	(180)	560	86,200	87,870	84,560	(1,670)	1,640
Nashua PMSA	3,100	3.1	3,730	3.6	2,870	2.9	(630)	230	98,850	102,840	99,470	(3,990)	(620)
NH portion Lawrence-Haverhill, Ma PMSA***	2,670	5.0	3,100	5.7	2,210	4.2	(430)	460	53,110	54,490	52,320	(920)	1,460
Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester NH+Me MSA	3,700	2.7	3,530	2.6	3,140	2.3	170	560	137,410	138,410	136,450	(1,000)	960
Unattached Estimating Area	990	4.2	1,160	4.8	750	3.4	(170)	240	23,450	24,370	21,990	(920)	1,460
NH portion Lowell Ma PMSA	310	5.6	360	6.3	250	4.7	(50)	60	5,550	5,670	5,310	(120)	240
Counties													
Belknap	1,110	3.3	980	3.2	680	2.2	130	430	33,530	31,010	30,920	2,520	2,610
Carroll	490	2.3	580	2.8	330	1.6	(90)	160	21,740	20,570	20,230	1,170	1,510
Cheshire	840	2.1	760	1.9	710	1.9	80	130	40,540	39,240	37,500	1,300	3,040
Coos	960	4.1	600	2.8	670	3.1	360	290	23,170	21,520	21,550	1,650	1,620
Grafton	1,090	2.3	1,100	2.4	980	2.2	(10)	110	47,630	45,280	44,640	2,350	2,990
Hillsborough	5,960	3.2	6,860	3.6	5,300	2.9	(900)	660	187,700	192,780	185,660	(5,080)	2,040
Merrimack	2,020	2.9	2,380	3.5	1,450	2.2	(360)	570	70,440	67,520	66,780	2,920	3,660
Rockingham	4,860	3.8	5,750	4.3	3,830	3.0	(890)	1,030	129,210	132,260	126,660	(3,050)	2,550
Strafford	2,410	3.9	1,840	3.0	2,150	3.5	570	260	62,070	62,310	61,080	(240)	990
Sullivan	740	3.2	440	2.0	630	2.9	300	110	22,890	22,030	21,430	860	1,460

* *NH estimates based on the Bureau of Labor Statistics "43 step handbook method" adjusted to the Current Population Survey (CPS) estimates.*

** *In thousands, not seasonally adjusted.*

*** *New Hampshire Portion of the Lawrence-Haverhill, Massachusetts Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area which includes Salem and twelve small towns.*

Note: Negative numbers in parentheses

NEW HAMPSHIRE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, TOTAL EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT AS OF THE MIDDLE OF THE MONTH

	Number of Workers			Numerical Change * From Previous:	
	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	Month	Year
Labor Force Data **					
Civilian Labor Force	638,920	634,520	616,450	4,400	22,470
Unemployment	20,480	21,290	16,730	(810)	3,750
Percent of Labor Force	3.2	3.4	2.7	—	—
Employment Total	618,440	613,230	599,620	5,210	18,820
Persons Involved in Labor Disputes	0	0	100	0	(100)
Employment by Industry ***					
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT	532,500	540,450	530,050	(7,950)	2,450
MANUFACTURING	112,750	118,800	114,950	(6,050)	(2,200)
Durable Goods	79,650	82,950	80,700	(3,300)	(1,050)
Lumber and wood products	5,150	5,700	5,600	(550)	(450)
Furniture and fixtures	1,300	1,350	1,450	(50)	(150)
Stone and clay products	3,500	3,550	3,550	(50)	(50)
Primary metal products	4,800	4,900	4,700	(100)	100
Fabricated metal products	6,650	7,000	6,450	(350)	200
Machinery (except electrical)	25,300	25,750	25,450	(450)	(150)
Electrical products	21,750	23,000	21,800	(1,250)	(50)
Miscellaneous products	1,950	2,250	2,200	(300)	(250)
Other durable goods	9,250	9,450	9,500	(200)	(250)
Nondurable Goods	33,100	35,850	34,250	(2,750)	(1,150)
Food and kindred products	2,650	2,800	2,600	(150)	50
Textile mill products	2,900	3,500	3,300	(600)	(400)
Apparel	1,200	1,700	1,450	(500)	(250)
Paper and allied products	5,700	5,800	5,500	(100)	200
Printing, publishing, and allied	8,800	8,900	8,700	(100)	100
Leather and leather products	2,750	3,200	2,900	(450)	(150)
Other nondurable goods	9,100	9,950	9,800	(850)	(700)
NONMANUFACTURING	419,750	421,650	415,100	(1,900)	4,650
Construction (including mining)	36,650	35,750	41,250	900	(4,600)
Transportation, communication, and utilities	17,850	18,200	17,850	(350)	0
Trade	141,000	140,650	138,800	350	2,200
Finance, insurance, and real estate	33,800	33,550	33,200	250	600
Service industry and other	127,250	124,450	122,200	2,800	5,050
Government	63,200	69,050	61,800	(5,850)	1,400
Federal	8,650	8,650	8,600	0	50
State	17,050	16,700	16,900	350	150
Local	37,500	43,700	36,300	(6,200)	1,200
Persons involved in labor disputes (not included in Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Total above)	0	0	100	0	(100)

** Numbers in parentheses indicate negative numbers*
*** By place of residence*
**** By place of establishment, March 1988 benchmark*

MSA LABOR FORCE, TOTAL EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT, AND NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT AS OF THE MIDDLE OF THE MONTH

	Manchester MSA					Nashua PMSA					Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester MSA				
	Number of Workers			Change* From Previous:		Number of Workers			Change* From Previous:		Number of Workers			Change* From Previous:	
	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	Month	Year	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	Month	Year	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	Month	Year
Labor Force Data**															
1. Civilian Labor Force	86,200	87,870	84,560	(1,670)	1,640	98,850	102,840	99,470	(3,990)	(620)	137,410	138,410	136,450	(1,000)	960
2. Unemployment	2,680	2,860	2,120	(180)	560	3,100	3,730	2,870	(630)	230	3,700	3,530	3,140	170	560
Percentage of Labor Force	3.1	3.3	2.5	—	—	3.1	3.6	2.9	—	—	2.7	2.6	2.3	—	—
3. Employment Total	83,520	85,010	82,340	(1,490)	1,180	95,750	99,110	96,600	(3,360)	(850)	133,710	134,880	133,310	(1,170)	400
4. Persons Involved in Labor Disputes	0	0	100	0	(100)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employment by Industry***															
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT	84,800	86,900	84,650	(2,100)	150	82,650	86,600	84,700	(3,950)	(2,050)	112,350	115,200	112,500	(2,850)	(150)
MANUFACTURING	10,750	11,550	11,300	(800)	(550)	34,850	36,550	36,250	(1,700)	(1,400)	19,250	20,950	19,750	(1,700)	(500)
Durable Goods	6,300	6,850	6,700	(550)	(400)	29,000	30,550	29,900	(1,550)	(900)	12,250	12,900	12,450	(650)	(200)
Machinery and electrical products	3,300	3,800	3,600	(500)	(300)	21,900	23,100	22,500	(1,200)	(600)					
Other durable goods	3,000	3,050	3,100	(50)	(100)	7,100	7,450	7,400	(350)	(300)					
Nondurable Goods	4,450	4,700	4,600	(250)	(150)	5,850	6,000	6,350	(150)	(500)	7,000	8,050	7,300	(1,050)	(300)
Textile mill products	1,000	1,100	1,100	(100)	(100)										
Other nondurable goods	3,450	3,600	3,500	(150)	(50)										
NONMANUFACTURING	74,050	75,350	73,350	(1,300)	700	57,800	60,050	58,450	(2,250)	(650)	93,100	94,250	92,750	(1,150)	350
Construction (including mining)	6,400	6,250	6,550	150	(150)	4,550	4,650	5,300	(100)	(750)	6,150	5,950	7,050	200	(900)
Transportation, communication, and utilities	5,600	5,600	5,400	0	200	2,800	2,850	2,700	(50)	100	3,250	3,300	3,150	(50)	100
Trade	22,900	23,700	23,300	(800)	(400)	21,300	21,800	22,350	(500)	(1,050)	31,700	31,300	31,050	400	650
Finance, insurance, and real estate	8,650	8,600	8,300	50	350	3,700	3,700	3,800	0	(100)	7,350	7,100	7,250	250	100
Service industry & other	22,450	22,350	21,600	100	850	19,450	19,700	18,800	(250)	650	23,000	22,450	22,700	550	300
Government	8,050	8,850	8,200	(800)	(150)	6,000	7,350	5,500	(1,350)	500	21,650	24,150	21,550	(2,500)	100
Federal	2,600	2,550	2,650	50	(50)	1,000	950	900	50	100	11,000	11,050	10,850	(50)	150
State	800	800	750	0	50	200	200	200	0	0	3,300	3,700	3,000	(400)	300
Local	4,650	5,500	4,800	(850)	(150)	4,800	6,200	4,400	(1,400)	400	7,350	9,400	7,700	(2,050)	(350)
Persons involved in labor disputes (not included in Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment above)	0	0	100	0	(100)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Manchester MSA – includes the city of Manchester and the towns of Allenstown, Auburn, Bedford, Candia, Goffstown, and Hooksett.

Nashua PMSA – includes the city of Nashua and the towns of Amherst, Brookline, Hollis, Hudson, Litchfield, Londonderry, Merrimack, Milford, Mont Vernon, and Wilton.

Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester MSA – includes the New Hampshire cities of Dover, Portsmouth, Rochester, and Somersworth; the New Hampshire towns of Barrington, Durham, Exeter, Farmington, Greenland, Hampton, Lee, Madbury, Milton, New Castle, Newfields, Newington, Newmarket, North Hampton, Rollinsford, Rye, and Stratham; and the Maine towns of Berwick, Eliot, Kittery, North Berwick, Ogunquit, South Berwick, Wells, and York.

* *Numbers in parentheses indicate negative numbers*
** *By place of residence*
*** *By place of establishment, March 1988 benchmark*

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

(Establishment Survey estimates on this page are currently projected from March 1988 benchmark levels.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988
All Manufacturing	$412.67	$412.08	$391.23	40.3	40.8	39.8	$10.24	$10.10	$9.83
Durable goods	416.16	421.25	389.86	39.9	40.7	39.3	10.43	10.35	9.92
Lumber and wood products	312.63	342.38	293.27	36.1	38.6	34.3	8.66	8.87	8.55
Furniture and fixtures	309.87	317.12	313.34	40.4	40.5	40.8	7.67	7.83	7.68
Stone and clay products	405.92	392.29	375.42	43.0	41.6	41.3	9.44	9.43	9.09
Primary metal products	462.53	471.26	441.56	43.8	44.5	44.2	10.56	10.59	9.99
Fabricated metal products	438.68	439.94	399.96	42.1	41.7	40.4	10.42	10.55	9.90
Machinery (except electrical)	454.33	437.14	429.68	42.7	42.4	42.5	10.64	10.31	10.11
Electrical products	405.36	428.19	381.97	36.0	38.3	35.4	11.26	11.18	10.79
Miscellaneous products	332.26	343.38	336.84	38.5	38.8	40.1	8.63	8.85	8.40
Other durable goods	421.60	430.50	394.94	40.0	41.0	40.3	10.54	10.50	9.80
Nondurable goods	406.55	392.78	391.53	41.4	41.0	40.7	9.82	9.58	9.62
Food and kindred products	505.56	505.68	495.71	38.8	43.0	40.9	13.03	11.76	12.12
Textile mill products	323.09	351.60	306.05	38.1	40.6	38.4	8.48	8.66	7.97
Apparel	284.82	266.16	242.79	40.4	37.7	34.1	7.05	7.06	7.12
Paper and allied products	465.08	468.45	563.36	44.0	45.0	50.3	10.57	10.41	11.20
Printing, publishing, and allied	415.25	412.56	392.03	38.7	38.2	38.7	10.73	10.80	10.13
Leather and leather products	256.22	220.89	240.68	40.8	35.8	37.2	6.28	6.17	6.47
Footwear	258.54	219.56	245.15	41.3	35.7	37.6	6.26	6.15	6.52
Other nondurable goods	430.32	406.69	388.80	44.0	42.9	40.5	9.78	9.48	9.60

Sample Percent of Production Workers: 38.8%

Total Production Workers: 75,350

Firms Reporting: 279

Manchester MSA

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988
All Manufacturing	$397.97	$420.43	$398.34	38.6	41.3	38.9	$10.31	$10.18	$10.24
Durable goods	391.92	411.84	405.38	36.8	39.6	38.1	10.65	10.40	10.64
Machinery and electrical products	394.22	426.21	410.96	36.2	41.1	38.3	10.89	10.37	10.73
Other durable goods	387.46	392.25	399.47	37.4	37.5	37.9	10.36	10.46	10.54
Nondurable goods	408.20	433.84	387.93	41.4	44.0	40.2	9.86	9.86	9.65
Textiles and apparel	365.51	407.25	302.25	42.6	45.3	37.5	8.58	8.99	8.06
Other nondurable goods	421.89	441.53	415.93	41.0	43.5	41.1	10.29	10.15	10.12

Sample Percent of Production Workers: 52.0%

Total Production Workers: 7,800

Firms Reporting: 37

Nashua PMSA

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988
All Manufacturing	$482.80	$487.21	$464.53	40.0	41.5	39.3	$12.07	$11.74	$11.82
Durable goods	474.91	488.38	470.04	38.8	40.8	39.8	12.24	11.97	11.81
Machinery and electrical products	500.57	513.72	495.48	37.3	39.7	38.8	13.42	12.94	12.77
Other durable goods	422.00	437.62	408.66	41.7	43.2	42.0	10.12	10.13	9.73
Nondurable goods	510.60	483.07	443.19	44.4	44.4	37.4	11.50	10.88	11.85

Sample Percent of Production Workers: 41.6%

Total Production Workers: 18,000

Firms Reporting: 51

Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester MSA

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988
All Manufacturing	$404.89	$412.00	$379.60	41.4	42.3	40.0	$9.78	$9.74	$9.49
Durable goods	432.01	445.62	404.40	41.7	42.4	40.0	10.36	10.51	10.11
Nondurable goods	360.39	359.96	340.05	41.0	42.1	40.1	8.79	8.55	8.48

Sample Percent of Production Workers: 46.6%

Total Production Workers: 13,550

Firms Reporting: 31

Consumer Price Index for July 1989

- For the second month in a row the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for All Items increased moderately by 0.2%.

- The percentage increase from July 1988 to July 1989 was 5.0%, equalling the over-the-year change of March this year, before the peak change of 5.4% experienced in May.

- The Food and Beverages index rose 5.6% from the previous year and 0.4% over the month. *Cereals and bakery products* showed the greatest over-the-year increase (9.2%) and over-the-month increase (0.9%). *Sugar and sweets* also showed a large increase over the past month, 0.8%. *Fruits and vegetables* declined 0.1% from June, as seasonal crops made supplies more plentiful; this category still has the highest index, 140.1, of the Food and Beverages group.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, JULY 1989

	1989	1988	1987	1986
1982-84=100				
All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)				
July Index	124.4	118.5	113.8	109.5
Percent Change From Previous July	5.0	4.1	3.9	1.6
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W)				
July Index	123.2	117.2	112.7	108.4
Percent Change From Previous July	5.1	4.0	4.0	1.2
1967=100				
All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)				
July Index	372.7	354.9	340.8	328.0
Percent Change From Previous July	5.0	4.1	3.9	1.6
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W)				
July Index	366.8	349.1	335.6	322.9
Percent Change From Previous July	5.1	4.0	3.9	1.2

JULY CPI INDEXES BY CATEGORY

(1982-84=100, except where otherwise noted)

Categories	CPI-U Jul Index	Percent Change from: Jul 1988	Jun 1989	CPI-W Jul Index
All Items	124.4	5.0	0.2	123.2
All Items (1967=100)	372.7	5.0	0.3	366.8
Food and Beverages	125.4	5.6	0.4	125.1
Housing	123.9	4.0	0.8	122.1
Apparel and Upkeep	115.0	2.0	-2.4	114.4
Transportation	115.4	6.0	-0.4	115.4
Medical Care	149.7	7.5	0.8	150.1
Entertainment	126.9	5.3	0.6	126.1
Other Goods and Services	147.3	7.9	0.7	147.5

YEARLY CHANGES IN THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS (1982-84 = 100)

	1988	1987	1986
Average CPI-U Level for Year:	118.3	113.6	109.6
Percent Change from Previous Year Average:	4.1%	3.6%	1.9%
December CPI-U Level for Year:	120.5	115.4	110.5
Percent Change from Previous December:	4.4%	4.4%	1.1%

Note: The CPI data on these tables is unadjusted for seasonal fluctuations.

Source: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

- Housing rose 4.0% from a year ago and 0.8% from June to July. *Lodging while out of town* pushed *other renters' (nonresidential)* costs up by 6.4% over the previous month; some increase was to be expected with seasonal vacationers increasing demand but this was considerably greater than the trend of previous years. *Homeowners' costs* rose 0.6% over the month. Prices for *fuel oil and other household fuel commodities* were down 0.6% from June to July. *Housekeeping supplies* have risen 5.6% over the previous year.

- The Apparel and Upkeep index dropped 2.4% for the month, showing a very moderate increase of 2.0% for the year. The price index for *infants' and toddlers' apparel* fell 4.8% over the month and the index for *women's and girls' apparel* was down 4.5% from June to July. The seasonal price reductions were greater than usual in this volatile index group. The introduction of new fall fashions and the increased demand from back-to-school shoppers are likely to push apparel prices higher in the upcoming months.

- Transportation was down 0.4% over the month, with a 6.0% increase over the year. *Gasoline* dropped 1.7% in price from June to July, a moderation from the price increases of the late spring (13.3% from March to April and 5.0% from April to May). The price of *new cars* dropped 0.4% over the month and has gained only 1.8% over the year; the sluggishness of sales has kept prices down and the dealers need to clear out the lots for the 1990 models. The automakers have threatened price increases on the new models to induce purchasers to buy now. *Used car prices* fell 0.2% over the month and increased 2.7% over the year; if new car sales increase, the supply of used cars is likely to increase and used car prices continue to fall.

- The Medical Care index rose 0.8% from June to July and 7.5% over the previous year. *Medical care services* increased 0.9% for the month and 7.4% for the year; *hospital and related services* showed price increases greater than the increases for *professional services*.

- The Entertainment index increases were 0.6% for the month and 5.3% for the year. The price increases for *entertainment services* were largely accounted for by the higher prices of admission tickets to movies, and musical and sports events.

- The Other Goods and Services index was 0.7% higher for the month and 7.9% higher for the year. *Tobacco and smoking products* showed a 2.0% increase for the month and a yearly increase of 13.6% for the year. The Other Goods and Services category also includes *personal and educational expenses*; price increases in these items are likely to push the index higher in the next few months as purchases for the new school year reflect the increased demand for school supplies and higher textbook prices.

Ricia DuBuclet

New Hampshire Labor Supply and Demand

There was a total of 13,075 active applicants from all local offices for July, an increase of 557 from June. A year ago there was an increase of only 181 between June and July, with a July level of only 9,559 active applicants. Active applicants have increased in number from a year ago, while job openings received have decreased. The number of job openings received dropped 346 from 1,547 in June to 1,201 in July. In July 1988, there was a decrease of 430, but that was from a higher June level of 2,044 job openings received.

The New Hampshire economy, along with the New England economy, has experienced several years of powerful growth which was influenced by relatively cheap oil and hefty defense contracts that helped to create many "high-tech" jobs. These factors helped drive New Hampshire and New England to a level of earnings almost 20 percent above the national average (according to information from the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston). Earnings increases of this magnitude are not likely to occur again in a region that is feeling the effects of much weaker defense spending ($701 million in 1985 to $479 million in 1988) and the resultant loss of defense-related "high-tech" jobs. A slowdown in housing nationwide, along with increased interest rates and fear of a recession, have all impacted on the economic slowdown that occurred during the first half of the year. According to estimates by the New England Economic Project (NEEP), New Hampshire has been left with a 12 month supply of unsold housing more month's worth than any other state.

Despite the slowdown in the economy in the first half of the year, the unemployment rate this year dropped from 3.4 percent in June to 3.2 percent in July, while last year the rate increased from 2.5 percent in June to 2.7 percent in July. This may indicate that a gradual resurgence in the economy may be underway. New Hampshire's population is predicted to increase by 2 percent a year for the next three years (NEEP), which will be greater than the 1 percent projected for Maine and Vermont or the 1.6 percent projected nationally. Increased population will lead to continued employment growth and provide workers for the services and trade sectors, which are expected to show an increase of 33,000 jobs in the next three years out of a total of 37,800 expected new jobs. Trade and services occupations will continue to

ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION, JULY 1989

Area	Professional, Technical, & Managerial	Clerical	Sales	Services	Farm	Processing	Machine Trades	Benchwork	Structural Work	Freight & Transportation	Packaging & Material Handling	Miscellaneous	Total
New Hampshire	2,272	2,497	703	1,810	207	167	896	859	2,430	480	639	115	13,075
Berlin	28	70	27	87	4	1	14	13	80	13	19	0	356
Claremont	86	94	20	60	5	1	67	31	88	19	54	5	530
Concord	298	274	67	189	30	5	102	62	268	68	47	11	1,421
Conway	25	36	9	35	3	1	12	7	61	11	6	0	206
Dover	292	313	93	187	23	18	126	141	381	61	52	7	1,694
Keene	130	175	49	164	25	9	68	47	147	26	49	3	892
Laconia	185	210	60	161	25	15	95	62	264	57	22	6	1,162
Lebanon	114	79	31	51	6	0	14	13	67	6	7	6	394
Littleton	51	96	23	69	17	1	31	34	111	10	17	6	466
Manchester	294	427	134	416	20	37	131	132	395	84	175	34	2,279
Nashua	373	387	84	201	13	27	116	165	247	73	112	26	1,824
Portsmouth	247	204	60	123	17	22	69	57	208	30	56	5	1,098
Salem	149	132	46	67	19	30	51	95	113	22	23	6	753

ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY SEX, AGE, MINORITY STATUS, AND VETERAN STATUS, JULY 1989

Area	Male	Female	Eligible Claimants	Minority	Veterans	Age<46	Age >45	Total Active Applicants	Unfilled Openings: Total	Unfilled Openings: 30 Days+
New Hampshire	7,674	5,401	5,224	426	2,643	10,461	2,614	13,075	1,437	927
Berlin	190	166	68	5	43	291	65	356	44	17
Claremont	320	210	114	2	112	426	104	530	58	27
Concord	937	484	524	24	403	1,098	323	1,421	112	65
Conway	126	80	97	2	40	162	44	206	34	23
Dover	996	698	767	32	372	1,409	285	1,694	131	52
Keene	465	427	230	10	132	725	167	892	104	61
Laconia	672	490	533	11	178	934	228	1,162	91	41
Lebanon	213	181	125	8	71	314	80	394	56	24
Littleton	252	214	111	3	54	400	66	466	82	32
Manchester	1,351	928	836	115	497	1,862	417	2,279	93	59
Nashua	1,072	752	974	139	346	1,395	429	1,824	66	41
Portsmouth	659	439	459	45	253	871	227	1,098	169	127
Salem	421	332	384	30	142	574	179	753	98	71
All Others									299	287

Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System - Table A96

dominate the job market into the foreseeable future and may act as a buffer for New Hampshire when the European Economic Community comes into existence in 1992. The EEC will have a strong manufacturing base, and companies from this county that have roots there may do well. However, those from this country that plan to start up businesses soon in Europe could face many barriers including lack of familiarity with local customs and needs and language. In 1992, when trade barriers are removed and some sort of standard currency is agreed upon, competition from this portion of the world could be keen indeed, with the impact being felt worldwide. The tendency in Europe will be for larger, more established companies to take control, leaving smaller companies in Europe and elsewhere in a vulnerable position. Success in business will be measured and determined on a more global basis.

Clerical active applicants showed the greatest numerical increase, moving from 2,329 in June to 2,497 in July (+168). Most of the increase in this group came from Nashua (+42), Littleton (+31), Claremont (+26), and Lebanon (+22). The increase of 168 active applicants between June and July of 1989 was significantly larger than the increase of 55 between the same two months in 1988, partly as the result of more manufacturing plant layoffs this summer. Structural occupations experienced a decrease of 30 active applicants between June and July of 1989 compared to a decrease of 80 between the same two months last year. In July 1988 there were a nearly equal number of active applicants from structural work (1,387) and services (1,389), while in July 1989 structural (2,430) led services (1,810) by a substantial amount. This again indicates a serious slowdown in construction. Professional technical and managerial occupations decreased from 19.5 percent of total active applicants in July 1988 to 17.5 percent in July 1989.

Job openings received declined for farm occupations (-187), as well as for services occupations (-83). Both drops were

JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED BY OCCUPATION, JULY 1989

Area	Professional, Technical, & Managerial	Clerical	Sales	Services	Farm	Processing	Machine Trades	Benchwork	Structural Work	Motor Freight & Transportation	Packaging & Material Handling	Miscellaneous	Total
New Hampshire	125	205	63	209	84	16	85	91	242	31	48	2	1,201
Berlin	1	32	3	15	0	0	8	3	9	2	2	0	75
Claremont	6	10	5	13	0	1	13	7	6	1	16	0	78
Concord	21	26	4	17	3	0	3	7	39	10	3	1	134
Conway	2	4	1	19	0	0	3	0	1	1	7	0	38
Dover	23	23	3	24	2	1	11	9	42	2	0	1	141
Keene	7	14	9	3	0	7	6	6	16	4	3	0	75
Laconia	24	15	1	18	5	1	8	12	18	1	1	0	104
Lebanon	4	13	4	20	0	0	3	1	32	2	1	0	80
Littleton	5	13	10	43	4	1	11	10	13	2	3	0	115
Manchester	2	16	8	19	0	2	4	19	18	2	1	0	91
Nashua	2	4	6	2	0	2	3	7	12	0	3	0	41
Portsmouth	12	25	5	14	2	1	8	4	23	3	2	0	99
Salem	4	9	4	2	0	0	4	6	10	1	5	0	45
All Others	12	1	0	0	68	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	85

JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED BY INDUSTRY, JULY 1989

Area	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Construction & Mining	Manufacturing	Transportation, Communication & Utilities	Trade	Finance Insurance, Real Estate	Services	Public Administration	Total	Government Openings in Columns 1-8*
New Hampshire	74	212	231	15	255	30	322	62	1,201	138
Berlin	0	10	12	0	31	2	19	1	75	21
Claremont	0	7	21	0	36	1	12	1	78	4
Concord	3	42	16	2	10	6	35	20	134	21
Conway	0	4	2	1	16	0	15	0	38	0
Dover	0	29	24	2	18	1	63	4	141	44
Keene	0	14	26	0	23	2	10	0	75	4
Laconia	2	17	26	1	14	5	38	1	104	4
Lebanon	0	25	4	3	22	2	11	13	80	17
Littleton	1	12	32	2	23	2	42	1	115	1
Manchester	0	17	27	0	17	5	21	4	91	3
Nashua	0	4	13	1	10	1	12	0	41	1
Portsmouth	0	28	11	3	22	2	30	3	99	5
Salem	0	3	17	0	12	1	11	1	45	1
All Others	68	0	0	0	1	0	3	13	85	12

Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System - Table 10

* *This column includes Job Openings received from government-owned-and-operated employers in all types of industries. It consists of numbers that are included in the first eight columns.*

due to a seasonal downturn in demand. The decline in the number of services job openings received between June and July was much larger than between the same two months a year ago, which is a reflection of the slowdown in tourist-related businesses this summer. Motor freight and transportation declined by 30 job openings received, going from 61 in June of this year to 31 in July, compared to a decline of 13 job openings a year ago (78 in June 1988 to 65 in July 1988).

The greatest increase in job openings received occurred in professional, technical and managerial occupations (+17) between June and July of 1989, while a year ago data showed a decline (-12) between these two months.

Oliver Northcott

Notes of Interest:

New Hampshire Population by Age Group, 1984-1988
(in thousands)

	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984
Total	1085	1056	1027	998	978
under 5	81	76	73	70	68
5-17	194	190	187	184	184
18-24	123	122	122	123	124
25-34	199	194	187	179	173
35-44	168	162	154	145	137
45-54	106	100	95	92	91
55-64	91	91	89	88	87
65-74	71	70	69	68	67
75+	52	51	49	48	47

Percent Distribution of New Hampshire Population by Age Group, 1984-1988
by Age Group, 1984-1988

	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984
under 5	7.5%	7.2%	7.1%	7.0%	7.0%
5-17	17.9%	18.0%	18.2%	18.4%	18.8%
18-24	11.3%	11.6%	11.9%	12.3%	12.7%
25-34	18.3%	18.4%	18.2%	17.9%	17.7%
35-44	15.5%	15.3%	15.0%	14.5%	14.0%
45-54	9.8%	9.5%	9.3%	9.2%	9.3%
55-64	8.4%	8.6%	8.7%	8.8%	8.9%
65-74	6.5%	6.6%	6.7%	6.8%	6.9%
75+	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%
Under 5	7.5%	7.2%	7.1%	7.0%	7.0%
5-24	29.2%	29.5%	30.1%	30.8%	31.5%
25-54	43.6%	43.2%	42.5%	41.7%	41.0%
55+	19.7%	20.1%	20.2%	20.4%	20.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

WEEKLY CLAIMS FILED DURING JULY 1989
CLASSIFIED BY LOCAL OFFICE

Area	U. C. Unemployment Compensation		State Workers (Only)		U. C. Local Government		Ex-Military Servicemen (UCX Only)		U.C. Federal Employees No U.I.	
	Initial Claims	Continued Claims	Initial Claims	Continued Claims	Initial Claims	Continued Claims	Initial Claims	Continued Claims	Initial Claims	Continued Claims
All Offices	5,806	19,154	11	23	13	7	32	36	21	28
Berlin	326	562	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Claremont	354	462	0	0	1	4	1	0	0	0
Concord	449	1,832	4	0	5	0	6	2	1	2
Conway	95	416	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dover	1,331	3,301	0	4	0	0	11	14	10	5
Keene	257	729	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0
Laconia	451	1,827	0	5	1	2	2	1	1	3
Lebanon	82	371	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	1
Littleton	198	480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manchester	879	3,404	2	0	2	0	3	4	2	9
Nashua	565	2,210	0	0	1	0	3	3	3	5
Portsmouth	387	1,654	1	4	0	0	3	9	0	3
Salem	221	768	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Liable Interstate	211	1,138	2	3	1	1	0	0	3	0

The average payment for a week of total unemployment: $125.78

The Unemployment Compensation Fund Balance at the End of the Month: $196,808,422.84

Net contributions received during the month: $3,607,227.89

Net benefits paid during the month: $1,944,361.49

Interest Received: $0.00

S5205 -1

10/30/89

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

A Monthly Report by the NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
Prepared in Coordination with the UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

October 1989
Wesley S. Noyes, Jr., Editor
Supervisor, Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau
(603)228-4124

August Unemployment Rate Rises to 3.6 Percent, Up 0.4 Percent From July; Unemployment Rate Up From 2.6 Percent A Year Earlier

The unemployment rate in August rose to 3.6 percent of the civilian labor force. While this is still a relatively low unemployment rate, it is notable that the unemployment rate in New Hampshire rose from July to August. Normally the unemployment rate drops over this time period. However, this year, the labor force continued to expand slightly (+1,070) between the two months, while employment dropped (-1,240). The result was a significant increase in the number of unemployed workers (+2,310 over the month). This generated the higher unemployment rate.

National Unemployment Rate Continues Drop; 5.1 Percent in August

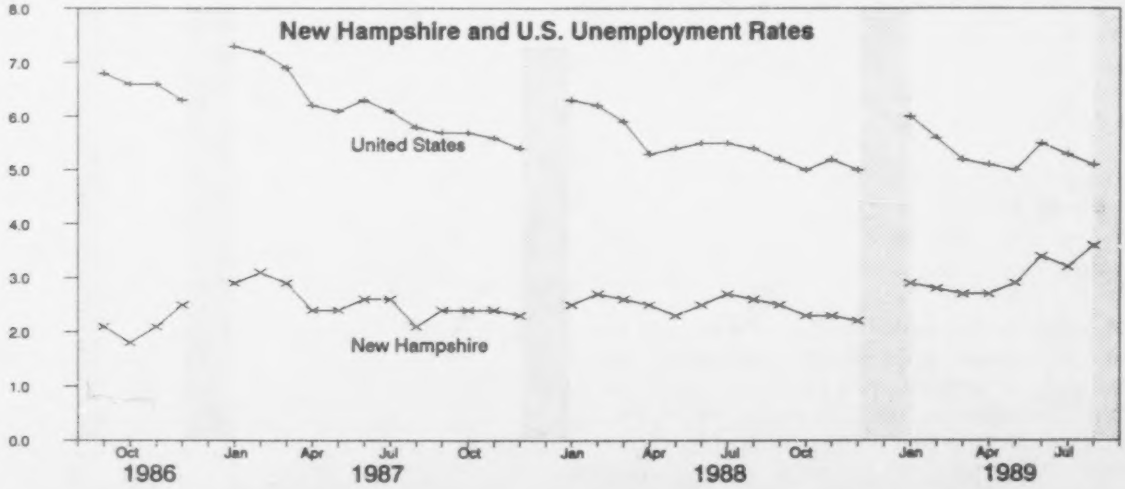
The civilian labor force dropped slightly to 125,444,000 in August, down 794,000 from July levels. Employment levels fell from 119,502,000 in July to 119,092,000 in August, a decline of 410,000. Unemployment went down from 6,736,000 to 6,352,000, a drop of 384,000. This produced an unemployment rate of 5.1 percent in August (not-seasonally-adjusted), compared to 5.3 percent in July.

Compared to a year earlier (August 1988), the civilian labor force has increased by 2,048,000; employment has increased by 2,355,000; and unemployment has decreased by 307,000. The unemployment rate over the twelve months has dropped from 5.4 percent to 5.1 percent. The national economy continues to show strength. Every month in 1989 has exhibited a lower unemployment rate than the corresponding month in 1988 (except for June, when the unemployment rate was the same in both years).

Employment Trends in New Hampshire

Estimates of current nonagricultural wage and salary employment, based on a matched monthly sample of employers in New Hampshire, were pegged at 534,950 in August. This was 3,550 above revised July employment estimates (531,400; original July estimates totaled 532,500).

The increases in nonfarm employment over the month were caused by the end of vacation shutdowns in the manufacturing sector. The sector added 3,900 employees from July levels. This type of increase is normal for the July-to-August period. The manufacturing employment increase was split fairly evenly between durable goods industries (+1,800) and nondurable goods industries (+2,100). Nonmanufacturing employment dropped a small amount (-350) over the month. This was the result of mixed changes, with declines in government, services, and transportation, communica-



Notes: These unemployment rates were calculated using the new methodology adopted in January 1989. They are not directly comparable to monthly rates published prior to that time.

Although monthly changes are included in this publication, it should be noted that these figures are not seasonally adjusted. Over-the-month comparisons may be affected by seasonal changes and thus could present misleading representation of underlying trends. To eliminate bias, it is more useful to compare any non-seasonally-adjusted statistic with that of twelve months earlier tion, and utilities partly offset by increases in construction and trade employment.

Over the year, estimated nonfarm employment has risen by 1,000. There has been some continued erosion of manufacturing employment. August 1989 manufacturing employment was 2,150 below levels in August 1988. About three-quarters of this drop was in durable goods employment (-1,700). Within durable goods categories, the electrical products industry suffered the greatest estimated decline (-850) from levels of a year ago. Lumber and wood products (-300) and machinery, except electrical (-200) followed. The rest of the manufacturing decline (-450) was in nondurable goods industries. The largest nondurable goods decline was in the leather and leather products industry (-250).

Nonmanufacturing employment has grown by an estimated 3,150 jobs over the year. Services industries employment (+3,350) has added the most employment, followed by wholesale and retail trade industries (+1,950) and government (+1,500). Construction employment continues to lag seriously behind levels of a year earlier. It has dropped from an estimated 41,050 in August 1988 to 36,850 in August 1980 (-4,200; -10.2%).

Labor Market Area Unemployment Trends

Unemployment rate increases occurred in eight labor market areas from July to August. Four areas registered declines in their unemployment rates. The largest increases were found in the southeastern section of the state along the Massachusetts border. The Nashua Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA) saw its unemployment rate change by +1.0 percentage points; the Salem area (New Hampshire portion of the Lawrence-Haverhill, MA PMSA) rose by 1.6 percentage points; Pelham (New Hampshire portion of the Lowell, MA PMSA) went up 2.4 percentage points; the Unattached Estimating Area, which contains some towns bordering either the Nashua PMSA or the New Hampshire portion of the Lawrence-Haverhill PMSA, had its unemployment rate rise by 0.7 percentage points. Many individuals living in these areas commute to jobs in Massachusetts, and are affected by recent layoffs in that state.

The largest unemployment rate drop over the month happened in the Berlin Labor Market Area (LMA) (-0.9 percentage points). This was due primarily to post-vacation manufacturing recalls and late summer tourist activity.

The Claremont labor market area had the lowest unemployment rate in August (2.2 percent). The Berlin LMA followed with 2.4 percent, while the Keene LMA had 2.5 percent. The highest area rate, 6.5 percent, was found in the Salem area (the New Hampshire portion of the Lawrence-Haverhill, MA PMSA). [The New Hampshire portion of the Lowell, MA PMSA, which is the town of Pelham, had a 7.6 percent unemployment rate, but represents a very small area. It is more useful to compare unemployment rates for areas larger in population and size.]

Compared to August 1988 levels, all areas in the state have experienced increases in unemployment rates. There is no consistent pattern in the increases. The smallest increase over the year has occurred in the Claremont LMA (+0.4 percentage points), while the largest increase (excluding Pelham) was in the Salem region (+1.7 percentage points). The Laconia and Concord LMA's each increased by 1.3 percentage points.

Hawaii Has Lowest July Unemployment Rate in Nation; New Hampshire Tied for Second Lowest

Hawaii registered the lowest unemployment rate in the nation in July, with a 2.4 percent rate. New Hampshire and Virginia tied for second lowest rate; both states had 3.2 percent unemployment rates. In the region, following New Hampshire, Connecticut and Maine had 3.4 percent unemployment; Vermont, 3.7 percent; Rhode Island, 3.9 percent; and Massachusetts, 4.6 percent. Louisiana had the highest unemployment rate in July, 9.7 percent.

Average Weekly Hours Up in Manufacturing As Normal Schedules Resume; Average Hourly Earnings Stable

Production workers in New Hampshire manufacturing industries worked a longer workweek during August than in July. Weekly hours averaged 40.6 in August compared to 40.2 in July, an increase of 0.4 hours per week. Production worker hours in July are typically affected by vacation shutdowns and slowdowns in production. Average hourly earnings were virtually constant, dropping from $10.19 to $10.17 over the month. This stability, along with higher average weekly hours, caused average weekly earnings to go up. Average weekly earnings in August were $412.90 compared to $409.64 in July, an increase of $3.26.

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Highest average hourly earnings were estimated for the Food and Kindred Products industry ($14.03) in the nondurable goods sector. Highest average weekly earnings ($582.25) were in the same industry. Average weekly hours were greatest in the Primary Metal Products industry (45.7 hours) in the durable goods sector.

Bruce DeMay

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE BY AREA AND COUNTY*

	UNEMPLOYMENT								CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE				
	August 1989		July 1989		August 1988		Numerical Change From Previous:		August 1989	July 1989	August 1988	Numerical Change From Previous:	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Month	Year				Month	Year
United States**	6,352	5.1	6,736	5.3	6,659	5.4	(384)	(307)	125,444	126,238	123,396	(794)	2,048
New Hampshire	22,790	3.6	20,480	3.2	16,200	2.6	2,310	6,590	639,640	638,570	619,610	1,070	20,030
Berlin LMA	700	2.4	1,030	3.5	410	1.5	(330)	290	28,760	29,240	27,340	(480)	1,420
Claremont LMA	990	2.2	1,090	2.5	750	1.8	(100)	240	44,190	44,290	41,690	(100)	2,500
Concord LMA	2,140	3.7	1,690	2.9	1,330	2.4	450	810	57,930	57,840	55,380	90	2,550
Keene LMA	1,140	2.5	930	2.1	630	1.5	210	510	45,220	45,150	42,340	70	2,880
Laconia LMA	1,900	2.9	2,050	3.2	990	1.6	(150)	910	64,440	64,760	60,350	(320)	4,090
Littleton LMA	610	2.8	510	2.4	360	1.7	100	250	21,550	21,600	20,620	(50)	930
Manchester MSA	2,830	3.3	2,690	3.1	2,250	2.6	140	580	86,750	86,460	85,830	290	920
Nashua PMSA	4,100	4.1	3,110	3.1	3,330	3.3	990	770	100,130	99,720	99,600	410	530
NH portion Lawrence-Haverhill, Ma PMSA***	3,500	6.5	2,610	4.9	2,520	4.8	890	980	53,830	53,150	52,170	150	1,580
Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester NH+Me MSA	3,570	2.6	3,770	2.7	2,740	2.0	(200)	830	137,880	137,770	137,880	110	0
Unattached Estimating Area	1,140	4.9	990	4.2	770	3.5	150	370	23,480	23,330	21,880	150	1,380
NH portion Lowell Ma PMSA	430	7.6	290	5.2	310	5.8	140	120	5,650	5,530	5,370	120	280
Counties													
Belknap	1,010	3.0	1,110	3.3	490	1.6	(100)	520	33,140	33,340	31,020	(200)	2,120
Carroll	570	2.6	490	2.3	350	1.7	80	220	21,610	21,610	20,430	0	1,180
Cheshire	960	2.4	840	2.1	570	1.5	120	390	40,240	40,250	37,740	(10)	2,500
Coos	590	2.6	960	4.2	400	1.9	(370)	190	22,540	23,030	21,500	(490)	1,040
Grafton	1,170	2.5	1,090	2.3	700	1.6	80	470	47,270	47,340	44,730	(70)	2,540
Hillsborough	7,590	4.0	5,960	3.2	5,740	3.1	1,630	1,850	189,730	188,570	186,780	1,160	2,950
Merrimack	2,210	3.2	2,010	2.9	1,520	2.3	200	690	69,930	70,040	67,050	(110)	2,880
Rockingham	6,170	4.7	4,820	3.7	4,420	3.5	1,350	1,750	130,700	129,400	127,570	1,300	3,130
Strafford	1,950	3.2	2,450	3.9	1,560	2.5	(500)	390	61,890	62,230	61,490	(340)	400
Sullivan	570	2.5	750	3.3	450	2.1	(180)	120	22,580	22,760	21,300	(180)	1,280

* *NH estimates based on the Bureau of Labor Statistics "43 step handbook method" adjusted to the Current Population Survey (CPS) estimates.*
** *In thousands, not seasonally adjusted.*
*** *New Hampshire Portion of the Lawrence-Haverhill, Massachusetts Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area which includes Salem and twelve small towns.*

Note: Negative numbers in parentheses

NEW HAMPSHIRE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, TOTAL EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT AS OF THE MIDDLE OF THE MONTH

	Number of Workers			Numerical Change * From Previous:	
	August 1989	July 1989	August 1988	Month	Year
Labor Force Data **					
Civilian Labor Force	639,640	638,570	619,610	1,070	20,030
Unemployment	22,790	20,480	16,200	2,310	6,590
Percent of Labor Force	3.6	3.2	2.6	—	—
Employment Total	616,850	618,090	603,310	(1,240)	13,540
Persons involved in Labor Disputes	0	0	100	0	(100)
Employment by Industry ***					
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT	534,950	531,400	533,950	3,550	1,000
MANUFACTURING	116,800	112,900	118,950	3,900	(2,150)
Durable Goods	81,500	79,700	83,200	1,800	(1,700)
Lumber and wood products	5,800	5,150	6,100	650	(300)
Furniture and fixtures	1,350	1,300	1,500	50	(150)
Stone and clay products	3,550	3,500	3,550	50	0
Primary metal products	4,750	4,850	4,650	(100)	100
Fabricated metal products	6,850	6,700	6,850	150	0
Machinery (except electrical)	25,550	25,300	25,750	250	(200)
Electrical products	22,050	21,700	22,900	350	(850)
Miscellaneous products	2,200	2,000	2,300	200	(100)
Other durable goods	9,400	9,200	9,600	200	(200)
Nondurable Goods	35,300	33,200	35,750	2,100	(450)
Food and kindred products	2,700	2,650	2,800	50	(100)
Textile mill products	3,500	3,050	3,600	450	(100)
Apparel	1,750	1,200	1,700	550	50
Paper and allied products	5,750	5,700	5,700	50	50
Printing, publishing, and allied	8,750	8,800	8,650	(50)	100
Leather and leather products	3,100	2,700	3,350	400	(250)
Other nondurable goods	9,750	9,100	9,950	650	(200)
NONMANUFACTURING	418,150	418,500	415,000	(350)	3,150
Construction (including mining)	36,850	36,600	41,050	250	(4,200)
Transportation, communication, and utilities	17,700	17,800	17,800	(100)	(100)
Trade	141,250	141,000	139,300	250	1,950
Finance, insurance, and real estate	33,800	33,800	33,150	0	650
Service industry and other	125,600	126,300	122,250	(700)	3,350
Government	62,950	63,000	61,450	(50)	1,500
Federal	8,650	8,650	8,550	0	100
State	16,800	16,850	16,800	(50)	0
Local	37,500	37,500	36,100	0	1,400
Persons involved in labor disputes (not included in Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Total above)	0	0	100	0	(100)

** Numbers in parentheses indicate negative numbers*
*** By place of residence*
**** By place of establishment, March 1988 benchmark*

MSA LABOR FORCE, TOTAL EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT, AND NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT AS OF THE MIDDLE OF THE MONTH

	Manchester MSA					Nashua PMSA					Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester MSA				
	Number of Workers			Change* From Previous:		Number of Workers			Change* From Previous:		Number of Workers			Change* From Previous:	
	August 1989	July 1989	August 1988	Month	Year	August 1989	July 1989	August 1988	Month	Year	August 1989	July 1989	August 1988	Month	Year
Labor Force Data**															
1. Civilian Labor Force	86,750	86,460	85,830	290	920	100,130	99,720	99,600	410	530	137,880	137,770	137,880	110	0
2. Unemployment	2,830	2,690	2,250	140	580	4,100	3,110	3,330	990	770	3,570	3,770	2,740	(200)	830
Percentage of Labor Force	3.3	3.1	2.6	—	—	4.1	3.1	3.3	—	—	2.6	2.7	2.0	—	—
3. Employment Total	83,920	83,770	83,480	150	440	96,030	96,610	96,270	(580)	(240)	134,310	134,000	135,140	310	(830)
4. Persons Involved in Labor Disputes	0	0	100	0	(100)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employment by Industry*															
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT	85,800	84,900	85,800	900	0	93,300	93,400	95,000	(100)	(1,700)	113,350	112,700	115,250	650	(1,900)
MANUFACTURING	11,550	10,850	12,150	700	(600)	35,750	35,300	36,450	450	(700)	20,350	19,300	20,800	1,050	(450)
Durable Goods	6,850	6,400	7,400	450	(550)	29,800	29,450	30,100	350	(300)	12,650	12,200	12,900	450	(250)
Machinery and electrical products	3,800	3,400	4,200	400	(400)	22,400	22,350	22,500	50	(100)					
Other durable goods	3,050	3,000	3,200	50	(150)	7,400	7,100	7,600	300	(200)					
Nondurable Goods	4,700	4,450	4,750	250	(50)	5,950	5,850	6,350	100	(400)	7,700	7,100	7,900	600	(200)
Textile mill products	1,100	1,000	1,150	100	(50)										
Other nondurable goods	3,600	3,450	3,600	150	0										
NONMANUFACTURING	74,250	74,050	73,650	200	600	57,550	58,100	58,550	(550)	(1,000)	93,000	93,400	94,450	(400)	(1,450)
Construction (including mining)	6,600	6,400	6,700	200	(100)	4,450	4,550	5,050	(100)	(600)	6,000	6,100	7,000	(100)	(1,000)
Transportation, communication, and utilities	5,600	5,600	5,250	0	350	2,800	2,850	2,700	(50)	100	3,250	3,300	3,200	(50)	50
Trade	22,950	22,900	23,450	50	(500)	21,500	21,500	22,600	0	(1,100)	32,000	31,900	31,150	100	850
Finance, insurance, and real estate	8,550	8,600	8,300	(50)	250	3,650	3,700	3,900	(50)	(250)	7,250	7,400	7,100	(150)	150
Service industry & other	22,200	22,350	21,800	(150)	400	19,350	19,550	18,800	(200)	550	22,850	23,100	22,900	(250)	(50)
Government	8,350	8,200	8,150	150	200	5,800	5,950	5,500	(150)	300	21,650	21,600	23,100	50	(1,450)
Federal	2,600	2,550	2,650	50	(50)	950	950	900	0	50	11,100	11,100	10,900	0	200
State	800	800	750	0	50	200	200	200	0	0	3,450	3,300	4,500	150	(1,050)
Local	4,950	4,850	4,750	100	200	4,650	4,800	4,400	(150)	250	7,100	7,200	7,700	(100)	(600)
Persons involved in labor disputes (not included in Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment above)			00	0	(100)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Manchester MSA – includes the city of Manchester and the towns of Allenstown, Auburn, Bedford, Candia, Goffstown, and Hooksett.
Nashua PMSA – includes the city of Nashua and the towns of Amherst, Brookline, Hollis, Hudson, Litchfield, Londonderry, Merrimack, Milford, Mont Vernon, and Wilton.
Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester MSA – includes the New Hampshire cities of Dover, Portsmouth, Rochester, and Somersworth; the New Hampshire towns of Barrington, Durham, Exeter, Farmington, Greenland, Hampton, Lee, Madbury, Milton, New Castle, Newfields, Newington, Newmarket, North Hampton, Rollinsford, Rye, and Stratham; and the Maine towns of Berwick, Eliot, Kittery, North Berwick, Ogunquit, South Berwick, Wells, and York.

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* *Numbers in parentheses indicate negative numbers*
** *By place of residence*
*** *By place of establishment, March 1988 benchmark*

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

(Establishment Survey estimates on this page are currently projected from March 1988 benchmark levels.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	August 1989	July 1989	August 1988	August 1989	July 1989	August 1988	August 1989	July 1989	August 1988
All Manufacturing	$412.90	$409.64	$389.42	40.6	40.2	39.9	$10.17	$10.19	$9.76
Durable goods	419.21	409.86	389.67	40.7	39.6	39.4	10.30	10.35	9.89
Lumber and wood products	331.96	316.96	307.47	38.2	36.6	37.0	8.69	8.66	8.31
Furniture and fixtures	308.50	309.06	317.02	39.2	40.4	40.8	7.87	7.65	7.77
Stone and clay products	404.62	407.35	387.89	41.8	42.3	42.3	9.68	9.63	9.17
Primary metal products	483.96	470.81	441.56	45.7	44.5	44.2	10.59	10.58	9.99
Fabricated metal products	437.61	442.88	411.35	42.2	42.3	41.3	10.37	10.47	9.96
Machinery (except electrical)	436.45	434.42	437.18	43.0	42.3	43.2	10.15	10.27	10.12
Electrical products	422.98	395.65	372.30	37.8	35.2	34.6	11.19	11.24	10.76
Miscellaneous products	346.81	332.26	325.62	39.5	38.5	40.4	8.78	8.63	8.06
Other durable goods	433.20	423.60	384.35	40.6	39.7	39.3	10.67	10.67	9.78
Nondurable goods	400.55	409.76	390.45	40.5	41.6	41.1	9.89	9.85	9.50
Food and kindred products	582.25	512.42	502.21	41.5	39.6	39.7	14.03	12.94	12.65
Textile mill products	341.02	322.56	329.25	39.7	38.4	40.3	8.59	8.40	8.17
Apparel	267.47	284.82	250.18	37.2	40.4	36.9	7.19	7.05	6.78
Paper and allied products	481.39	471.42	549.60	45.5	44.6	50.1	10.58	10.57	10.97
Printing, publishing, and allied	412.73	427.36	385.82	37.9	39.1	37.9	10.89	10.93	10.18
Leather and leather products	226.06	257.26	211.80	35.6	40.9	35.3	6.35	6.29	6.00
Footwear	227.05	259.58	211.69	35.7	41.4	35.4	6.36	6.27	5.98
Other nondurable goods	404.77	426.08	404.50	41.6	43.7	42.4	9.73	9.75	9.54

Sample Percent of Production Workers: 45.5%

Total Production Workers: 78,950

Firms Reporting: 283

Manchester MSA

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	August 1989	July 1989	August 1988	August 1989	July 1989	August 1988	August 1989	July 1989	August 1988
All Manufacturing	$426.40	$411.33	$355.12	41.0	39.1	36.2	$10.40	$10.52	$9.81
Durable goods	408.60	405.85	331.66	39.1	37.2	33.1	10.45	10.91	10.02
Machinery and electrical products	415.55	416.18	297.99	40.7	37.8	30.1	10.21	11.01	9.90
Other durable goods	398.54	393.47	379.24	36.8	36.5	37.4	10.83	10.78	10.14
Nondurable goods	453.05	418.58	395.06	43.9	41.9	41.5	10.32	9.99	9.52
Textiles and apparel	372.66	365.93	342.69	42.3	42.6	40.7	8.81	8.59	8.42
Other nondurable goods	478.63	434.72	412.00	44.4	41.6	41.7	10.78	10.45	9.88

Sample Percent of Production Workers: 47.7%

Total Production Workers: 8,550

Firms Reporting: 37

Nashua PMSA

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	August 1989	July 1989	August 1988	August 1989	July 1989	August 1988	August 1989	July 1989	August 1988
All Manufacturing	$494.46	$474.81	$472.83	40.2	39.9	39.7	$12.30	$11.90	$11.91
Durable goods	493.68	465.17	475.97	40.3	38.7	40.2	12.25	12.02	11.84
Machinery and electrical products	528.41	488.26	512.20	39.7	37.3	39.4	13.31	13.09	13.00
Other durable goods	424.98	416.66	396.06	41.3	41.5	42.0	10.29	10.04	9.43
Nondurable goods	497.95	509.89	458.72	39.9	44.3	37.6	12.43	11.51	12.20

Sample Percent of Production Workers: 43.4%

Total Production Workers: 18,950

Firms Reporting: 54

Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester MSA

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	August 1989	July 1989	August 1988	August 1989	July 1989	August 1988	August 1989	July 1989	August 1988
All Manufacturing	$415.80	$410.44	$378.62	42.0	41.5	40.8	$9.90	$9.89	$9.28
Durable goods	448.73	436.54	400.99	42.9	41.3	40.3	10.46	10.57	9.95
Nondurable goods	362.88	366.63	344.03	40.5	41.9	41.6	8.96	8.75	8.27

Sample Percent of Production Workers: 48.0%

Total Production Workers: 14,600

Firms Reporting: 33

Consumer Price Index for August 1989

- The Consumer Price Index (CPI-U) for August rose 0.2% from the July level, the third consecutive month with this moderate increase.
- The August CPI-U increased by 4.7% from the August 1988 level. This is the lowest over-the-year change for 1989, equaling the January change. However, this percentage increase is higher than any monthly over-the-year change experienced in 1985, 1986, 1987, and 1988.
- The Food and Beverages index moderated with a 5.2% increase over the year, the smallest increase since January this year. Since July, the index increased 0.2%. Price increases for *cereals and bakery products* (+0.6%) and *meats, poultry, fish, and eggs* (+0.6%) were partially offset by declines in the prices for *fruits and vegetables* (-0.9%) and *nonalcoholic beverages* (-1.0%) over the month. *Food away from home* has increased 4.6% over the year and 0.2% since July. *Alcoholic beverages* have increased 4.4% since August 1988 and 0.4% since July this year.
- The Housing index rose 3.9% over the year and 0.2% over the month. Since July, price decreases in *fuel oil and other household fuel commodities* (-1.0%), *other renters' costs* (-1.1%), and *housefurnishings* (-0.3%) moderated increases in *owners' equivalent rent* (+0.6%), *residential rent* (+0.4%), and *housekeeping supplies* (+0.5%).
- The Apparel and Upkeep index showed a 2.1% increase since August 1988 and no increase for the past month. *Infants' and toddlers' apparel* fell 1.0% over the past month and 1.3% from the prices of a year ago. The *women's and girls'* apparel index was likewise lower this August than a year ago (-0.4%). *Footwear* fell 0.7% from the previous month but has increased 4.8% over the year. The end-of-summer clearance sales usually cause lower prices for August but these decreases show prices to be lower than recent previous years.
- The Transportation index increased 4.3% from a year ago but fell 1.0% from July. As in recent months, the price of *gasoline* exhibited volatility: it fell 3.7% from the July level. Although the increase over the past year was 8.2%, the *gasoline* index level was 91.1, still below the averaged price (indexed at 100) prevailing during the base years 1982 through 1984. Over the month, prices of *new vehicles* and *used cars* fell 0.7% in each category. The *maintenance and repairs* index increased 0.5% since July, with a 4.2% increase from a year ago.
- The Medical Care index rose 0.7% over the month; the change from a year ago was 7.7%, the largest change since December 1986. *Medical care commodities* rose 0.5% since July and 7.8% for the year. *Hospital and related services* accounted for the greater share of the 0.7% increase for the month and the 7.7% increase for the year in *medical care services*.
- The Entertainment index rose 5.5% for the year and 0.3% for the month. *Entertainment services* showed the greater share of the increase: over the year its index rose 6.7%, and over the month it was up 0.4%.
- The Other Goods and Services index rose 1.0% since July and 8.1% from August 1988. *Tobacco and smoking products* rose 0.8%, raising the yearly increase to 13.6%. Increases in the index for *personal and educational services* were 1.2% for the month and 7.0% for the year. These two components accounted for over two-thirds of the increase in the Other Goods and Services category.
- Watch for fairly stable prices overall. The Federal Reserve Board has expressed a strong priority for limiting inflation. Also consumers may be cautious at a time when the economy appears to be slowing down and the possibility of layoffs is greater; this may cause retailers to delay price increases or cut prices to clear away excess inventory.

Ricia DuBuclet

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, AUGUST 1989

	1989	1988	1987	1986
1982-84=100				
All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)				
August Index	124.6	119.0	114.4	109.7
Percent Change From Previous August	4.7	4.0	4.3	1.6
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W)				
August Index	123.2	117.7	113.3	108.6
Percent Change From Previous August	4.7	3.9	4.3	1.2
1967=100				
All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)				
August Index	373.1	356.6	342.7	328.6
Percent Change From Previous August	4.6	4.1	4.3	1.6
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W)				
August Index	367.0	350.7	337.4	323.4
Percent Change From Previous August	4.6	3.9	4.3	1.2

AUGUST CPI INDEXES BY CATEGORY

(1982-84=100, except where otherwise noted)

Categories	CPI-U Aug Index	Percent Change from: Aug 1988	Aug 1989	CPI-W Aug Index
All Items	124.6	4.7	0.2	123.2
All Items (1967=100)	373.1	4.6	0.1	367.0
Food and Beverages	125.6	5.2	0.2	125.3
Housing	124.2	3.9	0.2	122.4
Apparel and Upkeep	115.0	2.1	0.0	114.5
Transportation	114.3	4.3	-1.0	114.2
Medical Care	150.7	7.7	0.7	151.1
Entertainment	127.3	5.5	0.3	126.5
Other Goods and Services	148.7	8.1	1.0	148.8

YEARLY CHANGES IN THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS (1982-84 = 100)

	1988	1987	1986
Average CPI-U Level for Year:	118.3	113.6	109.6
Percent Change from Previous Year Average:	4.1%	3.6%	1.9%
December CPI-U Level for Year:	120.5	115.4	110.5
Percent Change from Previous December:	4.4%	4.4%	1.1%

Note: The CPI data on these tables is unadjusted for seasonal fluctuations.

Source: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

New Hampshire Labor Supply and Demand

The number of *active applicants* increased by 450 from 13,075 in July to 13,505 in August. During the same period a year ago there was a decrease of 173 active applicants, going from 9,559 in July to 9,386 in August. *Job openings received* increased from 1,201 in July to 1,755 in August, a gain of 554 openings, compared to the previous year's increase of 797 (1,614 in July to 2,411 in August). In August 1989 there were eight active applicants per job opening received while in August 1988 there were four applicants per job opening.

The increases in the number of "services" (237) and "clerical" (191) job openings received from July to August 1989 were greater than the total number of services openings (193) and the total number of clerical openings (139) received during the same two months in 1988. Services openings were up by 18.3% from the previous August. The number of applicants 45 and older increased by 58.5% from 1,764 in August 1988 to 2,796 in August 1989. This increase in older applicants suggests that the business community should consider retired workers who may be looking to supplement their pensions as a potential source of valuable labor.

The older workers are often more experienced, more flexible, and more dependable than younger workers. As a supermarket manager in the Concord area said recently, older workers "know what people want", and their knowledge and maturity can be passed on to younger workers not only at entry level jobs but at more advanced levels as well. Experienced, older workers are an asset to employers imparting good job habits to younger, more technically advanced but less mature workers. Employment for older workers boosts their self-esteem keeping them active and more in the mainstream of society.

The 1983 Current Population Survey estimated that 11.4 percent of the population was 55 to 64 years of age while 14.3

ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION, AUGUST 1989

Area	Professional, Technical, & Managerial	Clerical	Sales	Services	Farm	Processing	Machine Trades	Benchwork	Structural Work	Freight & Transportation	Packaging & Material Handling	Miscellanous	Total
New Hampshire	2,495	2,573	717	1,712	169	189	950	905	2,498	519	679	99	13,505
Berlin	30	78	21	86	5	2	20	15	91	14	69	0	431
Claremont	76	116	22	53	9	6	77	34	105	27	55	3	583
Concord	323	274	74	196	18	4	104	82	261	63	44	8	1,451
Conway	33	40	9	37	2	1	11	3	66	6	5	0	213
Dover	339	371	105	182	19	23	145	155	436	70	52	10	1,907
Keene	154	178	56	140	17	12	63	44	165	27	47	5	908
Laconia	209	237	62	161	21	25	99	67	280	65	20	7	1,253
Lebanon	118	88	27	49	6	0	25	13	75	11	9	4	425
Littleton	61	91	24	54	15	2	32	31	57	8	13	4	392
Manchester	277	361	123	356	14	30	124	128	384	95	159	30	2,081
Nashua	409	387	80	187	13	32	117	165	233	71	119	18	1,831
Portsmouth	268	218	64	136	15	22	74	61	204	35	64	5	1,166
Salem	198	134	50	75	15	30	59	107	141	27	23	5	864

ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY SEX, AGE, MINORITY STATUS, AND VETERAN STATUS, AUGUST 1989

Area	Male	Female	Eligible Claimants	Minority	Veterans	Age<45	Age>45	Total Active Applicants	Unfilled Openings: Total	Unfilled Openings: 30 Days+
New Hampshire	8,097	5,408	5,542	444	2,823	10,709	2,796	13,505	1,720	873
Berlin	239	192	69	4	52	350	81	431	97	31
Claremont	362	221	150	3	132	469	114	583	67	31
Concord	936	515	535	24	415	1,118	333	1,451	110	52
Conway	132	81	95	1	42	161	52	213	64	16
Dover	1,177	730	959	38	404	1,583	324	1,907	124	42
Keene	506	402	260	16	159	742	166	908	114	52
Laconia	742	511	602	11	167	999	254	1,253	83	44
Lebanon	245	180	121	6	97	330	95	425	60	31
Littleton	199	193	87	4	54	318	74	392	121	37
Manchester	1,284	797	759	113	497	1,670	411	2,081	152	59
Nashua	1,080	751	1,003	134	374	1,382	449	1,831	78	31
Portsmouth	708	458	445	52	268	927	239	1,166	185	92
Salem	467	377	457	38	162	660	204	864	114	66
All Others									351	289

Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System - Table A96

percent were 65 or over. By 1988 estimates, these percentages had decreased to 10.2 percent and 13.2 percent for those age groups giving the appearance that the percentage of older people in the future might continue to decrease. However, the estimated population of 45 to 54 year-olds increased from 12.1 percent of the total population in 1983 to 12.6 percent in 1988, and the 35 to 44 year old group increased from 17.0 percent of the total population in 1983 to 20.3 percent in 1988. Overall, the share of the population age 35 and older increased by 1.5 percentage points between 1983 and 1988. In the labor force, which is that portion of the population which is 16 years of age or older and employed or activity seeking employment, the 35 year old and older group constituted 46.9 percent in 1983 and 49.8 percent in 1988. So the age 35 and older group has increased both in relation to the total population and in relation to the total labor force. Demographers expect this trend to continue for the next ten to fifteen years as the "baby boomers" age.

The occupational group showing the greatest number of active applicants was the "professional technical and managerial group" (223), with Salem showing the greatest increase (49) and five other offices having sizeable increases (25 to 47). Manchester (-17) was the only office reporting a decrease in the number of active applicants for this group. "Services occupations" registered an increase in job openings (98), with Manchester (60) and Keene (24) accounting for most of the increase. "Clerical" active applicants increased by 76 from the previous month, with Dover leading the way with 58 additional active applicants. Laconia active clerical applicants increased by 27, while Manchester had a decrease of 66 between July and August. "Structural occupations" had an increase of 68 active applicants between

JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED BY OCCUPATION, AUGUST 1989

Area	Professional, Technical, & Managerial	Clerical	Sales	Services	Farm	Processing	Machine Trades	Benchwork	Structural Work	Motor Freight & Transportation	Packaging & Material Handling	Miscellanous	Total
New Hampshire	128	442	100	400	28	16	104	85	245	75	131	1	1,755
Berlin	1	16	8	21	2	0	4	3	5	3	66	0	129
Claremont	7	160	3	11	3	2	9	2	9	7	2	0	215
Concord	13	22	1	22	2	1	8	5	23	5	2	0	104
Conway	1	8	10	29	3	0	4	0	7	5	1	0	68
Dover	15	18	4	27	3	1	13	22	34	6	1	0	144
Keene	4	75	5	27	0	0	7	8	19	11	13	0	169
Laconia	8	15	10	39	5	3	7	6	14	8	1	1	117
Lebanon	2	7	10	18	0	1	3	2	25	7	6	0	81
Littleton	6	25	7	64	3	2	11	6	18	2	4	0	148
Manchester	15	23	12	41	2	0	14	10	41	8	15	0	181
Nashua	6	12	0	21	1	3	12	9	11	2	3	0	80
Portsmouth	15	40	14	34	2	2	10	5	33	8	14	0	177
Salem	2	21	16	16	2	1	1	7	5	3	3	0	77
All Others	33	0	0	30	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	65

JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED BY INDUSTRY, AUGUST 1989

Area	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Construction & Mining	Manufacturing	Transportation, Communication & Utilities	Trade	Finance Insurance, Real Estate	Services	Public Administration	Total	Government Openings in Columns 1-8*
New Hampshire	15	211	351	41	492	68	523	54	1,755	82
Berlin	0	4	72	1	22	3	24	3	129	2
Claremont	3	7	22	9	158	4	11	1	215	2
Concord	0	32	24	2	13	6	15	12	104	12
Conway	0	8	5	2	20	4	29	0	68	3
Dover	2	19	46	2	25	2	47	1	144	13
Keene	1	13	27	2	36	7	79	4	169	6
Laconia	2	18	21	0	27	6	43	0	117	4
Lebanon	1	18	9	8	23	0	17	5	81	6
Littleton	2	17	28	1	28	17	54	1	148	3
Manchester	2	33	33	1	41	8	54	9	181	11
Nashua	1	6	33	1	11	4	23	1	80	1
Portsmouth	1	30	20	12	54	3	46	11	177	11
Salem	0	5	8	0	31	4	27	2	77	4
All Others	0	1	3	0	3	0	54	4	65	4

Source: Employment Security Automated Reporting System - Table 10

* *This column includes Job Openings received from government-owned-and-operated employers in all types of industries. It consists of numbers that are included in the first eight columns.*

July and August 1989 compared with 54 between July and August 1988. "Packaging and material handling" increased by 40 active applicants between those months in 1989 and 26 for the same two months in 1988.

"Clerical" job openings received in August led all occupations. They increased by 237 over the previous month with 150 of them the Claremont Local Office. Many of the Claremont office clerical job openings were as a result of mass recruitment of cashier-checkers for new stores opening in the Claremont area.

The "services" industry had the next largest increase of job openings received over the previous month (191) with seven offices having an increase of 14 to 24 new job openings. "Packaging and material handling" had an increase of 83, while "structural occupations" showed little change this year but had an increase of 159 between July and August of 1988.

Oliver Northcott

WEEKLY CLAIMS FILED DURING AUGUST 1989 CLASSIFIED BY LOCAL OFFICE

Area	U. C. Unemployment Compensation		State Workers (Only)		U. C. Local Government		Ex-Military Servicemen (UCX Only)		U.C. Federal Employees No U.I.	
	Initial Claims	Continued Claims	Initial Claims	Continued Claims	Initial Claims	Continued Claims	Initial Claims	Continued Claims	Initial Claims	Continued Claims
All Offices	4,309	21,723	7	19	7	13	24	12	7	24
Berlin	70	458	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Claremont	157	603	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Concord	485	2,444	4	6	4	0	1	1	1	2
Conway	119	477	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dover	542	2,714	0	2	0	0	10	3	1	1
Keene	160	882	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	0
Laconia	376	1,781	1	5	0	0	0	2	0	2
Lebanon	68	358	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Littleton	72	534	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Manchester	974	4,416	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	5
Nashua	539	2,658	1	1	1	0	3	0	1	4
Portsmouth	282	1,905	0	2	0	0	4	3	1	7
Salem	214	1,047	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0
Liable Interstate	251	1,446	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	2

The average payment for a week of total unemployment: $128.84

The Unemployment Compensation Fund Balance at the End of the Month: $200,335,997.80

Net contributions received during the month: $1,852,310.15

Net benefits paid during the month: $2,504,862.62

Interest Received: $4,180,127.43

Notes of Interest:

POPULATION BY STATE, IN THOUSANDS, 1984-1988

State	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Maine	1,156	1,164	1,171	1,186	1,205
New Hampshire	978	998	1,027	1,056	1,085
Vermont	530	535	540	547	557
Massachusetts	5,795	5,823	5,835	5,856	5,889
Rhode Island	960	967	975	986	993
Connecticut	3,156	3,175	3,194	3,212	3,233
New York	17,726	17,767	17,805	17,835	17,909
New Jersey	7,517	7,568	7,625	7,674	7,721
Pennsylvania	11,892	11,865	11,895	11,942	12,001
Ohio	10,770	10,774	10,778	10,816	10,855
Indiana	5,491	5,500	5,503	5,530	5,556
Illinois	11,525	11,539	11,553	11,584	11,614
Michigan	9,059	9,088	9,143	9,205	9,240
Wisconsin	4,763	4,775	4,784	4,807	4,855
Minnesota	4,163	4,191	4,213	4,244	4,307
Iowa	2,893	2,873	2,840	2,823	2,834
Missouri	5,004	5,036	5,066	5,107	5,141
North Dakota	687	685	678	671	667
South Dakota	705	708	708	709	713
Nebraska	1,605	1,605	1,598	1,594	1,602
Kansas	2,441	2,448	2,459	2,475	2,495
Delaware	618	626	637	648	660
Maryland	4,347	4,391	4,461	4,536	4,622
Dist. Columbia	624	623	625	621	617
Virginia	5,635	5,704	5,798	5,914	6,015
West Virginia	1,952	1,936	1,917	1,898	1,876
North Carolina	6,167	6,258	6,327	6,409	6,489
South Carolina	3,296	3,333	3,381	3,426	3,470
Georgia	5,845	5,975	6,101	6,227	6,342
Florida	11,053	11,367	11,688	12,022	12,335
Kentucky	3,720	3,724	3,722	3,723	3,727
Tennessee	4,728	4,766	4,800	4,855	4,895
Alabama	3,991	4,021	4,051	4,084	4,102
Mississippi	2,599	2,613	2,624	2,624	2,620
Arkansas	2,346	2,360	2,371	2,388	2,395
Louisiana	4,462	4,484	4,497	4,448	4,408
Oklahoma	3,312	3,302	3,300	3,259	3,242
Texas	16,083	16,382	16,682	16,781	16,841
Montana	823	825	817	809	805
Idaho	999	1,005	1,003	1,000	1,003
Wyoming	513	509	507	490	479
Colorado	3,189	3,232	3,265	3,293	3,301
New Mexico	1,426	1,450	1,477	1,496	1,507
Arizona	3,048	3,161	3,280	3,400	3,489
Utah	1,623	1,644	1,664	1,680	1,690
Nevada	916	939	966	1,006	1,054
Washington	4,349	4,407	4,461	4,542	4,648
Oregon	2,679	2,688	2,703	2,723	2,767
California	25,776	26,353	26,997	27,653	28,314
Alaska	505	521	531	524	524
Hawaii	1,036	1,050	1,064	1,082	1,098
United States	236,477	238,736	241,107	243,419	245,807

Source: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION

	from previous year				for period
State	1985	1986	1987	1988	1984 - 1988
Maine	0.7%	0.6%	1.3%	1.6%	4.2%
New Hampshire	2.0%	2.9%	2.8%	2.7%	10.9%
Vermont	0.9%	0.9%	1.3%	1.8%	5.1%
Massachusetts	0.5%	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%	1.6%
Rhode Island	0.7%	0.8%	1.1%	0.7%	3.4%
Connecticut	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	2.4%
New York	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	1.0%
New Jersey	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%	0.6%	2.7%
Pennsylvania	-0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.9%
Ohio	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.8%
Indiana	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	0.5%	1.2%
Illinois	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.8%
Michigan	0.3%	0.6%	0.7%	0.4%	2.0%
Wisconsin	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	1.0%	1.9%
Minnesota	0.7%	0.5%	0.7%	1.5%	3.5%
Iowa	-0.7%	-1.1%	-0.6%	0.4%	-2.0%
Missouri	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%	2.7%
North Dakota	-0.3%	-1.0%	-1.0%	-0.6%	-2.9%
South Dakota	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.6%	1.1%
Nebraska	0.0%	-0.4%	-0.3%	0.5%	-0.2%
Kansas	0.3%	0.4%	0.7%	0.8%	2.2%
Delaware	1.3%	1.8%	1.7%	1.9%	6.8%
Maryland	1.0%	1.6%	1.7%	1.9%	6.3%
Dist. Columbia	-0.2%	0.3%	-0.6%	-0.6%	-1.1%
Virginia	1.2%	1.6%	2.0%	1.7%	6.7%
West Virginia	-0.8%	-1.0%	-1.0%	-1.2%	-3.9%
North Carolina	1.5%	1.1%	1.3%	1.2%	5.2%
South Carolina	1.1%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	5.3%
Georgia	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%	1.8%	8.5%
Florida	2.8%	2.8%	2.9%	2.6%	11.6%
Kentucky	0.1%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Tennessee	0.8%	0.7%	1.1%	0.8%	3.5%
Alabama	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	0.4%	2.8%
Mississippi	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%	-0.2%	0.8%
Arkansas	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%	0.3%	2.1%
Louisiana	0.5%	0.3%	-1.1%	-0.9%	-1.2%
Oklahoma	-0.3%	-0.1%	-1.2%	-0.5%	-2.1%
Texas	1.9%	1.8%	0.6%	0.4%	4.7%
Montana	0.2%	-1.0%	-1.0%	-0.5%	-2.2%
Idaho	0.6%	-0.2%	-0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
Wyoming	-0.8%	-0.4%	-3.4%	-2.2%	-6.6%
Colorado	1.3%	1.0%	0.9%	0.2%	3.5%
New Mexico	1.7%	1.9%	1.3%	0.7%	5.7%
Arizona	3.7%	3.8%	3.7%	2.6%	14.5%
Utah	1.3%	1.2%	1.0%	0.6%	4.1%
Nevada	2.5%	2.9%	4.1%	4.8%	15.1%
Washington	1.3%	1.2%	1.8%	2.3%	6.9%
Oregon	0.3%	0.6%	0.7%	1.6%	3.3%
California	2.2%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	9.8%
Alaska	3.2%	1.9%	-1.3%	0.0%	3.8%
Hawaii	1.4%	1.3%	1.7%	1.5%	6.0%
United States	0.96%	0.99%	0.96%	0.98%	3.9%

STATES RANKED BY PERCENT CHANGE IN RESIDENT POPULATION BETWEEN 1984 AND 1988

	State	1984 - 1988		State	1984 - 1988
1	Nevada	15.1%	28	Connecticut	2.4%
2	Arizona	14.5%	29	Kansas	2.2%
3	Florida	11.6%	30	Arkansas	2.1%
4	New Hampshire	10.9%	31	Michigan	2.0%
5	California	9.8%	32	Wisconsin	1.9%
6	Georgia	8.5%	33	Massachusetts	1.6%
7	Washington	6.9%	34	Indiana	1.2%
8	Delaware	6.8%	35	South Dakota	1.1%
9	Virginia	6.7%	36	New York	1.0%
10	Maryland	6.3%	37	Pennsylvania	0.9%
11	Hawaii	6.0%	38	Mississippi	0.8%
12	New Mexico	5.7%	39	Ohio	0.8%
13	South Carolina	5.3%	40	Illinois	0.8%
14	North Carolina	5.2%	41	Idaho	0.4%
15	Vermont	5.1%	42	Kentucky	0.2%
16	Texas	4.7%	43	Nebraska	-0.2%
17	Maine	4.2%	44	District of Columbia	-1.1%
18	Utah	4.1%	45	Louisiana	-1.2%
19	Alaska	3.8%	46	Iowa	-2.0%
20	Tennessee	3.5%	47	Oklahoma	-2.1%
21	Colorado	3.5%	48	Montana	-2.2%
22	Minnesota	3.5%	49	North Dakota	-2.9%
23	Rhode Island	3.4%	50	West Virginia	-3.9%
24	Oregon	3.3%	51	Wyoming	-6.6%
25	Alabama	2.8%			
26	Missouri	2.7%			
27	New Jersey	2.7%		United States	3.9%

Source: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census